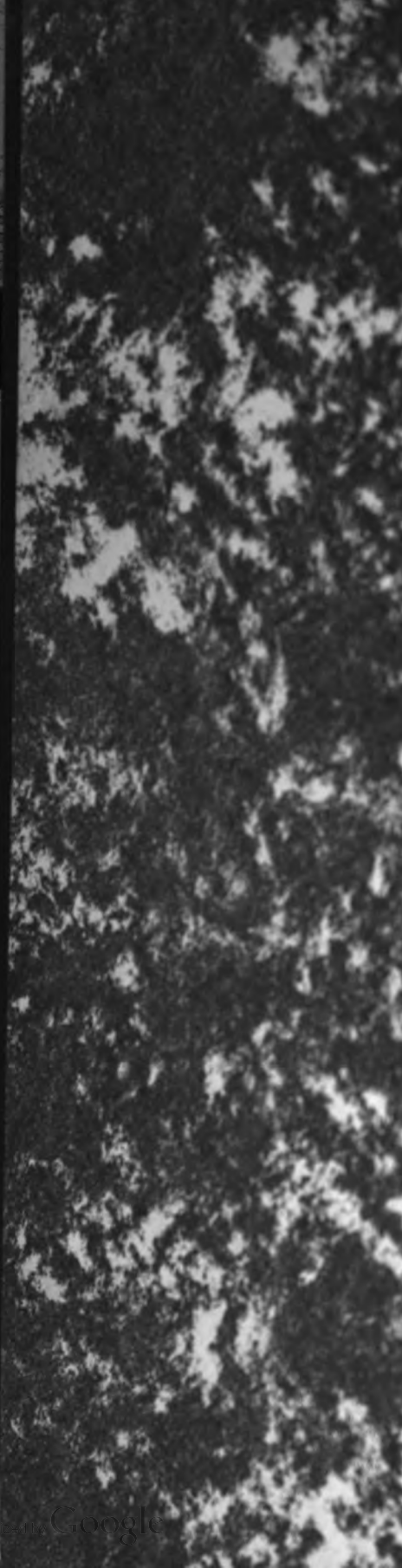

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No. 1686

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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JAMAICA, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see No. 1603 and No. 1653
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, 1933.

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JAMAICA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, FOR THE YEAR, 1933.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. latitude and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. longitude. It is the largest island of the British West Indies, its extreme length being 144 miles, greatest width 49 miles, and least width 21½ miles.

2. The Island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, viz.:—

<u>Surrey.</u>		<u>Middlesex.</u>		<u>Cornwall.</u>	
	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Kingston	7¾	St. Catherine	498	St. Elizabeth	473½
St. Andrew	183	St. Mary	251	Trelawny	353
St. Thomas	298½	Clarendon	487	St. James	239½
Portland	338	St. Ann	487	Hanover	177
		Manchester	337	Westmoreland	320
Total	827¼		2,060		1,563

comprising a total area of 4,540¼ square miles, or 2,848,160 acres, of which approximately 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat and consist of alluvium, marl and swamps. The population was ascertained by census in 1921 to be 858, 118 or 189 per square mile. The island is therefore more populous in proportion to its size than, for instance, France which has only 187 persons to the square mile. The Colony and its Dependencies (consisting of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays) comprise a little more than a third of the area, and contain nearly half the population of the British West Indies.

3. A great diversity of climate is obtainable, the temperature varying according to the season from 80° to 86° on the sea-coast to as low as 40° at the tops of the highest mountains. The dryness of the atmosphere renders the climate of the Jamaica uplands particularly delightful and suited to the most delicate constitutions. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, runs a central mountain chain trending generally in an east and west direction, the highest point of which, Blue Mountain Peak, attains an altitude of 7,388 feet. This is the highest elevation in the British West Indies. From the central range, subordinate ridges or spurs run to the north and south coasts of the Island; these are the parents of smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges and intervening valleys.

4. Numerous rivers and streams suggest the origin of Jamaica's aboriginal Arawak name "Xaymaca," which is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Most of the streams have a rapid fall and are not, to any extent navigable.

5. Jamaica has many mineral springs, some of which possess valuable properties for the cure of various diseases and infirmities. The two principal are the spring at Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas, and that at Milk River, in the parish of Clarendon. Both these springs are radio-active, the latter in a very marked degree.

6. Jamaica possesses several harbours, the largest and most important being that of Kingston, the capital, one of the finest natural harbours in the world. This harbour has a total area of some 16 square miles, of which approximately 7 square miles have a depth of from 7 to 10 fathoms.

7. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd of May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the Patron Saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola.

8. Although invaded by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, Jamaica remained in the possession of Spaniards for 161 years when it was again attacked by a force sent by Cromwell under Admiral Penn and General Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated after a trifling resistance, on the 11th of May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1661, a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed General Edward D'Oyley, Governor-in-Chief with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaneers, who made Port Royal, their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston then consisted of a few sheds and St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) became practically the capital. During the 18th century, the Island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections as well as wars with maroons or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who lived mainly in the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished in 1807, there were 319,351 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received £5,853,975 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government

as compensation to the slave owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865, was suppressed by Governor Eyre.

9. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of £150,000 was voted by Parliament, and a loan of £800,000, chiefly in aid of the re-building, was authorized from the Home Exchequer.

10. English is the only language spoken in Jamaica. Traces of the Spanish occupation still remain in the names of many places, such as Rio Grande, Ocho Rios, St. Jago de la Vega, etc., etc., and here and there a name of obviously African origin, such as Accompong, is to be found.

11. There are many purely local words such as "quattie" to describe the sum of 1½d., "buckra" to describe a white man, and "busha" to describe the manager of a plantation, and it takes a new comer to Jamaica some time to grasp what is being said to him especially in the remoter country districts.

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

12. The original Constitution granted by Charles II, which after existing for over 200 years, was surrendered in 1865, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, Nominated Council, and Elected Assembly, which on its first meeting in 1664 consisted of 20 members, but fluctuated in numbers from time to time. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the Assembly refusing to vote supplies and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, 1839, actually introduced a Bill into Parliament for the suspension of the Constitution but was defeated and it was not till 1854 that, by a change in the Constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored.

13. After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

14. By Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, a Legislative Council was established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

15. By Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the Constitution was fixed in the following manner:

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote), five ex-officio members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General; such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her

Majesty may from time to time appoint or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and fourteen persons to be elected as therein provided; the Council to be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding General Election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

16. There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor (if any), the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and such other persons as may be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty, the number of members not to exceed eight. The Governor presides at each meeting and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

17. The first registration under Law 22 of 1886, the Franchise Enlargement Law, was in August, 1887. At the General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council which was held in 1925, the number of voters on the list was 54,103. There were ten contested elections, the total number of votes cast being 15,359.

18. A Corporation of the amalgamated parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, with a Mayor, Council and Corporate Officers, was set up in 1924. The Corporation acts through the Council which exercises all powers vested in the Corporation or the Council. The Council consists of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. The Councillors, eight in number, are elected, 4 for the Urban District, 2 for the Sub-Urban and 2 for the Rural. The Aldermen 2 in number, are elected by the Council from voters holding qualifications necessary to entitle them to be elected as Councillors. No person holding the office of Councillor is qualified for election as an Alderman. In addition to the above, the Elected Members of the Legislative Council for Kingston and St. Andrew and the Custodes of Kingston and St. Andrew, are ex-officio members of the Council. A Water and Sewerage Board appointed under Law 33 of 1933 controls the water and sewerage systems in Kingston and Saint Andrew. In the 13 other parishes there are Elective Boards with jurisdiction over secondary roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston including (Port Royal) (population in 1921, 63,711), Spanish Town, (population, 8,694), Port Antonio (population, 6,272), Montego Bay (population, 6,580), Falmouth (population, 2,136), Port Maria (population, 2,481) and Savanna-la-Mar (population 3,442).

19. The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own institutions, managed by the Parochial Board, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The administration of poor relief by the Parochial Boards is controlled by a Board of Supervision. The total number of registered poor in 1933 was 9,864, being at the rate of 9.4 per thousand of population. Pauper Relief cost 1/8 per head of population.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

20. There was a noticeable decrease in Emigration and Immigration during 1933. The departures in 1931 were 1,842, in 1932, 840 and in 1933, 636. The arrivals in 1931 were 11,565, in 1932, 5,779 and in 1933, 2,638.

21. The estimated population of Jamaica at the close of the year 1933, was 1,090,269, this figure being arrived at by taking the estimated population on 31st December, 1932, and adding thereto the births and arrivals and deducting therefrom the deaths and departures during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

22. The number of marriages registered during 1933 was 3,567, the rate being 3.3 per 1,000 of population as compared with 3.7 in 1932. During the same period 35,668 births were registered of which 18,173 were boys and 17,495 were girls. The birth rate works out to 32.9 per 1,000 as against 32.2 during 1932.

23. The number of deaths registered were 20,969 of which 10,560 were males, and 10,409 were females, the death rate being 19.3 per 1000. The rate for 1932 was 17.2. During 1933, 6,735 or 32.0 per cent. of the total deaths were those of children under two years of age and of these 5,342 or 25.4 were those of children under one year of age. The corresponding figures for 1932, were 33.2 and 26.4 per cent. The total infantile death rate under one year was 14.9 as compared with 14.0 in 1932.

24. The principal causes of death per 100 of total deaths among the inhabitants of Kingston were:—

Pneumonia 10.50, Heart Disease 8.47, Tuberculosis 7.87, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 7.55, Congenital Debility 6.81, Old Age 6.26, Nephritis (including unspecified 10 years of age and over) 4.00, Typhoid Fever 3.27, Syphilis 3.13, General Paralysis of the Insane 2.76 and Cancer 2.71.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH 1933.

25. Following on two years of abnormal rainfall with a Malaria incidence above normal, the record rainstorms of 1933 distributed continuously over the latter half of the year resulted in a very great increase of Malaria in coastal areas both in intensity and geographical distribution far beyond the ordinary endemic areas. Damage to houses and food supplies, together with Influenza of a mild type, also contributed in these areas to intensify ill health due to Malaria. The mortality from this disease was however low.

26. An epidemic of Typhoid Fever occurred in the town of Port Antonio in the summer with 46 cases but no deaths.

Vital Statistics.

27. The Report of the Registrar General states that the estimated population on 31.12.33 was 1,090,269, and that the Death rate had risen from 17.21 in 1932 to 19.38 in 1933.

28. The Death Rates under 1 year and under 5 years were respectively 149.7 and 214.7 as compared with 140.9 and 202.2 in 1932.

29. The Birth Rate was 32.96 per 1,000 population.

30. The rise in the Death Rate is largely accounted for by increases in deaths from Undefined Fevers and Acute Respiratory Diseases, and the mortality among the persons over 65 years is observed to be markedly increased.

PRINCIPAL DISEASE GROUPS.

31. *Enteric Fevers*.—1,092 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified in 1933 as compared with 1,299 in 1932 and 900 in 1931. The slight increase was largely accounted for by the Port Antonio epidemic, some increase of notifications in Kingston, and a marked increase in Upper Trelawny; on the other hand 223 deaths were recorded as compared with 297 in 1932. Marked increase of Malaria caused difficulties of diagnosis and bearing this in mind it is reasonable to state that Typhoid continues to shew a downward trend. 298 cases were treated in the Kingston Hospital and 406 in country Hospitals.

32. *Malaria*.—507 deaths were recorded as compared with 536 in 1932 in spite of the great general increase of the disease during the latter half of the year, though the severe drought of the first half largely balanced the result.

33. 427 cases with 11 deaths were treated in the Kingston Hospital as compared with 230 cases and 3 deaths in 1932. In country Hospitals there were 4,536 in-patients and 10,083 out-patients in 1933 as compared with 2,043 in-patients and 5,496 out-patients in 1932. The sharp increase in the Corporate Area was mainly confined to western Kingston and to a less degree to eastern Kingston. The parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, St. James, St. Thomas and parts of Manchester were the most seriously affected, and the Health Officers distributed free treatment to 3,997 cases.

34. Trelawny, Portland, St. James, Manchester, St. Elizabeth undertook some mosquito control work by either providing funds for materials or by utilising their Sanitary Staffs.

35. *Undefined Fevers*.—Outside of the chief Towns, the majority of the deaths are not medically certified, and the most important uncertified cause of death is "Fever." Under this Heading 2,824 deaths were recorded in 1933 as compared with 2,317 in 1932.

36. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—1,246 cases were notified as compared with 1,307 in 1932, and 1,263 deaths were recorded as compared with 1,456 in 1932, although there has been steady improvement in recording of both cases and deaths in recent years due to the activities of Central and Local Health Authorities and the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the deaths recorded each year continue to decline.

The problem is most serious in Kingston and other larger towns and is clearly associated with overcrowding and low economic status.

37. *Venereal Disease*.—In the Kingston Hospital 465 cases of Syphilis were treated as in-patients and 6,156 individuals received 14,050 Salvarsan treatments in the V. D. Clinic. 195 cases of Gonococcal infections were admitted. In the Country Hospitals 700 cases of Syphilis were admitted and 5,892 cases were treated as out-patients, and for Gonococcal infections there were 824 in-patients and 2,566 out-patients.

38. *Yaws*.—Following on the investigations of the Yaws Commission a new plan of Control was instituted during the latter half of the year which involved the co-ordination of all the Medical and Sanitary Services. Although excessive rains interfered with the inauguration of the plan, treatments were recorded as follows:—

District Medical Officers	..	..	37,240
Medical Officers of Health	..	..	10,781
Yaws Commission	..	..	9,550
Total treatments			57,571

In 1932 approximately 33,338 treatments were given.

HOSPITALS.

39. The following is a list of the Hospitals and Institutions of the Medical Department:—

	No. of Beds.
Public Hospital, Kingston	380
Maternity Hospital, Kingston	30
Public Lunatic Asylum, Kingston	1,864
Public General Hospital, Morant Bay	30
“ “ “ Hordley	40
“ “ “ Port Antonio	55
“ “ “ Buff Bay	50
“ “ “ Annotto Bay	60
“ “ “ Port Maria	65
“ “ “ St. Ann's Bay	40
“ “ “ Cave Valley	12
“ “ “ Falmouth	25
“ “ “ Ulster Spring	6
“ “ “ St. James	70
“ “ “ Lucea	30
“ “ “ Sav.-la-Mar	66
“ “ “ Black River	70
“ “ “ Mandeville	35
“ “ “ Chapelton	33
“ “ “ Lionel Town	50
“ “ “ Spanish Town	70
“ “ “ Linstead	60
Lepers' Home, Spanish Town	120

40. The work of the Hospitals was considerably increased as compared with 1932, the main cause of the increase being Malaria. The number of admissions for this disease was 4,963 or nearly twice the number admitted in 1932.

41. At the Kingston Hospital there were 7,833 admissions, 819 deaths and 162,734 attendances at the Out-patients Department. 1,692 major and 1,667 minor operations were performed. In the X-Ray Department 2,293 patients attended with 6,500 exposures as compared with 1,950 patients in 1932.

42. In the Country Hospitals there were 19,149 admissions with 1,156 deaths and 63,892 attendances at the Out-patients Department. 1,591 major and 7,762 minor operations were performed.

43. In accordance with the policy for improving medical facilities to people at distances from Hospitals the number of dispensaries and out-stations was increased from 12 to 26.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

44. The special Commissions organised by the Central Board of Health with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation dealing with the control of Hookworm disease, Malaria, Tuberculosis and Yaws continued their activities during the year.

45. Ten of the fourteen parishes now have full-time Health Officers and the permanent staffs of all parishes are making progress in adopting the methods of disease control worked out by the Commissions as far as funds permit.

46. All parishes, except one, made progress in latrine construction and maintenance in spite of adverse financial conditions among householders, and the control of gastro-intestinal diseases by latrine maintenance is now an established activity of the permanent staffs of Local Boards of Health.

47. Satisfactory work was done by the majority of Local Boards on Yaws control along the lines devised by the Yaws Commission and their work in this respect is rapidly assuming uniformity and permanence. Mobile Treatment Units will be necessary for dealing with areas of high infection until this is reduced within limits which can be dealt with by permanent staffs.

48. The studies of the Tuberculosis Commission during the past six years have culminated in the formulation of a definite plan for Tuberculosis control which is being developed, as funds permit, and established on a permanent basis.

49. While progress is being made by Local Boards in assuming responsibility for Malaria control as an ordinary duty of their permanent staffs, most of this work is still carried out by the Malaria Commission.

50. Two additional parishes organised School Dental Clinics making a total of 10 parishes.

51. As Local Boards of Health assume responsibility and endeavour to develop permanent activities for dealing with their Health problems in the manner recommended by the Central Board of Health, the need for increased Parochial expenditure on Health matters becomes more evident.

52. *Gastro-Intestinal Diseases*.—The Hookworm Commission and Parochial Health Departments completed a total of 12,298 new latrines and treated 34,005 persons for Hookworm disease. The Treatment Units of the Hookworm Commission operated in the parishes of Trelawny and St. James and 74% out of 38,698 persons were found infected.

53. The water supply of Kingston was seriously damaged by the rainstorms of August but with no unfavourable results to the Public Health and the bacteriological standard is being maintained. Minor improvements in rural water supplies were carried out.

54. *School Hygiene and Dental Clinics*.—School Dental Clinics were conducted in the following parishes—Kingston, St. Andrew, Portland, St. Mary, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Clarendon and St. Catherine, and 41,703 treatments were given to 19,678 children.

55. *Bureau of Health Education*.—Volume 8 of the Bulletin "Jamaica Public Health" was issued with a circulation of 20,000 copies monthly. Particular attention was paid to Tuberculosis and Yaws and special numbers dealt with safe water supplies, milk and Empire Health Week.

56. The Division of Pre-natal work mailed 9,702 letters to 1,078 expectant mothers.

57. The Bureau also provides leaflets, posters and placards for distribution.

58. *Malaria Commission*.—The mean rainfall for the Island for 60 years is 73.64 inches and in 1933 it was 116.53 as compared with 91.53 in 1931 and 75.97 in 1932. The total rainfall from January to May was only 14.84 inches. The result of the excessive rains in the second half of the year was a very great increase of Malaria to epidemic proportions in the western half of the Island and to a less degree in the eastern half.

59. The usual annual aestivo-autumnal increase of Malaria was postponed due to the very low rainfall during the spring, and it is to be noted that the autumnal outbreaks of 1933 shew a relative increase

in simple tertian infections especially at Golden Grove and Montego Bay as compared with the usual predominance of malignant tertians. Control work was maintained in defined areas at Golden Grove, Caymanas, Vere, Black River, Montego Bay, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Sav.-la-Mar and Little London.

60. In spite of the great general increase of Malaria throughout the Island the control areas of Falmouth and Annotto Bay shewed improvement over 1932, Oracabessa, Caymanas, Vere and Little London shewed no increase, but Black River, Montego Bay and Sav.-la-Mar rose in November and December, while Golden Grove rose in August, September and October but rapidly declined in November and December as a result of increased control measures.

61. The use of ditching was increased and gave satisfactory results particularly at Little London, Sav.-la-Mar and Golden Grove in view of the difficulties attendant on the use of Paris Green during periods of heavy continuous rain. The freshening and extension of enclosed coastal swamps near Towns such as Montego Bay call for construction of tidal canals as being the cheapest method of controlling mosquito breeding in them.

62. *Tuberculosis Commission.*—The work undertaken during the year consisted of (1) Maintenance of the Kingston Dispensary for the usual dispensary activities of diagnosis, selection of cases for beds, field nursing service and treatment. (2) Continuation of Tuberculosis survey in three selected areas of Kingston, one representing the poorest and most overcrowded sections, the other two being of higher types as regards housing, density of population and social status. (3) Pathological studies on Post mortem material. (4) Continuation of investigations on vaccination with emulsions of heat killed bacilli as a method of immunisation. (5) Maintenance of the Mobile Dispensary for epidemiological studies in rural areas and for assisting Parochial Health Departments in establishing dispensary service.

63. 1,329 new patients were examined at the Kingston Dispensary, 2,755 specimens of sputum were examined, 1,835 tuberculin tests were performed, 7,150 visits were made by nurses and 3,496 X-Ray exams. were made. The Dispensary also notified 333 cases out of a total of 1,246 notified for the Island.

64. Surgical treatment was undertaken on selected cases with useful results but the lack of beds prevents more extensive work of this kind.

65. The incidence of Tuberculosis in the Survey area is as follows:

Area.	Popula- tion Cen- sused.	No. given Tuber- culin Test.	No. Reactors.	Reactors X- Rayed.	No. Reactors manifest T.B.	No. latent T.B.
1. Smith Village ..	2,439	1,942	1,660	1,983	37	150
2. Franklin Town ..	1,661	1,504	1,215	1,155	14	92
*3. Brentford Road ..	971	552	434	323	2	19

*3. Not yet finished. 1. The poorest section, 2 and 3 better than 1, and 3 better than 2.

66. Pathological studies were made of 152 sets of lungs.

67. Immunisation studies were continued at the Mental Hospital. During the year 364 patients on admission had a Tuberculin test and 333 gave a positive reaction. 262 patients were X-Rayed, 13 advanced and 13 early cases were discovered in these studies.

68. The Mobile Unit operated in the parishes of Portland, St. James and St. Catherine during the year, located at Port Antonio, Manchioneal Hope Bay, Montego Bay, Adelphi and Spanish Town with the following results:—

Place.	New Patients examined	Manifest cases of T.B.	Latent T.B.	Tuberculin Tests.	Tuberculin Positive	Reactors X-Rayed.
Portland ..	1,089	40	7	1,989	1,218	913
St. James ..	151	20	8	831	460	395
St. Catherine	614	23	14	*611	*359	272

* Children pre school and school.

69. In addition to the information on the epidemiology of Tuberculosis being obtained by this Unit, the service has been of the greatest value in assisting Medical Officers of Health to organise their own dispensaries and field service. Prior to 1928 there was no Tuberculosis dispensary service in the Island, but at present this is provided by the Health Officers in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Mary, Portland, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover and Manchester; and during that period wards in Poor Houses for indigent cases have been provided by Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (42 beds), Portland (12), St. Mary (16), St. Ann (12), St. James (16), Hanover (6), Manchester (8), and Trelawny (6).

70. The Medical Officers in charge have been gaining experience in surgical treatment and the need for beds for this purpose in conjunction with the dispensary service is urgent.

71. *Anti-Tuberculosis League*.—The League was founded in 1927, and branches are now established in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, Portland, St. Elizabeth and Manchester.

72. The parent body maintains two full-time nurses for the Kingston dispensary, who paid 3,737 visits to cases in Kingston and St. Andrew, and contributed to the salaries of a nurse doing Tuberculosis and Infant Welfare work in Spanish Town, while the St. James branch contributed to the salary of a nurse in Montego Bay for tuberculosis work.

73. The League maintained 12 healthy children from tuberculosis families in the Rio Cobre Home, and provided food relief for a large number of indigent cases.

74. *Yaws Commission*.—This consists of a central office and Laboratory in Kingston with three separate field Units, each Unit consisting of a Medical Officer, a Clerk, a Treatment Assistant and 4 Sanitary Inspectors; and the routine of a Treatment Unit is now well established. Two Sanitary Inspectors survey areas in advance by house to house census, covering, 2,000—3,000 persons in a rural area in 6 weeks. The Treatment Centre is then located in the area, spends one week examining the cases and 6 or 7 weeks giving treatment. This makes a minimum of 8 weeks required to complete an area including time for removal. The two other Sanitary Inspectors bring in the cases while the first two are censusing a new area.

75. Blood specimens are collected for all patients and complete records for physical and serological examinations are kept.

76. A Treatment Unit averages about 75 intravenous injections per day and very many more if intra-muscular injections are given, and treatment is given to both cases with lesions and also cases without lesions who give a Yaws history of less than 4 years' duration.

77. About 4 months after the completion of an area, the Unit re-visits the area and spends 2 weeks resurveying and treating relapsed cases or new cases and it is planned to make a third visit after 8 to 10 months interval.

78. Two of the Units are devoted to treatment only but one undertakes research as well as treatment.

79. The following Table shews treatment work done:—

Parish.	Population Censused.	No. of patients treated.	No. of Treatments.
St. Thomas ..	3,084	602	1,881
St. Mary ..	17,089	2,212	7,669
Total ..	20,173	2,814	9,550

80. The Units operate only in districts of heavy infection with a view to reducing the rate rapidly to a point where the limited permanent staff of the Medical and Health Services will be able to handle it.

81. In other parts of the Island a plan of control has been put into operation based on the methods of survey and treatment found satisfactory in the Yaws Commission.

82. In the Laboratory over 15,000 blood specimens were examined by Wassermann Reaction and Eagle Flocculation Test.

83. The Rockefeller Foundation provided a Medical Entomologist and investigations were carried out on Laboratory animals and in the field on transmission by direct contact and insect vectors.

84. Studies were made on Involvement of the CardioVascular, Bone and Neurological systems in Yaws.

School for Sanitary Inspectors.

85. The Fifth Session of the School for Sanitary Inspectors opened on 15th November, 1932 and ended on 3rd March, 1933. Of 27 students, 14 were from the staffs of the Central and Local Boards of Health. 19 students sat for the Examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute with 1 failure. 1 of the 27 failed to obtain the Local Government Certificate as a Sanitary Inspector.

86. During the five Sessions of the School since 1927 110 men have, received training and 66 of them have obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Parochial Health Departments.

87. The work of these Departments is reported under the following Heads—I. Administration, II. Health Education, III. Communicable Disease Control, IV. Child Hygiene, V. Sanitation, VI. Legal.

88. *Health Education.*—399 lectures are recorded from all parishes with an estimated attendance of 33,678, the majority of them being given by Sanitary Inspectors in Schools.

89. *Communicable Disease Control.*—Health Officers in all parishes except Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, St. Ann, Hanover, Westmoreland and Clarendon reported holding regular Chest Clinics at which there was a total attendance of 3,132, and the Sanitary Inspectors and

Nurses made 2,818 home visits to cases. Only two Nurses are however now employed for this work, one in Spanish Town and one in Montego Bay.

90. Health Officers notified 26% of the total number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and 8% of the total Typhoid cases.

91. Routine Laboratory examinations of sputum for Tuberculosis were undertaken at the Clinics in St. Catherine, Portland, St. Mary, Trelawny, St. James and Manchester and all Medical Officers of Health except in Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Ann, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. Elizabeth undertake examinations of faecal specimens for ova of worms and blood smears for Malarial parasites.

92. A total of 5,902 specimens were examined in these Parochial Health Departments in 1933 although prior to 1928 before the establishment of full-time Medical Officers of Health only one parish recorded Laboratory work. The demands of trained Medical Officers of Health for increased laboratory facilities are beyond the present capacity of the Government Laboratory, one important item being water samples.

93. A satisfactory start on the new plan of Yaws Control was made in the parishes of Portland, St. Mary, Trelawny and St. Catherine, a total of 23,839 cases in 302,107 population being found in these parishes up to the end of 1933. The disease appears to be of minor importance in St. Ann. Useful work was done in St. James, St. Thomas and Clarendon although the Sanitary Staffs have not yet established the census work on a satisfactory basis. In Hanover, Westmoreland and Manchester very little progress has yet been recorded but the Boards are now giving the matter more serious consideration.

94. Medical Officers of Health gave considerable assistance in the actual treatment although the primary duty of their Departments is to find the cases and present them to the District Medical Officers for a full course of treatment. Medical Officers of Health gave 10,781 treatments, 5,936 of those having been given by M.O.H. St. Elizabeth to 1,252 cases.

95. Medical Officers of Health gave 32,216 anti-typhoid inoculations. Portland, Trelawny and Manchester shewing 3,929, 8,894 and 8,680 respectively.

96. The Central Board of Health provided quinine for free distribution by Parochial Staffs in Malaria affected areas and treatment was provided for 4,065 persons which was of great value in controlling the mortality rate from the disease.

97. *Child Hygiene*.—Apart from the School Dental Clinics the only activity is an Infant Clinic by the M.O.H. St. Catherine and his nurse made 1,544 visits to Infants in Spanish Town.

98. *Sanitation*.—Under this Heading is included disposal of excreta, wastes and refuse; protection of water, milk and foods; anti-mosquito measures; complaints and nuisances.

99. Parochial Departments completed 9,321 new latrines and repaired 9,563 old ones.

100. Registration of dairies is recorded from all parishes except St. Thomas, St. Mary, Hanover, St. Elizabeth and Manchester; and progress in dairy sanitation was made in Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Catherine and Trelawny.

101. The control of slaughtering of animals throughout the Island still leaves much to be desired. Effective Slaughter House Regulations up to the present have only been adopted for the towns of Kingston and Falmouth but other parishes are giving the matter attention and the parish of St. Catherine is conducting good supervision in Spanish Town though under inadequate Regulations.

102. 55,144 examinations of foodhandlers were made. The Sanitary Staffs made 368,488 sanitary inspections, dealt with 2,229 complaints and abated 9,178 nuisances. They also issued 28,631 written notices and prosecuted 865 persons for breach of the Health Law.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

103. In the Corporate area, and particularly in the better class residential areas, there was continued activity in new construction, 2,253 building applications being submitted to the Medical Officers of Health for approval. Private enterprise has initiated the development of suburban residential townships which are of a good sanitary standard, but this activity is at present unco-ordinated and it would be of advantage for a comprehensive Town Planning scheme to be adopted for the whole of the Corporate area.

104. The surveys of the Tuberculosis Commission in sections of Kingston and rural districts will give, when complete, valuable information on housing in relation to Tuberculosis, but it is already evident that the problem is closely related to overcrowding in the slum areas of the towns, and the need for slum clearance schemes, especially in Kingston, is urgent.

105. Building regulations were adopted for the towns of Black River and Morant Bay during the year.

106. The work of the Hookworm Commission in rural areas shows that on the average the Housing density is 5 persons per home, but no data are yet available as to room density. Many of the rural homes still consist of one room only with inadequate ventilation, but private enterprise here also is effecting steady improvement in the type and size of the working people's homes, and in view of the success obtained by the Parochial Health Departments in enforcing a good standard of latrine construction on an Island wide basis, the possibility of adopting model housing regulations outside of towns seems worthy of consideration by Local Boards.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

107. The year 1933 was marked by abnormal weather conditions. The storm of November, 1932 was followed by a dry period which continued until May, 1933. The Island rainfall for the months of January to May, 1933 was 13.84 inches, 41% less than the average of 23.77 inches for 60 years. The latter half of the year was characterised by exceptionally heavy rainfall amounting to 102.69 inches which was 106% above the 60 year average. Two weather disturbances during this period occasioned considerable damage to life, property and crops. On August 15th a weather disturbance of slight to moderate intensity developed SSE. of the Island and moved WNW. Great flood rains causing loss of life and serious damage to roads and property fell in the Eastern and Central parishes during the night of August 15—16.

On October 28th a weather disturbance developed S.E. of the Island and moved WNW, increasing to hurricane force during the night of the 28th. It passed over the western parishes on the 29th causing considerable destruction of property and cultivation. The rainfall in October amounted to 28.43 inches which was highest mean monthly fall during the past 63 years. The records indicate that the Eastern half of the Island received proportionately more rain than the western during the year.

108. These exceptional weather conditions focussed the attention of agriculturists generally on three important matters—the susceptibility of the Gros Michel banana to damage by winds of moderate intensity; the desirability of exploring underground sources of water for irrigation purposes; and the serious effects of soil erosion during periods of heavy rainfall on denuded areas. Apart from direct damage by wind and floods to bananas, the increased incidence of Panama Disease in banana cultivations on lands subject to flooding was apparent during the year and interest in the production and testing of immune varieties of banana as well as in types which would stand wind damage better than the Gros Michel was evidenced to a greater extent.

109. The development of the use of underground water for irrigation purposes received an impetus during the dry months of 1933 which has resulted in a considerable increase of the number of wells from which water is drawn for irrigation purposes in the Plains of St. Catherine and St. Andrew. This phase of irrigation work is by no means new as there has been considerable activity in the boring of tube wells during the past five years. It is stated that in Vere and Mid-Clarendon alone there are between 250 and 300 wells, old and new. In the Plains of St. Catherine there appears to be room for still further development of underground water for irrigation purposes to supplement the Rio Cobre Canal. Of several wells installed during 1933, the largest delivers 1,200—1,300 cubic yards per hour. More than twenty tube wells have been sunk in the Liguanea Plains, most of them having capacities of about 80 cubic yards per hour.

110. Various factors have contributed to the serious forest destruction and denudation of the higher lands of the Island, which in their turn contributed to the very heavy soil erosion which became so noticeable during the latter half of the year 1933. Considerable interest is being displayed by the agricultural population in reafforestation and the checking of erosion on steep hillside cultivations opened up during recent years by small settlers. The Department of Agriculture and the Jamaica Agricultural Society have played an active part in encouraging the planting of useful trees while considerable interest is being displayed by planters in various parts of the Island. The destruction of useful growth by uncontrolled fires started by persons with the object of preparing their lands for cultivation was very marked during the early part of 1933 and again directed public attention to the necessity for strict control of scrub fires.

111. The unusual weather conditions of the year exercised their most marked effect on the production of bananas which had already suffered severely as a result of the storm of November, 1932. The re-establishment of plantations was hindered by the dry weather of the early part of the year, and plantations which were coming into bearing again suffered by the storms of August and October, while occasional Northers, particularly one in September, caused serious losses in certain parishes. The exports of bananas were approximately one half of those for the year 1932, the actual figures being:

1932.....20,360,613 stems (13,764,020 counts)

1933.....10,557,369 stems (6,001,861 counts)

112. There was a slight fall in the production of Annatto, Cocoa, Honey and a few other products while Coffee, Sarsaparilla, Dry Ginger, Hides and Skins, Logwood Extracts, Pimento, Rum, Wood and Timber showed increases over the corresponding figures for the year 1932. Omitting bananas from the export values for the years 1932 and 1933, one finds that the export value of all other products was actually £350,776 greater in 1933 than in 1932, the actual total value of exports of all products, excluding bananas, for 1933 being £1,753,022 as compared with £1,402,246 in 1932. The total value of all exports for 1933 was £2,771,498 compared with £3,271,357 for 1932. These figures give a clear indication of the susceptibility of bananas to damage by storms and point to the stabilizing effect on the Colony's prosperity of its permanent crops and of such industries as the production of Ginger, Sugar and Rum as well as of the Stock Industries.

113. In the absence of any machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics, it is not possible to give more than a rough approximation of the actual total production of commodities, some of which are almost wholly exported, others partly exported and partly consumed locally and others entirely consumed within the Colony. The population of the Colony is in round figures 1,100,000 and the people subsist very largely on local agricultural produce such as ground vegetables, pulses, coconut oil and fruit, products which, with the exception of the last, do not figure in export statistics. Bananas, though practically entirely produced for export are consumed in considerable quantities locally, fruit rejected for export finding its way into the local market. Plantains are grown to a limited extent for home consumption. A true index of Citrus production is not given by the export figures as there is a considerable local trade in this class of fruit, development during 1933 being the sale of culls by barrow-men in Kingston. The expression of juice from culled fruit for local sale was commenced in 1933 with success. Potatoes are largely grown for local sale and provide agriculturists in certain districts with a remunerative crop raised entirely from imported seed. Potatoes, like other crops produced for local consumption such as maize and red peas, lack a proper marketing organization which would enable the heavy stocks available at certain periods to be held for a short time and released for sale and consumption in accordance with the capacity of the local market to absorb them. The effect of this would be to stimulate local production by securing better average prices and to reduce the imports of these commodities which could and should be almost entirely produced within the Island. The necessity for suitable arrangements to store the immediate surplus crops of potatoes, peas and corn, is recognised.

114. A wide range of fruits and vegetables is grown and the possibility of developing an export trade in certain minor products which grow easily in the Island is under notice. During 1933 small scale export trials were made with mangoes, avocado pears and tomatoes. Tobacco continues to be grown in some quantity for local consumption and for supply to the local Tobacco Factory where it is used for cigar filling. As a general rule the leaf is air-cured in a rather primitive way. The question of producing bright Virginia type leaf in the Colony has again been revived and a commercial scale trial was commenced late in the year, the plants being raised in a nursery and distributed to growers, mostly East Indians, who were guaranteed a price for the raw product. The results of this trial are awaited with interest.

115. *Sugar*.—There was a slight fall in the total production of sugar in 1933. The dry weather during the first five months of the year provided an ideal reaping season and the cane crop was harvested in record time. Some difficulty was experienced in replanting owing to the unusual weather conditions and the shortage of planting material. The storm of October 28th and 29th caused damage to sugar cane crops but despite that the estimated crop for the 1934 season is 66,000 tons, a considerable advance on the past few years. Of the cane varieties planted B.H. 10 (12) is still considered generally the best variety and P.O.J. strains 2878, 2727 and 2725 are quickly replacing the Uba where Mosaic disease is prevalent. Of other varieties planted E.K. 28 is used only on alluvial soils in the Vere district where it yields heavily. Apparently when tried on heavy soils it gave poor results and planters seem to have come too early to the conclusion that it is unsuitable under such conditions. It appears worthy of more extensive trials under various soil and climatic conditions.

116. Manurial experiments were continued by the Department of Agriculture with the co-operation of cane planters who appear on the whole to be evincing greater interest in the cultivation of their fields than formerly. There are now two "Gyro-tillers" in the Island which are doing first class work. They have demonstrated their efficiency and cheapness in the cultivation of cane lands. Some extension of cane planting took place in St. Catherine on lands which were under this crop in former years. The area under sugar cane has also been increased in Vere.

117. Mosaic disease is steadily decreasing due to the extent of planting of the improved Java varieties which are commercially immune. A root disease has appeared to a serious extent on some estates and is being combated by liming, improved drainage and the planting of resistant varieties. The disease is encouraged by continuous ratooning and the planting of old ratoon material which is diseased. Formerly cane planting was almost entirely confined to areas owned by the larger planters of the Island but of late increased interest has been displayed in the crop by small settlers who are conveniently situated for the supply of cane to a mill. The rapid encroachment of Panama Disease in banana lands has necessitated attention being given to the production of other crops. In the districts affected, sugar cane offers the best alternative to bananas, provided there is a sure avenue of disposal for the crop. This question is of importance in connection with Jamaica's export quota of sugar.

118. *Rum*.—The Rum Pool established in 1932 continued to operate with success. Though actual production was negligible, the exports were 385,872 gallons, valued at £48,273, compared with 181,469 gallons valued at £21,519 in 1932. The stocks of rum held in the Island on 31st December totalled 1,785,841 gallons.

119. *Coconuts and Copra*.—The exports of Copra during 1933 amounted to 2,288 tons valued at £21,959. The export was less than in 1932 owing to the favourable market for whole nuts in the United States and to the local expression of coconut oil both for edible and soap making purposes, while there was some loss occasioned by unusual weather conditions. The export of Coconuts amounted to 37½ million as compared with 39½ million in 1932. It is estimated that the local expression of oil accounted for a consumption of approximately 3,600 tons of Copra equivalent to some 20 million coconuts. There is in addition a very considerable local consumption of coconuts, the milk

of young nuts being used for drinking on a large scale while quantities of mature nuts are used for the manufacture of crude coconut oil.

120. *Coffee*.—The export of Raw Coffee increased by approximately 1,000,000 lbs. the total for 1933 being 9,824,230 lbs. This crop is increasingly favoured by small settlers who find that it provides them with a remunerative subsidiary crop which can be handled at small expense by themselves and their families.

121. *Wood and Timber*.—A remarkable feature of the Colony's exports during the year under review was the increase in Wood and Timber. 2,821 tons of Bitterwood (*Picraena excelsa*) were exported in 1933—an increase of 293% over the figure for 1932. 2,253 tons of Fustic, 53% more than in 1932 were exported, while Logwood with 25,104 tons showed an increase of 30% over the 1932 figure.

122. *Logwood Extracts*.—The exports increased by 79% from 16,692 cwt. in 1932 to 30,045 cwt. in 1933.

123. *Ginger*.—Ginger increased in quantity from 1,661,415 lbs. in 1932 to 1,665,926 lbs. in 1933, but declined in value.

124. *Pimento*.—Pimento exports exceeded those of 1932 by 10%, the 1933 output being 9,101,329 lbs. valued at £69,811.

125. *Cocoa*.—Cocoa showed a further decline from 43,757 cwt. (1932) to 33,430 cwt. (1933), the primary cause being continued low prices which have led to neglect of plantations.

126. *Citrus*.—The exports of citrus fruit during the year showed a slight decline, particularly in Grapefruit which decreased to the extent of nearly 2,000,000 fruits, equivalent to approximately 14%. The figures for the calendar year do not give a true indication of production for the crop year. The commencement of the export season was affected by adverse weather conditions which were general throughout the citrus growing districts during the later months of the year.

127. The Government scheme for fostering the citrus industry with the objects of assisting and encouraging the production of standard varieties in districts where commercial scale citrus growing is already carried on, and of establishing citrus as a permanent crop in districts where the inroad of Panama Disease is serious and where soil and other conditions are suitable, made considerable progress during the year. Two large nurseries for the production of budded plants were established by the Department of Agriculture, and towards the end of the year an officer of that Department visited Spanish Honduras and Florida with the objects of observing the conditions under which the citrus industry is conducted in those places and of introducing supplies of budwood from tested trees of standard varieties. This mission was successful and resulted in the introduction of some 9,000 buds from Florida which were put on to established sour orange stocks in the departmental nurseries. A satisfactorily high percentage of the buddings was successful and the plants are now being raised with the dual object of providing further supplies of budwood for local use and raising citrus plants of standard varieties for distribution. Interest is being displayed generally throughout the Colony in the project and the keen comment and criticism freely offered by many persons who realise the importance of the citrus industry evinces a healthy attitude of mind towards this development. Enquiries were pursued during 1933 in regard to the possibility of marketing citrus fruit in New Zealand where supplies from Empire sources are not available during the period when this class of fruit is in greatest demand in that Dominion. The preliminary enquiries were successful and by the end of the year arrangements had been made for supplies to be sent forward. It is not at present possible

to state what quantity the new market will be able to absorb but it seems probable that a total of 40,000 cases for the season, principally of oranges, can be disposed of profitably in New Zealand, while as the fruit becomes known, the business in grapefruit may be expected to expand.

128. The work of the Produce Inspection Division was particularly important in connection with citrus exports during the year and the efficient manner in which officers discharged their duties exercised a beneficial effect on the quality of exports as well as indicating to growers and shippers the necessity for conducting all operations connected with production and marketing so as to ensure a high standard of quality of Jamaica fruit in export markets.

129. The Jamaica Citrus Producers' Association continued to operate during the year though their returns were affected by lower market prices and by the effect of the dollar exchange. The equipment in the packing house was extended and improved during the year, an interesting feature being the installation of the "Brogdex" plant for wax coating processed fruit. The Department of Agriculture continued to work in close association with those engaged in the citrus industry in order further to study the various problems of production and marketing.

Co-operative Marketing in 1933.

130. The Citrus Association continued to increase its membership while the volume of its shipments showed a falling off during the first part of the 1933-34 season for the reasons already outlined. The Association was responsible for establishing touch with fruit importers in New Zealand and by the end of the year had concluded arrangements for initial shipments to be made to that new market.

131. The Jamaica Coconut Producer's Association experienced difficulties during the year which necessitated re-organisation. It handled a large quantity of nuts both for shipment to overseas market and for the manufacture of Copra and edible oil at the Kingston factory.

132. The Jamaica Pimento Producers' Association did not operate during the year.

133. The new Jamaica Producers' Vegetable and Small Fruit Association Limited commenced operation on a small scale and made shipments of tomatoes to Eastern and Western Canada and of mangoes in small quantity to the United Kingdom. The tomatoes were well received and resulted in a demand for greater quantities than could be supplied. The export of mangoes is still in the experimental stage and further enquiries are necessary before regular shipments to the limited seasonal market in the United Kingdom can be made successfully.

Fruit and Vegetable Conference.

134. A successful Inter-Colonial Fruit and Vegetable Conference at which all British Colonies of the West Indian area, with the exception of Barbados, were represented, was held in Jamaica during October. The British Trade Commissioner in the West Indies, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Jamaica and representatives of Canadian mercantile and shipping interests attended as Observers. The Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State visited Jamaica specially to attend the Conference, the proceedings of which were conducted under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Sir William Morrison, Kt. The recommendations and proceedings of the Conference afford a valuable outline of the policy which should be pursued in regard to the development of fruit and vegetable production in the West Indies and indicate the necessity for co-operative effort amongst the Colonies as well as

within the individual Colonies in regard to a wide range of matters connected therewith.

135. The former Advisory Committee on the Banana Industry was extended during the year both in membership and in terms of reference. Three meetings of the Banana Advisory Committee were held and one meeting of the new Committee on the Banana and Citrus Industries. A high proportion of the routine business of the Committee was carried on by circulated papers, 58 of which were issued during the year. The Committee advised, *inter alia*, on the working of the Citrus Nursery scheme, the Banana Variety scheme, the proposed enquiries on the biological control of the Banana Borer, and the conduct of the campaign for the treatment of Panama Disease.

136. *Livestock*.—Considering the extremely hard weather conditions of 1933 the animal health of the Island has been fairly good. The hurricane of November, 1932 was followed by a six to eight months drought over most of the Island which made the maintenance of livestock difficult and reduced their vitality and stamina. This period was followed by six months of phenomenal rainfall which made fodder plentiful but other living conditions very distressing, especially to animals of recent birth and the working animals on the estates.

137. Of the diseases notifiable by Law, anthrax is the only one which during the year occurred to any large extent. Six properties were declared Infected Places, one a Suspected Place and four were held under surveillance for a short time by Provisional Quarantine Orders until the presence of anthrax infection was definitely eliminated. Prompt disposal of infected carcasses, quarantine restrictions in all cases and vaccination prevented extension of infection from the initial foci.

138. There have been no cases of Foot and Mouth Disease since early August, 1926. Occasionally conditions simulating this malady have been reported (three such in the past year), but all these upon investigation proved to be false alarms.

139. Of the non-notifiable diseases:—*Blackleg* of cattle still causes some losses, but as preventive seasonal vaccination becomes more generally practised the mortality from this disease is being and will be reduced.

(i) *Bovine tuberculosis*.—No general survey of the incidence of this disease has as yet been possible. The few preliminary tuberculin tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the information obtained from slaughtering establishments and other sources indicate that this disease is more common in the cattle (especially pen cattle and working herds) than was conjectured.

(ii) *Tick Fever*.—Sporadic outbreaks of very limited percentage incidence have occurred during the year. At present preventative measures other than regular "dipping" for tick suppression are not possible. Early treatment of acute cases with Trypan Blue is curative.

(iv) *Parasitic diseases*.—Of these the parasitic worms of the alimentary canal and lungs of young stock, especially calves, lambs, kids and pigs, are a constant source of loss and discouragement to breeders. Many of these affections are controllable by systematic medication and pasture rotation, but in practice it is difficult to get remedial measures carried out because of their irksomeness and the need for personal attention and regularity of application.

140. *Meat and Dairy Trades*.—In spite of the unfavourable weather conditions of the past year (1933) the supply of stock of all kinds for

slaughtering has been ample, really in excess of consumption. For this reason butcher's stock has fallen decidedly in price. While a similar state of affairs is also found in dairy pursuits it is significant that the decline in the price of milk in particular has not been relatively as great. The dairy industry during the drouthy months of the year had a difficult time, but in the latter half of the year fodder was abundant and milk consequently plentiful and generally at a reduced price. Further progress has been made during the year in the commercial cold storage of meats and the operators are increasing their sales as the public who formerly demanded freshly-killed meat are gradually being converted to the merits of the properly chilled product.

141. In spite of the local excess of butchers' stock the importation of fresh meat including poultry, especially from the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand, exceeded the amount of such products in 1932. In 1932, 28,845 lbs. (valued £1,652) was imported; in 1933, 87,443 lbs. (valued £3,448), an increase of 58,598 lbs. of £1,796 value. In 1932, 611 dozens of fresh eggs (valued £51) were imported; in 1933, 10,395 dozens (valued £512)—an increase of 9,784 dozens of £461 value. The trade in baby chicks has also expanded for in 1932, 1,375 were imported and in 1933, 2,883, whilst during the first six weeks of this year 3,335 arrived. These figures would seem to indicate that quality for quality the price of our local meat products, poultry and eggs is higher than in the countries of our foreign supply.

142. On the other hand Hides exported in 1933, namely, 16,305 in number (valued f.o.b. £7,124) exceeded the 1932 output, namely 10,684 (valued f.o.b. £4,166) by 5,621 in number valued at £2,958. Similarly, the export of goat skins, 172,209 in 1932 (valued £12,017) increased to 191,094—valued £14,030 in 1933.

143. Honey exported in 1933, namely 1,519,361 lbs. in weight (valued £11,643) was less than the 1932 output by 529,808 lbs. of £2,160 value. The drought in the first half of the year and the subsequent continuous rainy weather in the latter half largely accounts for this adverse showing.

144. During 1932 and 1933 a fair trade has developed in the export of mules for plantation purposes in Central America and the Republic of Panama. Figures obtained from the chief exporters are 100 in 1931, 50 in 1932 and 100 in 1933 and 150 in the first ten weeks of the present year. Total 400 in less than 4 years. If these prospects are maintained and other markets also found, as in British Guiana, the foreign demand as well as the requirements locally on our estates and in the Public Works Department for replacements, etc. should lead to a definite revival of this once lucrative industry.

Agricultural Education.

145. The Farm School completed the year with a larger number of students enrolled than in 1932, 45 as compared with 37. The number of applications for admission to the School showed an increase over last year and the educational qualifications of the Students entering were higher. With the improvement in the standard of the students entering it was possible to accomplish more work during the year. The Third Year Students spent half of each term at the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place. This made it possible to give instruction to the Third Year students in various phases of agricultural work which could not be given at Hope. The time spent by the Third Years at Grove Place provides a well balanced course in Agriculture and proved to be an excellent means of giving the students proper instruction in

their final year. The School took an active part in Education week which was held in June, and an "Open Day" was held, at which the work of the students was exhibited. A large number of visitors attended, and showed a keen interest in the work of the students.

LAND SETTLEMENTS.

146. *Kellets—Clarendon*:—During the year under review sales amounted to 2,585 acres divided in 533 allotments. In the area which was specially reserved for Township purposes, a total of 55 lots are recorded as being sold. The Parochial Board of Clarendon purchased two such lots for purposes of a market which is a great necessity, and the construction of this market will soon be put in hand.

147. Panama Disease has made its appearance on this property resulting in the reduction of banana production. The following crops among others are being cultivated: tobacco, cane and catch crops.

148. During the year, Coley, a section of this property—(the area of which totals 5,065 acres) has been opened up, and many applications have been received for the purchase of lots thereon.

149. Allotments in process of sale number 71, covering an area of approximately 500 acres.

150. Due to the damage caused by recent weather disturbances, certain repairs to roads have had to be effected.

151. *Tobolski—St. Ann*:—During the year, sales on this property continued. A total of 68 allotments amounting to 1,191 acres are recorded. Nearly 200 acres have been allotted to 15 applicants and other applications are still being received. This property was principally a grazing property and is admirably suited for the rearing of cattle. There is not much scope for the production of staple crops such as bananas and cane, but such crops as peas, corn and potatoes flourish.

152. *Monklands—St. Thomas*:—The sales on this property have not been up to expectations. The total area sold to date is 573 acres, divided into 68 lots. There are 22 further applications for land, totalling 112 acres.

153. *Glenbrook—Westmoreland*:—This property which was divided into 115 lots at the outset has now been completely sold off, and is well served with roads which had to be repaired in sections as a result of recent weather disturbances.

This scheme has proved a success as a Land Settlement.

154. *Burnt Savannah—Westmoreland*:—This property has now been completely sold off. The number of holdings sold amount to 53, covering an area of over 400 acres. It is proposed to reserve about 127 acres as a Forest Reserve, since this area is not well suited for cultivation. Repairs to roads damaged during the recent bad weather have been effected. This property has also proved a successful scheme.

155. *Lewisburgh—St. Mary*:—During the year, considerable progress was made in the distribution of allotments and effecting final sales. The number of allotments finally sold amounted to 53, covering a total of 285 acres. Other allotments in process of sale amount to 27, covering an area of 180 acres.

156. Much of the property is suited to the cultivation of nearly all the staple crops such as bananas, canes and coconuts, and is well watered. Other applications for sale are being received. The price per acre in the case of this Land Settlement is higher than the others, having regard to the value of the property and the fact that the parish is specially known as a banana parish.

157. *Hopewell and Lundie—Westmoreland*.—During the year, distribution of allotments commenced, and, so far, 56 allotments have been made, covering an area of 315 acres.

158. It is expected that the land remaining to be sold—about 60 acres—will be gradually disposed of.

159. *Malvern Chase—St. Elizabeth*.—A small property of 185 acres was purchased in and almost completely sold off during the year.

This has been a successful scheme. The number of allotments, amounting to 26, cover an area of 183 acres.

160. Two properties previously operated by Loan Banks—*Great Valley in Hanover* and *Catalina in Portland*—were taken over by the Government. About 520 acres have still to be sold and a few applications have been received for allotments. In the case of Catalina, the situation is even more acute since the inroads of Panama Disease have been extensive. There has been no development since the Government took possession.

161. *General*.—Sales have been tardy on all the properties as a result of the reduced purchasing power of would-be settlers, due principally to bad weather conditions.

162. Quite a few purchasers were assisted by means of loans from the Banana Industry Aid Board when it was established that their banana cultivations were damaged, with a view to the resuscitation of such cultivations.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

163. In 1933 the value of the Exports and Imports of the Colony showed a decrease compared with the figures for the preceding year.

164. The value of the Imports (exclusive of goods imported through the Parcels Post), amounted to £4,218,755 as compared with £4,572,520 in 1932. A comparative statement showing the quantities and values of the principal articles from the principal countries, is given in Table A.

165. The yield from Import Duties exclusive of Parcels Post, amounted to £920,513, a decrease of £7,666. Parcels Post duties amounted to £26,239, a decrease of £3,943.

166. The Export Trade, exclusive of Parcels Post exports for 1933 decreased. The value was £3,254,666 in 1932 and £2,730,507 in 1933. The value of Re-exports however, was much greater than in 1932 due to the abnormal Re-export of Gold Specie. The value of Re-exports in 1932 was £134,246 as against £348,731 in 1933 and in 1932, £965 of Gold Coin were exported compared with £242,440 in 1933. A comparative table of the quantities and values of the twelve principal products exported and the quantities and values of each exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America and Other Countries, is also given in Table B.

167. The values of Exports and Imports for the years 1913 and 1930 to 1933 are shown below:—

	<u>1913.</u>	<u>1930.</u>	<u>1931.</u>	<u>1932.</u>	<u>1933.</u>
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports (F.O.B.)	2,430,208	4,091,573	3,420,750	3,271,357	2,745,300
Value of Imports (C.I.F.)	2,837,447	6,101,513	4,945,539	4,754,152	4,367,843

168. Bananas are the principal product exported. The value is about 50% of the total value of the Island's exports. In 1933, due to recent storms, the value of Bananas decreased by nearly 50%. This is the chief reason for the fall in the value of total exports in 1933 compared with 1932. The value of the import trade with the British Empire remained stationary and the export trade increased as the following percentages show:—

Imports.

	<u>1931.</u>	<u>1932.</u>	<u>1933.</u>
British Empire ..	60.5%	69.4%	70.0%
Other Countries ..	39.5%	30.6%	30.0%

Exports.

British Empire ..	60.0%	76.5%	85.0%
Other Countries ..	40.0%	23.5%	15.0%

169. The following table shows the change in direction of Trade, with the principal countries in 1913-14 and during the past three years:

(Average) Imports.

	<u>1913-14.</u>	<u>1931.</u>	<u>1932.</u>	<u>1933.</u>
United Kingdom	38.0%	29.7%	41.4%	40.2%
U. S. A. ..	47.1%	30.2%	17.9%	16.3%
Canada	8.5%	17.5%	15.0%	16.0%
Other Countries	6.4%	22.6%	25.7%	27.5%

(Average) Exports.

United Kingdom	17.9%	33.5%	49.1%	56.3%
U. S. A.	59.3%	30.8%	18.0%	9.4%
Canada	5.6%	25.3%	25.5%	27.8%
Other Countries	17.2%	10.4%	7.4%	6.5%

TABLE "A"

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1931.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post).		..	..	£ 1,406,562	..
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	galls.	171,696	49,987	6
	Butter	lbs.	11,602	927	192,086
	Butter Substitutes	"	445,551	11,139	
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	53,872	894	4,496,226
	Pickled	"	84	1	10,111,385
	Grain—Flour	bags	745	783	311,687
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	lbs.	811,931	12,057	3,953
	Ham	"	61,410	5,159	13,766
	Pork, Wet Salted	"			323,426
	Milk, Condensed	"	2,245,787	51,734	1,671,437
	Oils, Edible	gals.	349,080	53,648	106
	Tobacco, Cigarettes	lbs.	131,708	32,796	..
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal	tons	38,092	62,944	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	ft.	..	..	305,583
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified)	..	..	20,310	..
	Boots and Shoes	doz. prs.	12,392	51,587	2,826
	Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	89	16,520	294
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes)	..	..	9,726	..
	Cement	brls.	92,560	46,267	7,057
	Cotton—Piece goods	yds.	6,742,768	126,135	15,719
	Other Manufactures	..	..	45,770	..
	Hardware	..	..	47,616	..
	Medicines and Drugs	..	..	20,938	..
	Metals: Iron galvanized, steel bars and sheets, nails and rivets	..	..	31,817	..
	Oils—Illuminating	gals.	..	..	..
	Motor Spirit	"	27	8	2
	Silk Manufactures	..	..	28,438	..
	Soap, Laundry	lbs.	5,901,193	72,316	1,794
	Wool Manufactures	..	..	39,994	..

TABLE "A"

1931.

Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value. (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£ 830,325	..	£ 1,430,008	..	£ 1,067,506	..	£ 4,734,401
1 15,449	1,054	88	40,215	11,774	211,917	61,762
75,313	10,447	170	378,161	29,534	582,903	45,998
101,377	20		19,501	489	465,052	11,628
317,860	30,712	31,994	9,899,093	164,532	14,459,638	240,909
53	5,600	108	481,868	4,425	10,593,357	105,803
1,052	239,262	15,336	25	2	343,169	350,663
6,819	662,014	14,397	3,487	272	821,484	12,218
46,678	1,048,276	21,700	400	9	317,925	21,819
28	433	196	1,022,850	26,346	985,840	21,225
..	1,500	489	2,095	547	5,988,350	146,458
			70	18	351,714	54,419
					133,278	33,303
..	42,751	60,976	..	..	80,843	123,920
2,288	18,362,599	141,734	371,761	2,814	19,039,943	146,836
1,602	..	37,925	..	18,710	..	75,547
5,181	25,948	86,384	9,103	21,837	51,269	164,989
41,455	352	52,631	2	207	737	110,813
28,840	..	38,792	..	3,966	..	81,324
3,472	20	42	23,648	11,688	123,285	61,469
238	12,322,981	148,993	299,807	7,203	19,381,275	282,569
577	..	18,853	..	15,027	..	80,227
6,039	..	36,504	..	15,923	..	106,082
5,247	..	32,168	..	4,528	..	62,881
2,202	..	5,229	..	6,039	..	45,287
..	1,304,753	65,620	444,203	23,081	1,748,956	88,701
2	981,258	40,363	4,253,304	174,463	5,234,591	214,836
4,986	..	29,975	..	51,545	..	114,944
23	719,735	8,823	174,973	2,160	6,797,695	83,322
205	..	263	..	1,856	..	42,318

TABLE "A"

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1932.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post).		..	..	£ 1,890,526	..
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout & and Porter	galls.	164,807	40,843	3,891
	Butter	lbs.	112,873	6,035	50,733
	Butter Substitutes	"	441,176	10,930	..
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	35,915	445	6,101,964
	Pickled	"	..	..	8,856,990
	Grain—Flour	bags	73,775	61,745	285,966
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	lbs.	1,228,102	20,696	3,900
	Ham	"	116,670	5,440	133,602
	Pork, Wet Salted	"	..	..	298,554
	Milk, Condensed	"	2,258,007	48,090	749,807
	Oils, Edible	gals.	37,907	7,223	24
	Tobacco, Cigarettes	lbs.	61,848	18,598	2
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal	tons	141,689	236,359	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	ft.	..	..	97,260
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified)	..	..	28,471	..
	Boots and Shoes	doz. prs.	35,265	126,046	1,061
	Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	191	27,377	235
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes)	..	..	28,180	..
	Cement	brls.	63,879	33,022	..
	Cotton—Piece goods	yds.	14,177,902	247,867	2,273
	Other Manufactures	..	..	58,736	..
	Hardware	..	..	59,404	..
	Medicines and Drugs	..	..	25,225	..
	Metals—Iron galvanized, steel bars and sheets, nails and rivets	..	..	34,057	..
	Oils—Illuminating	gals.	..	..	..
	Motor Spirit	"	12	4	1
	Silk Manufactures	..	..	33,508	..
	Soap, Laundry	lbs.	5,036,001	63,900	1,051
	Wool Manufactures	..	..	40,525	..

TABLE "A"

1932.

Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£ 687,147	..	£ 817,211	..	£ 1,177,636	..	£ 4,572,520
1,070 3,323 75,890 73,699 259,267 70 6,794 5,977 19,015 6 2	1 5 100 13,296 7,373 3,185 89,560 775,938 846,954 1,748 1,845	.. .. 2 637 9,072 54 4,834 15,314 15,207 275 543	18,305 507,132 7,338 8,907,754 317,510 9,520 595 1,386,756 1,209 5	4,028 27,825 153 121,793 2,186 571 12 27,696 327 3	187,004 670,743 448,614 15,058,929 9,174,500 367,114 1,235,187 349,352 1,075,087 5,241,524 40,888 63,700	45,941 37,183 11,085 198,795 75,885 330,084 20,820 17,639 21,303 110,008 7,831 19,146
..	3,824	6,875	..	..	145,513	243,234
875	12,090,120	74,940	2,730,571	20,741	14,917,951	96,556
2,770 1,349 32,987 21,109 .. 67 1,277 7,428 7,013 1,332 .. 2 7,470 12 12	.. 3,412 173 .. 14 4,919,507 928,263 1,041,488 391,917 ..	22,350 9,632 24,215 29,327 25 62,664 13,326 21,036 25,771 1,958 61,884 37,507 7,588 5,395 100	71,974 5 .. 18,711 814,687 445,911 4,485,296 248,954 ..	27,006 72,413 335 4,354 9,131 14,564 16,486 11,970 4,640 9,168 28,122 160,088 130,099 4,140 1,761	111,712 604 82,604 19,914,369 1,374,174 5,526,797 5,677,923 ..	80,607 209,440 84,914 82,970 42,178 325,162 89,825 99,838 62,649 46,515 90,006 197,601 178,665 73,447 42,398

TABLE "A"

Principal Articles Imported.	Unit of Quantity.	1933.		
		United Kingdom.		Canada.
		Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post).	..	..	£ 1,697,475	..
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.				
Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	gals.	134,915	32,716	2,107
Butter	lbs.	25,475	1,050	22,194
Butter Substitutes	..	584,296	13,570	..
Fish—Dried Salted	..	11,895	273	5,235,683
Pickled	..	..	..	8,366,275
Grain—Flour	..	..	..	324,167
Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	bags	120,856	102,135	1,600
Ham	lbs.	931,349	15,111	70,069
Pork, Wet Salted	..	79,264	5,677	115,622
Milk, Condensed	..	200	2	721,419
Oils, Edible	..	1,597,562	32,867	1
Tobacco, Cigarettes	gals.	924	650	..
	lbs.	36,521	12,463	..
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
Coal	tons	113,585	172,132	..
Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	ft.	..	..	1,548,260
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
Apparel (not specially classified)	..	..	..	..
Boots and Shoes	doz. prs.	22,636	30,493	282
Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	279	78,189	247
Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes)	..	..	37,221	..
Cement	brls.	..	21,882	..
Cotton—Piece Goods	yds.	83,636	38,328	..
Other Manufactures	..	8,446,070	152,914	3,570
Hardware	..	..	50,531	..
Medicines and Drugs	..	..	72,960	..
Metals:—Iron galvanized, steel bars and sheets, nails and rivets	..	..	28,551	..
Oils:—Illuminating	gals.	..	32,221	..
Motor Spirit	..	234	13	..
Silk Manufactures	..	36	12	5
Soap, Laundry	..	..	18,472	..
Wool Manufactures	lbs.	4,475,339	56,907	525
	..	..	24,801	..

TABLE "A"

1933.

Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£ 675,297	..	£ 687,937	..	£ 1,068,046	..	£ 4,218,755
601 1,601 53,606 55,841 273,916 30 3,429 4,057 15,840	2,484 202 11,741 1,613 13,915 190,636 945,917 1,352,751 53 1,724	611 12 649 2,399 189 7,340 16,021 23,295 21 417	14,521 744,289 7,032 133,000 7,100 7,300 2,131,886 997 3	3,062 30,349 152 1,361 91 468 30,716 347 3	154,027 792,160 591,328 14,298,060 8,499,275 446,636 953,964 347,269 1,161,739 5,803,618 1,975 38,248	36,990 33,012 13,722 152,306 57,202 378,450 15,421 16,914 20,080 102,718 1,018 12,882
..	7,085	10,672	65	62	120,735	182,866
7,534	12,718,260	80,786	2,883,449	22,068	17,149,969	110,388
2,268 381 34,269 20,787 108 722 9,480 7,299 4,474 3 7,915 9 128	1,362 153 .. 14 2,037,099 738,582 488,969 153,360 ..	17,661 2,200 18,958 18,087 18 23,187 3,999 18,274 25,431 1,028 49,951 18,034 2,362 1,646 143	27,250 11 19,418 6,764,767 707,220 4,682,692 2,850 ..	29,437 42,944 1,360 473 9,507 75,664 13,517 18,552 4,991 4,911 37,938 142,144 94,197 31 1,058	51,533 690 103,168 17,251,506 1,446,036 5,171,702 4,632,074 ..	79,859 123,714 91,808 61,229 47,853 251,873 68,769 119,266 66,272 42,634 87,902 160,193 122,946 58,593 26,130

TABLE "B"

1931.

30

Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	1931.									
		United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Exports; (not including Parcels Post).	..		(F.O.B.) £ 1,140,295	..	(F.O.B.) £ 860,054	..	(F.O.B.) £ 1,046,916	..	(F.O.B.) £ 352,627	..	(F.O.B.) £ 3,399,892
Cocoa, Raw	lbs.	338,866	2,915	3,689,142	31,769	910,975	7,835	985,748	8,468	5,924,731	50,987
Coffee, Raw	..	684,536	12,732	7,299,028	136,056	786,077	14,620	407,749	7,585	9,177,390	170,993
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas	Stems	8,456,194	803,359	3,331,412	306,968	9,955,289	814,529	572,710	58,539	22,335,605	1,983,395
Grapefruit	No.	5,149,560	24,921	4,481,883	22,613	79,560	380	220,033	1,144	9,931,036	49,058
Coconuts	..	1,155,898	3,950	3,018,100	10,321	30,937,350	106,627	604,235	2,072	35,715,583	122,970
Logwood Extracts	cwts.	21,364	73,584	..	..	338	1,250	4,557	17,809	26,259	92,643
Nuts for Expressing Oil:	..										
Copra	lbs.	1,896,863	9,172	174,737	2,322	1,544,184	7,084	4,449,115	22,382	7,890,164	38,638
Ginger	..	948,598	13,140	201,251	1,791	800,837	11,054	73,183	1,007	1,997,355	27,523
Pimento dry	"	236,865	2,108	21,300	2,130	2,815,908	25,062	8,960,562	79,707	12,214,586	108,668
Rum	gals.	323,813	32,381	38,319	328,617	..	..	64,019	6,402	409,132	40,913
Unrefined	tons.	5,880	49,074	..	..	3,580	8,950	95	812	44,294	378,503
Wood and Timber: Logwood	"	50	125	..	..	..	..	15,144	38,980	18,774	48,055

TABLE "B"

1932.

1932.

Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			(F.O.B.) £ 1,597,494		(F.O.B.) £ 830,262		(F.O.B.) £ 586,385		(F.O.B.) £ 240,525		(F.O.B.) £ 3,254,666
Total Exports; (not including Parcels Post).	

TABLE "B"

1933.

Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Exports; (not including Parcels Post).	..	..	(F.O.B.) £ 1,603,971	..	(F.O.B.) £ 668,048	..	(F.O.B.) £ 257,944	..	(F.O.B.) £ 200,544	..	(F.O.B.) £ 2,730,507
Cocoa, Raw	lbs.	61,261	534	3,599,669	31,166	56,867	504	26,449	231	3,744,246	32,435
Coffee, Raw	"	263,579	5,930	9,466,023	210,257	17,404	398	77,224	1,728	9,524,230	218,313
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas	Stems	8,387,582	805,586	1,832,295	179,373	337,319	33,497	173	20	10,557,389	1,018,476
Grapefruit	No.	9,775,576	50,730	1,888,927	8,945	..	..	201,756	970	11,366,259	60,645
Coconuts	cwts.	1,651,150	4,828	6,693,099	21,647	28,641,111	89,678	452,199	1,425	37,437,559	117,578
Logwood Extracts	..	26,384	87,592	..	..	602	2,309	3,059	11,627	30,045	101,528
Nuts for Expressing Oil:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices:	lbs.	4,549,590	19,335	180	1	576,164	2,623	..	..	5,125,934	21,959
Copra	"	783,539	14,604	143,485	2,664	692,260	12,921	..	..	1,665,926	31,048
Ginger	"	602,381	4,827	231,265	1,803	2,151,110	16,626	46,642	857	9,101,329	69,811
Spirits:	gals.	290,820	35,835	12,151	1,584	12,255	1,838	6,116,573	46,555	385,872	48,273
Sugar:	tons.	28,013	260,369	17,142	162,854	..	..	115	1,072	45,270	424,295
Unrefined	"	1,152	3,219	..	..	10,268	27,093	13,684	38,362	25,104	68,674
Wood and Timber: Logwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

170. The average rate of wages for a labourer in Government employ is 2/6 per day. Private employers pay men from 2/6 to 3/6 per day, and women from 1/6 to 1/8 per day. Factory workers receive a wage of from 20/- to 25/- per week for a week of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of 9 hours each and shop assistants receive a wage of from 46/6 to 70/- per week for a week of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of 8 hours each.

171. The only Railway operating in Jamaica is the Jamaica Government Railway and a schedule of the wages paid in the Departments is set out below:—

Head Offices—

Clerks	From 20/- to £5 10/- per week according to Grade.
Learner Clerks	From 10/- to 20/- per week

Way and Works Branch—

Permanent Way Superintendents from	£180 to £335 per annum
Draughtsmen	50/- “ 150/- per week
Learner Draughtsmen	15/- “ 25/- “
Foremen	45/- “ 60/- “
Junior Foremen	30/- “ 45/- “
Learner Foremen	20/- “ 29/- “
Carpenters	6/- per day
Labourers	2/6 to 3/6 per day
Gangers	3/9 to 4/4 per day
Gate-men	9/- to 10/- per week

Locomotive Branch—

Foremen	“ 95/- “ 115/- “
Chargemen	“ 60/- “ 70/- “
Machinists, Fitters, Blacksmiths, Moulders, Boilermakers and Coppersmiths, etc.	“ 32/- “ 64/- “
Engine Drivers	“ 60/- “ 80/6 “
Firemen	“ 37/- “ 44/- “
Carpenters, including Saw Mill Machinists, Truck Fitters, Asst. Truck Fitters and Pattern Makers	“ 30/- “ 54/- “
Painters	“ 28/- “ 34/- “
Labourers (unskilled)	“ 18/- “
Labourers (skilled)	“ 21/- “
Greasers	“ 30/- “ 36/- “
Watchmen	“ 25/- “ 33/- “
Shedmen	4/- per day 5/- per night
Apprentices	“ 8/- to 24/- per week

<i>Traffic Branch—</i>			
Trains Controllers ..	"	90/-	" 125/- per week
Station Masters ..	"	60/-	" 110/- "
Station Clerks ..	"	20/-	" 35/- "
Invoices and Booking Clerks	"	37/6	" 90/4 "
Porters, Kingston ..	"		3/- per day
Porters, Outstations ..	"	1/6-	" 2/9 per day
Shunters ..	"	20/-	" 35/- per week
Guards ..	"	30/-	" 60/- "
Brakesmen ..	"	21/-	" 30/- "
Tranship Porters ..	"	21/-	" 40/- "
Wharfinger ..	"		105/- "
Assistant Wharfinger	"		37/6 "
Storemen ..	"	2/6 to 3/4	per day
Female Typists ..	"	35/- to 45/-	per week

Overtime is allowed to the daily paid staff at the rate of time and a quarter for ordinary overtime and Public Holidays and time and a half for Sunday work.

Drivers and Firemen are given overtime on a specially settled basis.

Station Masters are paid overtime for Sundays and Public Holidays, and so are the Assistant and Junior Trains Controllers. Parcels Office Clerks and Booking Clerk, Kingston, are paid an extra day's pay for Sunday work. Clerical workers do not get overtime pay.

172. The following is a list, giving costs, of the staple foodstuffs of the labouring class in Jamaica:—

Bread	8 ozs. for 2 2-5d.
Crackers	1d. for twenty
Peas and Beans	7½d. per quart
Yams	3d. per lb.
Cocoanuts	1d. each
Sweet Potatoes	1½d. per lb.
Cocoas	1½d. per lb.
Plantains	2d. each
Sugar, B. A.	3d. per lb.
Flour	2½d. per lb.
Rice	2d. per lb.
Meal	1½d. per lb.
Codfish	5d. per lb.
Herrings	3d. per lb.
Shads	3d. per lb.
Mackerels	3d. per lb.
Salmon	6d. per lb.
Onions	3½d. per lb.
Beef, w/s.	7½d. per lb.
Pork, w/s	9d. per lb.
Cotton Seed Oil	1/6 per quart
Cocoanut Oil	10d. to 1/- per quart
Milk, Full Cream	5½d. to 7d. per tin
Beef, Fresh	4½d. to 7½d. per lb.
Salt, Fine	1d. per lb.

173. During 1933 a 4lb. loaf of bread cost 1/7 1-5d. and a labourer's pay therefore, provided he worked for 6 days per week, was equal to 9 loaves in Government employ and from 9 to 13 loaves in private employ. In Jamaica however, a labourer does not normally consume

as much bread as would a labourer in a colder climate. The normal diet of a Jamaica labourer consists of a small quantity of bread and a much larger quantity of yams or sweet potatoes.

174. The cost of living in Jamaica although it has decreased somewhat in recent years, is still considerably above pre-war level. Taking 100 as the Index Figure for the years 1913 and 1914, the Index Figure for 1933 works out at an average of 143, made up as follows:—

Foodstuffs—		
Local Products	162.5	
Imported Articles	117	140 (mean)
Clothing, etc.	..	133.5
Miscellaneous	..	155
		<hr/> 428.5
Average ..		<hr/> 143

175. Furnished bungalows cost from £12 to £20 per month in the residential districts of Kingston and St. Andrew and unfurnished bungalows from £8 to £14 per month. In the country districts, unfurnished bungalows (when obtainable) cost from £6 to £12 per month.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

176. The total Departmental Expenditure on Education for the year 1932-33 was £204,169, an increase of £1,009 on the expenditure for 1931-32.

177. There are four classes of recognized Public Elementary Schools (a) Voluntary Denominational Schools (b) Voluntary Undenominational Schools, whose only difference from Denominational Schools is that the Manager is not necessarily the owners' representative but is appointed to represent the interests of two or more amalgamated schools. (c) Trust Schools owned by the Ludford Trust and treated for most purposes as Government Schools, and (d) Schools administered by a School Board and known as Government Schools. In practice (a) and (b) are styled Voluntary Schools and (c) and (d) Government Schools. There are 139 schools administered by School Boards, 77 of which are owned by the Government, while 62 receive a nominal rent. Compulsory attendance is limited to 14 compulsory areas in which the average attendances is 60%. The number of children affected is 17,440 excluding infants. In the non-compulsory areas 115,772 children are enrolled with an average attendance of 53%.

178. The total enrolment for the whole island is 141,735 with an average attendance of 54%.

179. The total cost of Elementary Education exclusive of establishment charges for 1932-33 amounted to £165,941.

180. There are in all 653 grant-aided Elementary Schools. There are also a large number of elementary private schools in regard to which details are not available. One new Government School was opened during 1933. A sum of £1,000 was expended during the same period in building grants for denominational schools and teachers'

quarters, but there are still many denominational School Buildings in a very bad state of repair.

181. The Primary Schools employ about 1,750 teachers. There are four Training Colleges; one for men and three for women teachers. There is also a small Training Centre for Infant School Teachers.

182. The further education of Elementary School children is assisted from general revenue by scholarships tenable at Secondary Schools for from two to five years. Nine special scholarships of the value of £50 per annum tenable for four years are awarded annually to children from Primary Schools in parishes unprovided with Secondary Schools. In addition every grant-aided Secondary School is required to maintain free places for at least 20% of its numbers. The grant-aided Secondary Schools, twenty in number, are under the care of the Jamaica Schools Commission and grants are recommended in accordance with the Annual Reports submitted by the Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools.

183. The accepted External Examinations for the recognized Secondary Schools are those of the Cambridge Syndicate of Local Examinations held at 20 Centres. At the last Examinations held (July and December 1933) 569 Candidates sat for the Junior Examination of whom 320 passed (56%), 334 for the School Certificate of whom 198 passed (59%) and 20 entered for and 12 passed (60%) the Higher School Certificate Examination in July.

184. Public Assistance for University and Collegiate Education is confined to the expenditure for Scholarships. Provision is made annually from Government funds for three scholarships tenable at British Universities, one of which is for girls, and one at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. One Rhodes Scholarship a year is allocated to Jamaica.

185. In the examinations of the University of London held in Jamaica during 1933, 30 Candidates sat for the Matriculation Examination and 11 passed, including 4 in the First Division. For the Intermediate Arts there were 7 Candidates, 2 of whom passed. One Candidate sat for Intermediate Laws and failed. Two Candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination in Science and one passed. One Candidate sat for the Final Examination in Arts and failed, and one Candidate sat for the Final Examination in Divinity and passed.

186. There are three recognized Continuation Schools in the Island; one in Kingston maintained by the Government and two in the parish of St. Mary. Excepting these, the Farm School at Hope, the Trade Scholarships and the Scholarships and free places in Secondary Schools there is no avenue of continued education for the majority of children attending the Elementary Schools.

187. The Kingston Technical School is a Government institution which provides for the training of boys and girls in Continuation, Commercial, Domestic Science and Technical Subjects. The installation of electrical appliances, a battery of forges and other up-to-date equipment has considerably enhanced the scope of the work whilst the adoption of the requirements of recognised external examining bodies like the Royal Society of Arts and the City and Guilds of London Institute has raised the standard of the school. The large enrolment in the Evening Classes is evidence that these classes are becoming better known and appreciated. Special Courses for Training College Students and public elementary school teachers are also included in the prospectus.

188. Trade Scholarships are awarded to Elementary School Boys who wish to be apprenticed to a trade or to enter the Government Farm School. Their value is £20 per annum which may be increased where necessary by a maintenance grant of £20 per annum. They are tenable for a maximum period of five years, part of which is usually spent at the Technical School, Kingston.

189. The Carron Hall and Highgate Girls' Continuation Schools, St. Mary, receive Government Grants. Their curriculum includes Literary Subjects, Needlework, Housecraft and Hygiene. These schools do excellent work especially from the point of view of character training. There is little doubt, however, that their work should be of a less literary and more practical nature. But there are few local teachers able to teach domestic subjects and fewer still to teach commercially profitable handicrafts. There is no Continuation School for Boys outside Kingston.

190. Manual Training Departments are attached to eleven Government Schools but two are in abeyance on account of shortage of qualified staff.

191. Recognized Evening Classes are held only at the Kingston Technical School where they have been re-organized and are shewing much improvement in numbers and efficiency. They are also unaided private Commercial Colleges which give day and evening instruction in literary and commercial subjects.

192. There are nine certified Industrial Schools and Orphanages, and four Orphanages uncertified. The Government Industrial School, Stony Hill, is maintained wholly from Government Funds and is under the supervision of the Director of Prisons. The remaining schools and orphanages are financed partly by the Parochial Boards, partly by the Government and partly by private funds. Admission to an Industrial School is in most cases by Magistrate's order. The Lyndale, Swift and Wortley Homes are primarily for East Indian children. Until recently children could not be detained in these schools after the age of 16, but they may now be detained until 18 in cases where it is shown to be desirable in the interest of the child or the community. The Industrial Schools are as a rule well conducted Institutions but in some instances lack funds to employ a sufficiently trained staff whether for the classroom or for trade instruction.

193. The Government Industrial School, Stony Hill (Boys and Girls) is maintained by the Government, under the charge of the Inspector of Government Industrial Schools. A Board of Visitors is appointed by the Governor, which arranges monthly visits of inspection and holds bi-monthly Board Meetings. The numbers on Roll on 31st December, 1933, were 370 Boys and 51 Girls.

194. The School is situated at Stony Hill, at an elevation of 1,360 feet above sea level, and yet is only 9 miles from Kingston. Apart from the difficulty of obtaining an adequate water supply the site is ideal for the purpose. The buildings though very old are spacious, well ventilated and cool. Improvements are being made which include a suitable playground for the girls.

195. The curriculum is arranged so that each child devotes half of each day to the ordinary subjects of elementary school work, and the other half day to manual work. Drill, Games, Hobbies, Scouting and Woodwork Continuation Classes for senior boys, each takes an important part in completing a form of institutional life which is a creditable pattern of an English Borstal Institution.

196. The weak point of the whole system is a lack of after-care.

197. The "House" system is proving a great success.

198. The principal industries are carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, gardening, agriculture, apiculture, masonry, baking and cooking for the boys, and laundry work, sewing and cooking for the girls.

199. A good brass band is maintained, and an efficient Boys' Choir, both of which won cups at the recent Jamaica Musical Competition Festival.

200. Every possible form of Sport is encouraged mainly by inter-House Competitions for Shields, Cups, etc. and the House Spirit is encouraged.

201. There is a system of good conduct badges bearing a cash value. Such earning stand to the credit of the inmate until he is discharged and one-half of the sum earned by him is paid over on his discharge, and at the end of twelve months the other half is paid to him on his satisfying the Superintendent that he is living an honest and respectable life.

202. Prison records show that there is a marked decrease in recent years in the number of ex-Industrial School Boys who become adult criminals, which is, perhaps, the surest sign that the School is achieving its object.

203. There is no provision (outside the Public Hospitals) for maintenance in the event of sickness or accident nor for old age outside the poor relief law, nor is there insurance against unemployment. Grants were made in 1932-33 of £1,000 to the Child Welfare Association, £75 to the Boy Scouts' Association and £200 to the Salvation Army School for the Blind. With the exception of the last named Institution there is no provision in the Colony for the education of physically defective or mentally retarded children.

204. The Bureau of Health Education was established in 1926 to meet the demands from teachers, sanitary inspectors, and citizens for information regarding personal hygiene and the spread and prevention of disease.

205. The main educational work of the Bureau consists in publishing *Jamaica Public Health*; Volume 8 of which was issued during 1933, an edition of 20,000 copies being sent out each month. Particular attention was paid in this volume to Tuberculosis and Yaws and special numbers were devoted to Safe Water Supplies, Milk and to programmes for Empire Health Week. The bulletin is used in more than 250 schools of the island as a text in hygiene and would be adopted in other schools if more copies of the publication could be supplied.

206. Suitable literature is provided on the problems which are being dealt with by the health departments of the Island. Assistance is given health workers through the provision of moving picture projectors and films, magic lanterns and slides, and material for microscopical demonstrations. Also special leaflets and posters and placards, designed for use in schools, at markets, and other public places, to give information about the more common diseases, are distributed. During 1933 the Bureau of Health Education sent out 39 different publications; the total number of pieces of public health literature distributed being 400,000.

207. Under the Jamaica Boy Scouts' Association there are at present 97 groups actively at work. These groups comprise 91 Scout Troops, 34 Wolf Cub Packs and 35 Rover Crews, numbering 240 Scouters, 1,620 Scouts, 76 Sea Scouts, 454 Cubs, 281 Rover Scouts, 99 Rover

Sea-Scouts—a total of 2,770. This shows an increase of 693 over 1932 when the total was 2,077.

208. His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., is Chief Scout of Jamaica.

209. Under the Girl Guides Local Association there are now 98 Companies at work. These comprise 14 Ranger, 57 Guide and 29 Brownie Companies. The total enrolment for 1933 was 2,013. The President is Lady Slater and Mrs. D. O. Kelly Lawson is Island Commissioner.

210. The Institute of Jamaica for the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art—(with its Library of 35,795 books and 1,621 Manuscripts, 25,555 in the General Library and 10,240 in the West India Reference Library)—distributed 48,123 books amongst its members during 1933, in addition to which many members of the public including visitors and Tourists from England, Canada and the United States consulted the General Library and the West India Reference Library.

211. Amongst the students in the latter were one graduate doing post-graduate work on West Indian Subjects and six visitors to the island doing research work.

212. Members of forty-four Literary Associations affiliated with the Institute, borrowed books. Twenty-seven Teachers Associations affiliated with the Institute, borrowed boxes of books during the year.

213. Many parties of school children visited the Natural History Museum and the History Gallery of the Institute.

214. During the year the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, held its 26th Annual Examination of Candidates in Music. There were 1,001 Entries for the Practical and Theoretical, for which 681 candidates sat.

215. The Musical Society of Jamaica held meetings during the year.

216. Cricket is played during the season all over the Island and at all Secondary Schools and at the majority of elementary schools. The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 and all the principal clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control. Senior and Junior Competitions are held throughout the Colony, and these conjoined with the visits paid by first class teams from the Mother Country and by West Indian Teams to England and Australia have resulted in great strides being made in the game, both as regards keenness and actual play.

217. Association football is also keenly followed from October to February inclusive. The Competitions under the Jamaica Football Association number eight, including two for Secondary School boys, and the game has now achieved great popularity throughout the Island.

218. Lawn Tennis is played all the year round and is fostered by various competitions under the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association which is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association of England.

219. As in the case of cricket the visits of well-known stars have done much to raise the standard of the game throughout the Island.

220. School Sports are held in connection with all Secondary and many Elementary Schools, and interscholastic Competitions are arranged for annually.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

221. The following statement shows the volume of shipping during the past five years:—

1929 entered	1,651	vessels of	3,337,919	tons
1930	“	1,631	“	3,573,731
1931	“	1,438	“	3,244,558
1932	“	1,355	“	3,508,696
1933	“	1,304	“	3,698,330
1929 cleared	1,635	“	3,310,243	“
1930	“	1,625	“	3,541,633
1931	“	1,407	“	3,222,945
1932	“	1,291	“	3,440,374
1933	“	1,291	“	3,718,880

222. The following regular Steamship Lines serve the Colony:—

British Register.—The Royal Mail Lines, Leyland Line, Elders & Fyffes, Harrison Line, Pickford and Black, The Jamaica Direct Fruit Line Ltd., The Canadian National Steamship Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The James Nourse Ltd., The Canadian Pacific R. R. Steamship Co., The Standard Fruit and Shipping Co., Shaw Saville Albion, The Webster Steamship Line, (the last named company is registered in Jamaica). Although Elders and Fyffes is a British registered Company the firm is in fact controlled by the United Fruit Co., an American Corporation which owns the bulk of their capital.

U.S.A..—The United Fruit Co., The Standard Fruit and Shipping Co., The Colombian Steamship Co. Inc., The Aluminum Line, Gulf Pacific Line.

Dutch.—The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Holland American Line.

German.—The Horn Steamship Co., and the Hamburg Amerika Line.

No ships were built in Jamaica during the year.

223. The Island possesses a good system of macadam roads which are divided into two classes:—

- (a) Main Roads of a total length of 2,430 miles which are maintained out of the General Revenue of the Colony.
- (b) Parochial Roads aggregating 4,402 miles of which 2,036 are suitable for light motor traffic and 2,366 miles are unsuitable, being cart or bridle roads. They are maintained by Parochial Boards out of their own funds.

224. During 1933, the Main Roads were maintained at an average cost of about £94 per mile. Several of these roads were originally constructed of limestone without any proper foundation, and are therefore suitable only for light wheeled traffic. This type of construction is inadequate to meet the ever-increasing requirements of modern motor traffic. Legislation prohibiting the importation and use, without special permission of Motor Vehicles weighing more than two and a half tons unladen has been enacted. The existing roads are gradually being improved so as to enable them to carry such Motor Traffic safely. Up to the end of the year under review, the mileage of Asphalted Sprayed roads amounted to 151 miles 65 chains. The programme of road construction begun in 1927 with the object of opening fertile areas, and providing feeders to the Government Railway has been

concluded, and part of another road construction programme authorised by Law 17 of 1933 has been undertaken. Surveys, Plans and Estimates have been prepared and all these road works are now in progress. During the period 28th to 29th October, 1933, a Hurricane of some severity passed over the western section of the Island. The heavy seas and wind caused some damage to Roads, Sea Walls, &c.

225. Owing also to abnormal Flood Rains prevailing from 1st June, 1933 up to the present time, the roads of the Colony have been frequently damaged to a considerable extent. The work of road improvement which has been so marked a feature in this Colony within the past few years has been delayed and the damaged road works are being restored gradually to their former condition. These eight series of Flood Rains, were of a recurring nature and followed each other with regular frequency. Their destructive effect on road surfaces, &c., brings forcibly to light the necessity for Asphaltting the main arterial roads on which there is heavy traffic. Much of the damage to road surfaces would have been avoided if a greater amount of asphaltting had been done as it was especially noticeable how well the asphalted sections withstood the effects of the abnormal flood rains. Due to lack of funds the policy of increasing asphalt surfaces could not be pursued to any extent.

226. The mean rainfall for the Island was 116.53 inches or 42.87 inches above the 60 year average—a truly remarkable increase. This is the highest recorded rainfall for the past 63 years, the previous highest being 106.22 inches in 1916. The mean number of rainy days was 138 the average being 122.

CANALS.

227. There are no navigable canals in the Island.

228. The Motor Omnibus Law 30 of 1929 as amended by Law 6 of 1932 was amended in the Autumn Session of the Legislative Council. The amending of this Law has brought under the control of the Board of Transport a very much increased number of vehicles carrying passengers for reward. The provisions of this amendment have not yet been brought into effect, with the result that there has been no marked increase in the number of omnibuses plying for hire. During the year 1933, 57 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire in Kingston and Lower St. Andrew, and 77 operating between Kingston and the outlying country districts.

229. The Motor Omnibus Service in Kingston and St. Andrew is continuing to prove a very useful factor in the development of the suburban areas.

230. The rapid growth of road transport continues to affect the Railways and Tramways, and with a view to seeing what methods can be adopted for the better co-ordination of road and rail transport, Government have appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on this subject.

231. The Jamaica Government Railway (main and branch lines) is 210½ miles in length. It traverses the island by two main lines:—

(a) Kingston to Montego Bay 112¼ miles.

(b) Spanish Town (11¼ miles from Kingston) to Port Antonio 63¼ miles.

There are branch lines as follows:—

(1) From May Pen Junction 32½ miles from Kingston to Frankfield—23 miles.

(2) From Bog Walk (20½ miles from Kingston on the Port Antonio Line) to Ewarton—8½ miles.

(3) From Linstead ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bog Walk on the Ewarton Branch Line) to New Works—3 miles. No passenger trains are run over this Branch.

232. The main lines run across high mountains which form the back bone of the island, to the north coast Port Antonio being north-east; and Montego Bay north-west of Kingston. The Frankfield and Ewarton lines traverse rich agricultural districts near the centre of the island. The gauge is $4' 8\frac{1}{2}"$. The maximum gradients are 1 in 30, and the maximum curves 5 chains. The highest point of the Railway is Greenvale on the Montego Bay Line, 1,705 feet above sea level. The highest point on the Port Antonio Line is between Richmond and Troja at 31 miles—905 feet.

233. The Revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1933 was £224,923 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the expenditure £244,416 6s. 0d. There is no depreciation fund, but provision is made in the Annual Estimates for Renewals, Depreciation and Betterment. The total weight of goods carried during the year under review was 212,590 tons, as compared with 321,064 tons for the year 1932; the number of passengers carried in 1933 was 500,081 as compared with 610,556 in 1932.

234. The management of the Railway is assisted by an Advisory Board of nine members, consisting of the Director and eight others, chiefly local business men, who advise the Government on matters of policy.

235. Since 1925, the work of relaying old 60 lb. rails with 80 lb. rails has been proceeding. 133 miles of 60 lb. rails were in existence. In 1925, 5 miles were relaid, in 1926, 5 miles. In 1927 the sum of £200,000 was voted so that the relaying could be carried out more expeditiously, and under Law 20 of 1930, a further sum of £32,500 was voted. From 1927 to the end of 1933, the total mileage which has been changed from 60lb. to 80 lb. rails is 102 miles.

236. *Passenger Traffic*:—There are 8 main line passenger trains run daily, and 10 passenger and mixed trains run daily on the branch lines—first and second class only. The passenger traffic has fallen off considerably during 1933 on account of road motor competition and the general depression in trade.

237. *General Merchandise Traffic*:—This traffic again shows a decrease in spite of the efforts made to capture traffic by reduced rates, quicker service, etc.

238. *Banana Traffic*:—This important traffic was seriously affected by abnormal weather conditions. Several million banana plants were blown down as the result of a hurricane in October and the quantity of fruit exported fell off very considerably. This set-back seriously affected the revenue of the railway.

239. The Government Postal Telegraph system was inaugurated in 1879, with a complement of 47 offices. At the close of the calendar year, 1933, there were 1,739 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, with 60 telegraph and 130 telephone offices. Nine telephone offices were opened during the year.

240. The charge for telegrams is 9d. for the first twelve words and a half-penny for each additional word. Press telegrams are granted a special rate of approximately half the above charges. An all night and holiday telegraph service is provided on payment of graduated fees.

241. The Railway telegraphic system, in connection with which there are 44 offices, assists in placing telegraphic communication within the reach of all. These offices work in collaboration with the Postal and Telegraph system but are controlled by the Management of the Railway.

242. In 1932, 305,102 telegrams were despatched, and the revenue amounted to £18,344 5s. 11d. In 1933, 304,126 and £15,283 15s. 5½d., respectively.

243. There are three wireless stations in the Island under Government license, two owned and operated by the Direct West India Cable Company, Ltd., and one by Pan-American Airways, Inc.

Two are situated at Kingston, and the other at Stony Hill. Of the two owned by the D.W.I. Cable Co., one is used principally for shore to ship traffic on the usual wave length of 600 metres. The Stony Hill station which is situated nine miles from Kingston, has an up-to-date 25 K.W.C.W. installation and engages in long distance commercial traffic on wave lengths of from 2,880 metres upward. This station is controlled from the Company's Head Office at Kingston. The Pan-American Airways W/T Station is used for the control of their aeroplanes operating between North and South America and the Caribbean Islands—Short wave only is used. Numerous wireless receiving sets have been established (under Government license) throughout the Island by persons desirous of receiving the programmes broadcast by American and other Broadcasting Stations. No Broadcasting Stations exist in the Island. 1,410 Broadcast Receiving licenses have been issued up to date and 15 Experimental Transmitting licenses are in existence.

244. Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is furnished by two Cable Companies, viz., the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., and the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., Ltd. The cable of the former Company runs from Jamaica through Turks Island to Bermuda and thence to Halifax, N. S. at which point connection is made with all the important Trans-Atlantic Lines eastward and with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Commercial Cable Companies, and Western Union Lines inland and westward. This Company also connects at Halifax, N.S., with the Imperial route to Great Britain and Australia, and with the Marconi Company's Trans-Atlantic Service. The Pacific Cable Board has established communication with all the British West Indian Islands, and West Indian traffic entrusted to the Direct West India Cable Company is now handed over to the "P.C.B." at the latter's Turks Island Office. The West Indian and Panama Telegraph Co., Ltd., maintains communication with foreign countries by means of cables to Cuba, where they transfer their cablegrams to their connecting companies, who have cables connecting with different parts of the United States of America. In addition, this Company has a net work of cables touching at practically every West Indian Island. These two Cable Companies have been merged into the Imperial and International Communication Co., Ltd., but in Jamaica retain their old names.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURE.

245. The Commercial Banks doing business in Jamaica are Barclay's Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank), The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

246. The value of the local notes of each Bank outstanding at 31st December, 1933, was as follows:—

Barclay's Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank)	£85,860
Bank of Nova Scotia	£137,634
Royal Bank of Canada	£39,697
Canadian Bank of Commerce	£15,169

247. The Banks all have their principal offices for the Island in Kingston.

Barclay's Bank has branches at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar and St. Ann's Bay.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has branches at Black River, Christiana, Brown's Town, Mandeville, May Pen, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar and Spanish Town.

The Royal Bank of Canada has one branch at Montego Bay.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has no branches.

248. A Government Savings Bank was started in the Colony in 1870. This Bank used to allow interest on deposits at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum. When, however, the Commercial Banks entered the field by starting savings branches and giving higher rates of interest and more facilities to depositors, the deposits of the Government Savings Bank declined considerably, and steps were taken to re-organise the Bank by the passing of Law 7 of 1917. Under this Law, the management of the Bank was placed in the hands of a Board. New regulations were drawn up and approved by the Governor in Privy Council and the rate of interest on deposits was increased to that given by the Commercial Banks, namely, 3% per annum, compounded half-yearly. There are now 114 branches throughout the Island, as compared with 19 prior to the re-organization, and the Bank's progress is fully demonstrated by the following figures:—

- (a) Amount at credit of depositors in 1919, £287,178; in 1933, £744,925 1s. 0d.
- (b) Investments held in British, Colonial and Local Securities in 1919 amounted to £335,734, and in 1933, £731,144 1s. 8d.
- (c) The profit paid into General Revenue in 1919 was £964, £3,082 was paid into General Revenue as profit for 1926, and £1,313 was carried to the Reserve Fund. The profit for 1931 carried to the Reserve Fund was £8,862 19s. 5d. The profit for 1932 was £7,735 9s. 7d., which has been carried to the Reserve Fund. The profit for 1933 was £9,641 12s. 11d.

249. Under Law 11 of 1925, which repealed Law 7 of 1917, the funds of the Government Savings Bank may be invested (1) in British and Local Government or other Colonial Government Securities, (2) in real securities in Jamaica, (3) on deposit in Banks, (4) in any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

250. There are 47 co-operative Loan Banks on the Register under the Industrial and Provident Societies Law (Law 33 of 1902). Three of these banks are moribund. The greater number of these was started early in 1913 in order to handle loans made by the Government for the resuscitation of cultivations damaged by the drought and hurricane of the previous year. Loans were also made through Loan Banks in 1916-17 and 1918, in consequence of the hurricanes of 1916 and

1917. These loans were made through the Agricultural Loan Societies Board under the provisions of Statutes giving the Banks extraordinary powers of recovering loans. Loans have also been made to the Banks under Law 6 of 1912, "A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies", such moneys being used with their own funds for the purpose of making loans to their members for short periods on personal security, note of hand, mortgage, etc. for agricultural and industrial purposes, e.g., for cultivation, the purchase of land, stock, cane mills, tools and the like. These Banks have supplied a long felt want among the small settlers.

251. In 1930, Law 15 of 1930 was passed, giving the Board further and better powers, and extending their duties of supervision to all Agricultural Loan Societies.

252. In 1933, Law 11 of 1933 was passed. This provides for the cancellation of the registry of a Loan Bank, for certain specific reasons set out in the Law, and for a new form of Annual Return.

253. Some of these Banks have extended their sphere of usefulness by taking advantage of the Land Settlement Scheme, whereby Government moneys are lent out for the purpose of purchasing properties for re-sale in lots to small settlers.

254. £59,641 was lent to Banks to purchase 12 properties. Two of these have been taken over by the Surveyor General, as in addition to certain unfortunate conditions which obtained, the local Management found themselves unable to carry the schemes to completion. The Board found it necessary to appoint a Receiver in another case, and the property was sold, with a loss to Government. In contradistinction, five other Schemes have succeeded admirably. The sum of £6,223 18s. 11d. was outstanding under this head at 31st December, 1933. Land Settlement Schemes are now operated by the Surveyor General.

255. It is the policy of the Board to encourage landed proprietors, professional men and others qualified by business experience to take an active and sympathetic interest in these Banks.

256. To 31st December, 1933, £139,672 8s. 0d. was lent to 40 Banks, and £124,167 11s. 9d. received in payment.

257. The following are legal tender in Jamaica:—British Gold and Silver coins, local nickel coins, local currency notes, the U.S.A. gold eagle and its sub-multiples. Gold doubloons and the sub-divisions of the doubloons, U.S.A. silver and notes are not legal tender but are freely accepted throughout the business community and by the Banks. Accounts are kept in sterling.

258. Local Currency Notes, which are legal tender under Section 5 of Law 27 of 1904, were in circulation on the 31st December, 1933, to the extent of £79,743 17s. 6d. in the following denominations:—

2/6 Notes.	5/- Notes.	10/- Notes.	Total.
£114 7s. 6d.	£38,429 0s. 0d.	£41,200 10s. 0d.	£79,743 17s. 6d.

The 2/6d. notes are gradually being withdrawn from circulation.

259. The Commercial Banks doing business in Jamaica issue local notes. Jamaica has its own nickel coinage of 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and $\frac{1}{4}$ d., denominations.

260. British Weights and Measures are used in Jamaica, and the standard weights and measures are the same as those used in England. It is interesting to note, however, that a "stone" (14 lbs.) is much more used as a unit of weight than it is in England, many commodities such as potatoes, onions, hay, &c., being sold by the stone.

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CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

264. The Courts of the Island are as follows:—

1. The Supreme Court.
2. The Resident Magistrate's Court.
3. The Petty Sessions Court.
4. The Coroner's Court.

265. The Supreme Court consists of the following:—

The Supreme Court with jurisdiction in civil matters over £100.

The Circuit Court with jurisdiction in indictable offences beyond the jurisdiction of Resident Magistrates. Appeals from Petty Sessions are also heard by the Judge of the Circuit Court.

The Appellate Court which hears appeals from the Supreme Court (civil jurisdiction) the Resident Magistrate's Court (civil and criminal) also appeals from the Cayman Islands in civil and criminal matters and from the Turks and Caicos Islands in criminal matters only.

266. There are three Judges of the Supreme Court, namely, a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

267. The Resident Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters—

(a) In civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed £100.

(b) In criminal matters as set out in Section 270 of Law 39 of 1927.

There is also a summary jurisdiction given to Resident Magistrates by statute.

268. The civil work of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew is disposed of by the Judge of the Kingston Court who has the same jurisdiction as a Resident Magistrate in civil proceedings.

269. The Petty Sessions Court is generally presided over by Justices of the Peace or by the Resident Magistrate of the parish who has the jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace. The Court deals with minor offences.

270. There are fourteen Resident Magistrates in the Island, and one Judge of the Kingston Court.

271. The Coroner's Court is presided over by the Resident Magistrate of the parish with a jury.

POLICE.

272. In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force, dating from 1834, and a Law was passed (No. 8 of 1867) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint the Officers; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables.

The present authorised strength of the Force is 23 Officers and 1,083 Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables. No Person is eligible for Membership unless he can produce a Certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentlemen of position and can pass a satisfactory Medical Examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age and unmarried; and be able to read without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand.

Every Candidate is enrolled for five years (three months on probation) and is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. Members of the Force are trained on semi-military lines, and perform the duties appertaining to the Office of Constables. There are separate Detectives and Water Police Branches recruited from the Regular Force. There is also a District Constabulary Force, for the purpose of connecting the main Police system with the remote parts of the Island. The Members are drawn from the better class small settlers, and act as auxiliaries to the Regular Police Force.

PRISONS.

273. *General Penitentiary, Kingston.*—This is for convicted male prisoners with sentences exceeding six months, and European prisoners. There is separate cell accommodation for 645 prisoners; a further 150 can be housed in association by using the Chapel, and 32 in Hospital wards.

274. *St. Catherine District Prison, Spanish Town.*—For male prisoners awaiting trial, debtors, prisoners under sentence of death, and convicted male prisoners with sentences not exceeding six months.

There is separate cell accommodation for 512, association rooms, including the Chapel, for 306, and hospital wards for 40.

275. *Juvenile Adult Prison, Spanish Town.*—For selected male prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21. Maximum accommodation for 66.

276. *Females' prison, Kingston.*—For all women prisoners.—Separate cell accommodation for 198, hospital wards for 15.

277. In the adult prisons, first offenders are located and work apart from the more hardened criminals.

278. At the Juvenile Adult prison, special rules and conditions prevail which include progressive grades, each grade having its special privileges. There is physical drill daily, and among other privileges which may be earned are games, and meals in association. Any boy proving to be a bad influence is reverted to a Juvenile party of the Adult Prison. Any young prisoners not selected for the Juvenile Adult Prison are located and work apart from adults in the ordinary prisons.

279. In the Females' Prison satisfactory classification is not possible as there are only three forms of labour, i.e. washing (mostly for the Public Hospital), ironing and a small amount of sewing. This is peculiarly unfortunate because so many young girls of 14 to 18 are sent to prison with short sentences, often on a first conviction. The health of the prisoners is remarkably good.

280. The necessary arrangements for an effective Island-wide Probation system have been in existence for four years, but with the exception of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew very little use seems to be made of it. It has proved very successful in Kingston and St. Andrew and should be equally so in the country parishes.

Brief Statistics.

281. Average daily population—			
General Penitentiary ..	..	638	
St. Catherine District Prison ..	..	546	
Juvenile Adult Prison ..	..	48	
Females' Prison ..	..	69	
Total ..	..	1,301	

Number in Custody 31.12.33—		
General Penitentiary	692
St. Catherine District Prison	686
Total		1,378
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Revenue	£10,834 13 7
Expenditure	44,640 11 9
		<hr/>
Cost of Prisons	£33,505 18 2
		<hr/>

Value of prison manufactures used in prisons—£2,082 17s. 7d.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

282. Thirty-six Laws were passed during the year 1933. The following is a brief summary of those which may be considered of interest:—

Law 4 of 1933.—"A Law to impose a tax on packages." This Law re-enacts the provisions of Law 3 of 1932. The Law was to endure until the 31st March, 1934.

Law 8 of 1933.—"A Law relating to unlawful possession of goods." The Law enables the Police to act effectively against persons who are found conveying, or in possession, or who have the control of, goods reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

Law 9 of 1933.—"A Law to enable Orders in Privy Council to be made for the purpose of giving effect to any Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles." The Law empowers the Governor, by Order in Privy Council, to give effect to any Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles, by providing for the grant and authentication of travelling passes, certificates or authorities which may be of use to residents in Jamaica when temporarily taking their vehicles abroad, and providing for modifications of the Jamaica Law with regard to the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers in the case of foreign residents temporarily importing vehicles and of drivers entering Jamaica to drive such vehicles.

Law 12 of 1933.—"A Law to prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age." The Law gives effect to the Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at its meeting held at Washington on the 28th of November, 1919, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. The Law prohibits the employment of any child under the age of twelve years and defines employment to include employment in any industrial undertaking as defined. Manual labour in a Reformatory, Industrial or other School and in an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed are excepted from the operation of the Law.

Law 25 of 1933.—"A Law for affording Temporary Assistance to the Banana Industry of the Island and to enable Loans in aid thereof." The Law was enacted for the purpose of affording aid to owners and tenants of land damaged by the recent hurricane.

Law 27 of 1933.—"A Law to provide for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy on ships." The Law empowers the grant of licenses in respect of ships registered in the Colony and prohibits the

operation on a Merchant Ship of wireless telegraphy while that ship is in the territorial waters of the Colony otherwise than in accordance with regulations under the Law.

Law 31 of 1933.—"A Law to control the Sugar Industry"

The Law—

1. Repeals Laws 13 of 1931 and 13 of 1932.

2. It regularises the position—

- (a) by controlling and fixing the percentage of sugar manufactured in the Island by vacuum pan process during any crop year to be exported or sold for export and also the percentage to be retained for local consumption;
- (b) by continuing the prohibition of the import of sugar into the Island except by license;
- (c) by continuing the Governor's power to fix maximum retail prices of all grades of sugar for local consumption;
- (d) by continuing the restriction of the parties to the Common Agreement from making available for local consumption any vacuum pan or refined sugar during the continuance and existence of the said Agreement except through the Sugar Manufacturers Board;
- (e) imposes an excise tax on granulated sugar to compensate for the loss of revenue to the Government caused by the prohibition of imports of refined sugar.

Law 32 of 1933.—"A Law to regulate the admission into and deportation from Jamaica of Aliens."—This Law was passed to give effect, subject to certain modifications, to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into and to report upon the question of the immigration of aliens into Jamaica.

Law 33 of 1933.—"A Law to make provision for the establishment of a Water and Sewerage Board for the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew."—The Law transfers and vests in a Board, to be appointed under the Law, the control of the Water and Sewerage systems which were controlled by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. The Board is to be a corporate body and to be composed of not less than seven persons all of whom are to be appointed by the Governor.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

283. The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony during the past five years:—

REVENUE.				
1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
£	£	£	£	£
2,212,851	2,292,869	2,197,572	2,085,793	2,169,307
EXPENDITURE.				
1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
£	£	£	£	£
2,317,433	2,310,502	2,322,613	2,135,736	2,081,635

The total Expenditure during the year ended the 31st March, 1933 was £87,672 less than the total Revenue.

284. The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1933, under the various heads:—

Head of Revenue.	Amount.	Head of Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
I. Customs	761,268	Charges of Debt	203,048
II. Harbour and Light Dues	6,391	Pensions	51,604
III. Licenses, Excise, etc.		Pensions—Widows and Orphans	13,190
(a) Licenses	29,115	The Governor and Staff	6,232
(b) Excise, etc.	174,956	Privy Council	46
(c) Income Tax	49,537	Legislative Council	3,210
(d) Land and House Tax	61,932	Colonial Secretariat	7,557
(e) Entertainment Tax		Lands Department	8,164
(f) Fines, etc.	11,255	Audit Department	5,630
IV. Fees of Office, etc.		Public Treasury	5,441
(a) Fees of Office	20,806	Currency Commissioners	726
(b) Stamp Duties	56,224	Government Savings Bank	7,287
(c) Reimbursements-in-aid		Immigration Department	297
(1) Medical	5,389	Collector General's Department	65,536
(2) Prisons, etc.	10,152	Post Office	76,103
(3) Debt Charges	155,210	Supreme Court	5,751
(4) Miscellaneous	18,137	Law Officers	4,024
(d) Irrigation Receipts	12,055	Kingston Court	2,058
V. Post Office	71,792	Resident Magistrate's Courts	32,024
VI. Rents	2,153	Administrator General's Office	6,584
VII. Interest	4,630	Medical—General Administration	42,829
VIII. Miscellaneous Receipts	14,198	“ Hospitals and Leper's Home	60,328
IX. Land Sales	1,429	“ Lunatic Asylum	29,721
X. Colonial Development Fund	549	Constabulary	147,273
		Prisons	30,309
		Industrial	5,089
		Education	157,128
		Harbours and Pilotage	3,742
		Marine Board	694
		Imperial Forces Allowances	4,411
		Local Forces	5,413
		Registrar General and Island Record Office	6,248
		Registration of Titles	2,546
		Government Printing Office	13,510
		Board of Supervision	569
		Department of Science and Agriculture	33,206
		Agricultural Loan Societies Board	1,174
		Subventions	35,817
		Miscellaneous	54,356
		Railway	133,230
		Public Works Department	44,025
		Public Works Annually Recurrent	188,268
		Public Works Extraordinary	6,402
		Colonial Development Fund	1,013
Total	£1,467,178	Total	£1,511,811

285. The Assets and Liabilities at the 31st March, 1933, were £1,094,692 and £884,607, respectively. The year therefore closed with a surplus of £210,085. The following statement shows how the Assets of the Colony at the 31st March, 1933, were held:—

	£	s.	d.
Loans to Agricultural Loan Societies Board ..	27,953	3	8
Loans from Parochial Water Supplies Fund ..	11,899	17	6
Banana Industry Aid Board, Law 15 of 1932, Advance	17,000	0	0
Lands Settlement Advances ..	20,681	1	6
Advances on account of Loans to be raised ..	51,599	15	3
Advances to Parochial Boards ..	7,320	14	0
Stores Advances ..	91,963	18	0
General Advances ..	19,843	15	0
Investments on account of Redemption Funds guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony	149,387	15	8
Investments on account of Deposits for Investment	147,785	7	8
Investments on account of Trust Funds ..	33,555	3	6
Investments for Insurance Fund ..	225,276	15	3
Miscellaneous Investments ..	30,360	15	2
Imprests ..	51,164	12	0
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York ..	1,280	11	3
Emigration Agent, India ..	1,155	17	2
Collector General for Customs Revenue ..	184	12	6
Director Jamaica Railway ..	7,430	13	6
Crown Agents for Sundry Invested Funds ..	0	1	9
Remittances in Transit ..	25	15	0
Loans to Crown Agents ..	69,000	0	0
Deferred War Contribution for 1932-33 ..	60,000	0	0
Treasurer ..	69,821	11	7½
	£1,094,691	16	11½

286. The Colony's Insurance Fund, which forms part of the Assets and is specially earmarked against earthquake, hurricane, or calamity of a like nature, amounted to £227,516 at the 31st March, 1933.

287. The amount of the Public Debt chargeable on General Revenue outstanding at the 31st March, 1933, was £5,725,099. The accumulated Sinking Funds for the redemption of the Debt amounted to £2,671,554. If the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Funds be deducted from the Public Debt, the difference, £3,053,545 exceeds by £1,043,897 the estimated Revenue for the financial year 1933-34. As most of the investments on account of the Sinking Funds have in recent years been made at rates varying from 5% to 6%, the accumulations of these funds will accrue in advance of the original calculations which were made at lower rates of interest.

288. For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to append a tabulated statement of the incidence of the Public Debts of Great Britain and Jamaica in 1933:—

	Population.	National Debt.	Per Capita.
Great Britain	45,000,000	£7,859,725,020	174.66
Public Debt.			
Jamaica ..	1,090,000	£5,725,099	5.25

If the accumulation standing to the credit of the Jamaica Sinking Funds on the 31st March, 1933, viz.: £2,671,554, be deducted from the Public Debt at that date, the amount per capita would be £2 16s. 0d.

TAXATION.

289. A description of the main heads of Taxation and the yield of each, in respect of the year ended the 31st March, 1933, are given hereunder:—

			£	s.	d.
i. Customs—					
Import Duties	..	..	973,249	17	8
Export Duties	..	..	75	5	0
Package Tax	..	..	71,290	13	10
ii. Harbour and Light Dues—					
Harbour Fees	..	..	3,336	4	0
Light Dues	..	..	5,914	1	11
iii. Licences	..	..	44,242	0	11
Excise	..	..	252,062	5	4
Income Tax	..	..	79,007	17	6
Property Tax	..	..	81,017	1	8
Entertainment Tax	..	..	17	5	8
Fines in Petty Sessions	..	..	13,250	6	5
Surcharges	..	..	3,898	3	7
Stamp Duties	..	..	92,766	18	10

Customs Tariff—The general advalorem duty is 20% and the preferential rate to the British Empire is 15% with slight variation in the duties on certain classes of goods, in addition to specific duties on articles falling chiefly under the headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco.

There is also a Free List consisting chiefly of goods for Government and the Parochial Boards, Coal, Manures, Fertilisers, Insecticides, etc., and Agricultural Implements.

Excise Duties—The principal Excise duties were on Cigars from 6d. to 2/- per 100 according to their value, and Rum 8/- per gallon.

Stamp Duties—

Estate Duty is chargeable on the value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted in Section 1 of Law 15 of 1929, varying from 3% to 20%.

Legacy Duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1% to 10%, according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator.

Succession Duty varies from 1% to 10%, according to the relationship to the predecessor.

In addition to these there are various Stamp Duties, on Agreements, Bills of Exchange, Conveyances, Leases, etc.

290. There is no Hut Tax or Poll Tax collected in the Colony.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

LAWS, RULES, REGULATIONS.

1. Revised Statutes, 12 Vols. Laws from 1681 to Law 40 of 1888, 6/ each.
2. Laws of Jamaica—Yearly Volumes, 1889-1932 (several out of print) 3/ each.
3. Index to Acts and Laws of Jamaica, by W. Brandford Griffiths, 1892, 5/.
4. Index to the Acts and Laws of Jamaica, to 1910 (3rd Edition) by C. H. Yorke-Slader, 5/.
5. Supreme Court Decisions of Jamaica and Privy Council Decisions from 1774-1923 by J. E. R. Stephens, £2 the set of 2 vols. 2,314 pp.
6. Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court, 4/.
7. Schedule of Fees payable in the Supreme and other Courts of the Island and to Notaries Public, 3d.
8. Privy Council Regulations, Orders, etc.,—1925, 1926 and 1931, 3/ each.
9. Rules and Forms of the Resident Magistrate's Courts, 1900, 6/.
10. The Tariff Law, No. 4 of 1925, 1/-.
11. The Tariff Amendment Law, No. 11 of 1927, 1/.
12. Reprint of Tariff Laws, (corrected to 31.10.33), 1/6.
13. Certificate of Origin of Goods under Law No. 4 of 1925, 4/ per 100.
14. Statutes (Imperial and Jamaican) and Regulation relating to British Nationality, Naturalization of Aliens and the Loss of British Nationality, compiled by Hector Josephs, K.C., 1/.
15. Rules under Real Property Representative Law, 1903, 1/-.
16. Trade Marks Rules, 1/.
17. Rules under Section 8 of the Cinematograph Law, 1913, 3d.
18. Regulations as to the Construction of Buildings in Reinforced Concrete, 3d.
19. Regulations for the Importation, Landing, Transportation, Storage and Sale of Petroleum and Oil Fuel under Section 17 of Law 22 of 1925, 6d.
20. Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law (No. 12 of 1931) Principal Law, 1/.
21. R. M. Court—New Tariff of Fees, 3d.
22. Regulations for carrying out the purposes of Section 2 of the Tariff Law, 1925, as amended by Law 14 of 1932, 3d. each.

AGRICULTURAL.

23. Agricultural Produce (Consolidating) Law (No. 19 of 1926), 1/.
24. Regulations under the Agricultural Produce Law, 1926, (a) Citrus Fruit, (b) Cocoa and Coffee, (c) Honey and Wax, (d) Bananas, 1d. each.
25. Banana Books, 5/ each.
26. Catalogue of Jamaican Insects, by C. C. Gowdey, B.Sc., Government Entomologist, 1926, Parts 1 and 2, 140 pp., 2/; Part 3, 48 pp. 1/-.
27. The Principal Agricultural Pests of Jamaica, 2/.

28. Irrigation Reports, 1927, Five Reports by C. F. Stewart Baker, M.I.C.E. Illustrated by 5 diagramatic maps in colours, in Gazette Supplement form, 6d.
29. Proceedings of Ninth West Indian Agricultural Conference, 1924, 238 pp., 2/6.
30. Produce Dealers Account Books, small 2/3d.; large 4/6.
31. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working and administration of the affairs of the Department of Agriculture, with the Evidence and Appendices I., VI., XXIII, and A., 1914, 1/.
32. Address by F. L. McDougall, C.M.G., on "Agricultural Organisation," 1/.
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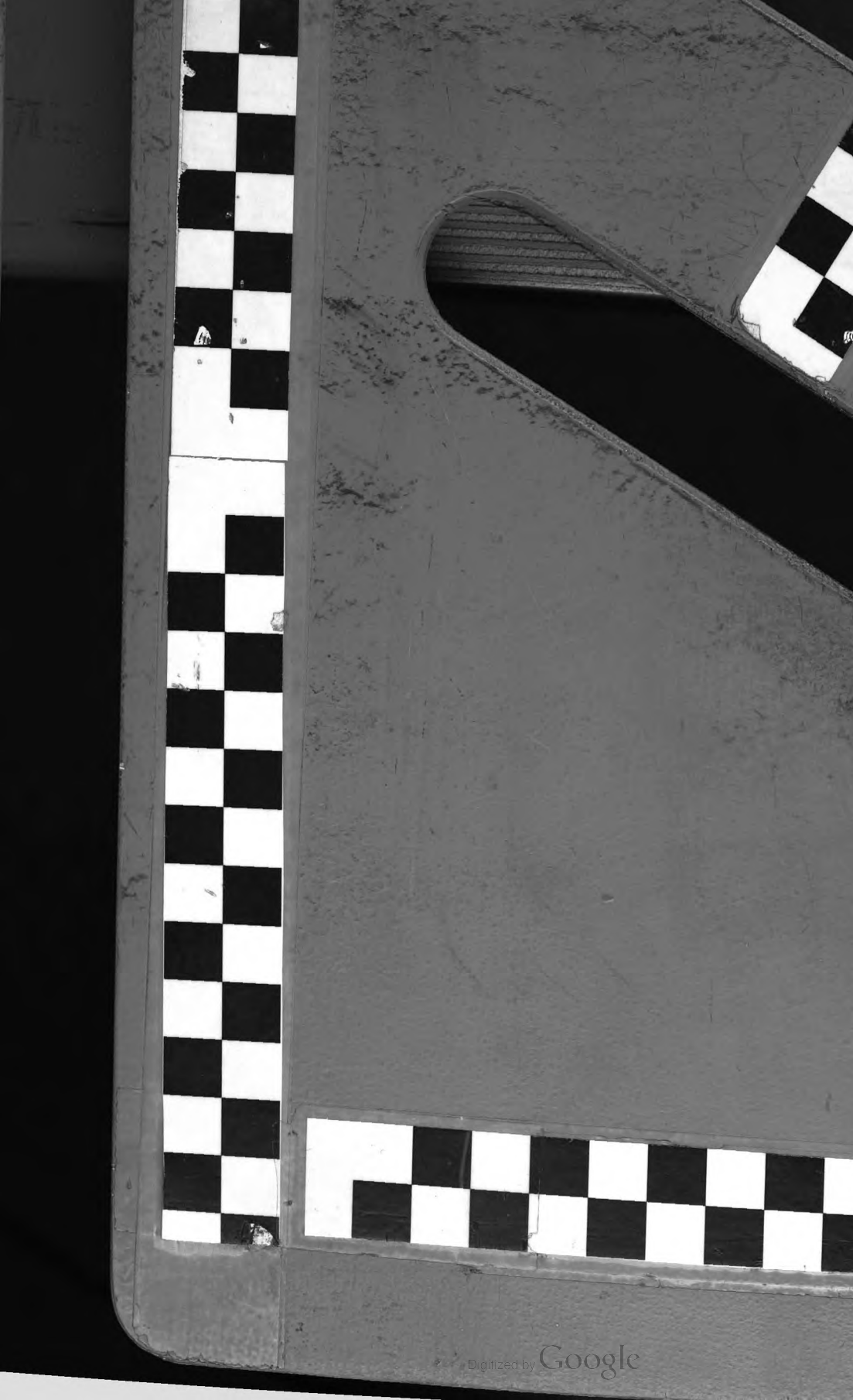
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1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1579 (Price 1s. 6d.) and for
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[Continued on page iii of cover.]

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1933

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I.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

Proclamation of British Protectorate.—During the year 1885 Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuana and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal Chiefs in Northern Bechuanaland (known as the

Bechuanaland Protectorate), namely, Khama, Gasietsiwe, and Sebele, and as a result a British Protectorate was proclaimed over their territories. No further steps were taken until the year 1891, when, by an Order in Council dated 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner for South Africa was authorized to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice; the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Protectorate and another for the Northern Protectorate, the laws in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of June, 1891, being declared in force in the Territory, *mutatis mutandis*, and so far as not inapplicable. Subsequent legislation has been effected by Proclamation of the High Commissioner.

Relations with the British South Africa Company.—For fiscal and other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland until 15th November, 1895, when the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony. In the autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the exception of certain reserves for native Chiefs, to the British South Africa Company. The country occupied by the Bamalete tribe and so much of the Baro-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within the limits of the Protectorate were transferred to the administration of the British South Africa Company. Later the administration of the two areas above referred to was transferred to the British Government, by whom the Protectorate, in its entirety, is still governed under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It includes the Tati District, which is a portion of the old Matabeleland conceded in 1887, by Lobengula, to Mr. S. H. Edwards.

Geography.

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, and on the north and on the west by the Territory of South-West Africa.

It has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. Its mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

The eastern portion of the country has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is, in reality, undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs, and trees. There are occasional outcrops of limestone, and the surface generally is sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been estab-

lished, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses indicate, however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake N'gami. There is reason to believe that good underground waters exist, and development in this direction will be undertaken as soon as the Territory is able to provide funds for the purpose.

Climate.

The climate of the country on the whole is sub-tropical but varies with latitude and altitude.

As latitude 22° South passes through the centre of the country all that portion north of this line lies definitely in the Tropics.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Territory lies in an extensive saucerlike depression having an altitude of 3,000 to 3,200 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe, and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher portions of the Territory is sub-tropical varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm, and the nights cold with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night; whereas, in the extensive basin, the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the end of August, is likewise pleasantly warm and the nights comfortably cool. But in summer the days are very hot and the nights are mostly very warm.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry which helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability—particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

Provided the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by Proclamation.

The Territory is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following Districts under Resident Magistrates who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police :—

N'gamiland (Headquarters—Maun).

Chobe (Kasane).

Ngwato (Serowe).

Gaberones (Gaberones).

Lobatsi (Lobatsi).

Ghanzi (Gemsbok Pan).

Francistown (Francistown).

Tuli Block (Selika).

Kweneng (Molepolole).

Ngwaketsi (Kanye).

Kgalagadi (Lehututu).

The High Commissioner for South Africa is empowered by the Order in Council of the 9th of May, 1891, to legislate for the Protectorate by Proclamation, and it is provided that, in issuing such Proclamations, the High Commissioner shall respect any native laws or customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes, or populations are regulated, except so far as the same may be incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction.

The native Chiefs adjudicate through their Kgotlas (Councils), according to native law and custom, in most matters arising amongst natives of their respective tribes. The jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner's or Resident Magistrates' Courts does not extend, except in the case of murder, to any matter in which natives only are concerned unless the exercise of such jurisdiction is considered necessary in the interests of peace or for the prevention or punishment of acts of violence to persons or property.

No suits, actions, or proceedings in which a European is a party can be adjudicated upon by a Chief.

Provision is made for appeals against the judgments of native Chiefs in the first instance to a Court composed of the Magistrate of the District and of such Chief, and in the event of their disagreeing then the Resident Commissioner decides the matter in dispute.

It may be added, that the whole question of the powers and jurisdiction of native Chiefs has been, during the last two years, the subject of careful consideration by the Administration with a view to their definition in the best interests of progress in the Territory.

III.—POPULATION.

No vital statistics are available. The vast area of the Territory, with a widely scattered population and a relatively small number of officials, has made it impossible for the Government to collect data which would be of any value.

Attempts have been made to get information as to the number of deaths that may have occurred during certain particular epidemics, but they have proved valueless.

According to the notices of death received in respect of Europeans, there was a total of five deaths in 1933 out of an estimated total European population of 1,642, which would give a death-rate of 3 per thousand. But it is impossible to give the death-rate among natives.

The last census taken in 1921 gave the total European population as 1,743; Indians, other Asiatics and Coloured Persons as 1,055; and Natives as 150,185; distributed thus:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics and Coloured.</i>	<i>Native.</i>
Bamangwato Reserve ...	230	6	58,047
Bakwena Reserve ...	107	77	11,162
Bangwaketsi Reserve ...	82	58	17,466
Bakgatla Reserve ...	13	—	11,604
Bamalete Reserve ...	69	37	4,578
Batawana Reserve ...	45	14	17,449
Batlokwa ...	—	—	1,199
Tati District ...	195	69	11,877
Gaberones Block ...	120	13	392
Tuli Block ...	86	6	1,374
Lobatsi Block ...	354	1	1,001
Barolong Farms ...	99	—	3,154
Ghanzi District ...	124	34	1,698
Kazungula District ...	8	—	2,115
Nekati ...	4	—	836
Molopo Strip ...	4	—	1,285
Lehututu District ...	19	522	4,004
Railway Strip ...	184	218	944
TOTAL ...	1,743	1,055	150,185

No record has been kept of emigrants or immigrants.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, six Medical Officers, three District Surgeons (subsidized Medical Missionaries), two Hospital Matrons, four European Staff Nurses and one Welfare Nurse, two European Dispensers, one trained Native Dispenser, three Native Pupil Dispensers and eight Native Probationer Nurses.

Hospitals.—There are two Government hospitals, one in the Southern Protectorate at Lobatsi, opened in September, 1930, and the other in the Northern Protectorate at Serowe, which commenced to function in March, 1931. At each of these there is accommodation for five European patients and eighteen native patients. The Medical Officers of the respective Districts are

responsible for the treatment of all in-patients and the administration of the hospitals. The nursing staff of each institution consists of a Matron, two European Staff Nurses and four Native Probationer Nurses (two male and two female). Both institutions have electric lighting and water-borne sewerage connected with septic tanks.

At Kanye the Seventh Day Adventist Mission have a cottage hospital capable of admitting twelve native patients, under the care of their Medical Missionary.

At Mafeking the Administration have access to accommodation for European patients at the Victoria Hospital, where the patients come under the medical care of the Principal Medical Officer.

During the year 1933, 838 patients were treated in Government and Mission hospitals, of whom 46 died, as compared with 728 in-patients and 29 deaths in 1932. 131 operations were performed. These included 76 major operations and 55 other, but excluded 226 minor operations performed in the out-patient departments. All native in-patients, *bona fide* residents of the Protectorate, receive all maintenance and treatment in Government hospitals free of charge.

Dispensaries.—There are Government dispensaries at five of the principal District headquarters where out-patients are attended by the Government Medical Officers of the District. At these dispensaries natives are afforded consultations and treatment for 1s. per individual attendance, while patients suffering from venereal disease are treated free. Likewise at the Mission stations the Medical Missionaries treat out-patients at a nominal charge, and venereal disease cases free.

During the past year, in the remote stretches of the Kalahari, where the inhabitants are sparsely scattered, syphilitic remedies were distributed free of charge. The cost of all anti-venereal disease measures throughout the Territory is borne by the Administration.

At Serowe, as was done last year at Lobatsi, additional buildings have been erected as a Venereal Disease Clinic, and additional accommodation for Native Nurse Probationers. The funds for these buildings were obtained from the Colonial Development Fund as a loan.

The total attendances at the dispensaries in 1933 were 41,220. Of these 22,815 were first attendances, and 18,405 subsequent attendances.

Public Health.—It has, up till now, been impossible to obtain throughout the Territory records of births and deaths, and such data as have been obtained would be valueless for statistical purposes. The only means of ascertaining to what extent the population is affected by particular diseases is by the record of

diseases diagnosed among patients attending the out-patient departments. A comparison of the individual Districts shows great uniformity in the incidence of each particular disease throughout the Territory.

Malaria.—During 1933, as in the previous three years, there was very little malaria throughout the Territory due to the lack of regular summer rains.

Tuberculosis.—During 1933, 346 cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed in the Territory as against 340 in 1932.

Syphilis.—9,143 individual cases presented themselves for treatment at the Government dispensaries.

Yaws.—86 cases of this disease were treated.

The Territory was free of any severe epidemics during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of the Protectorate consists of:—

(a) *Traders and farmers* who for the most part are tolerably well housed with reasonable sanitary conveniences, and

(b) *Natives*.—In the native towns and villages sanitation is, at present, non-existent. This state of affairs has the earnest attention of the Administration, which, however, is handicapped in its desire to establish more satisfactory conditions by its present lack of sufficient funds to do so. By propaganda in schools and elsewhere natives are advised and encouraged to try to work out for themselves a simple form of sanitation.

Chiefs and a few of the more affluent Headmen live in brick or stone built houses, the floors being of hardened mud. The housing conditions of the rank and file vary enormously according to the tribe, the best housed being the Bakgatla. In this tribe most families occupy well-built stone or brick rondavels excellently thatched. Generally speaking a householder has three good rondavels enclosed in a form of courtyard, the house and the courtyard wall being artistically decorated with multi-coloured geometric figures. The interior and surroundings of these courtyards are particularly clean and tidy.

The houses of the Bangwaketsi and Bamalete tribes consist of rondavels built of mud bricks and carefully thatched. Generally the householder has two such huts but less attention is paid to the courtyard, decorations, or general tidiness. The remaining tribes are satisfied with mud rondavels of smaller dimensions. Very indifferently thatched, two such hovels suffice a householder. They are surrounded by a rough wooden palisade, the surroundings of

the huts and palisades being generally untidy and uncared for. In all cases, the better class rondavels have wooden doors and a small hut window, but the less pretentious simply have a mat hung over the doorway and no window.

Generally the parents and daughters occupy one rondavel and the sons and the male guests the other, thus allowing approximately three inhabitants per hut.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

The only minerals at present produced are gold and silver in the Tati District. 5,525 ounces of gold and 622 ounces of silver, valued at £22,280 and £47 respectively, were mined in 1933 as against 2,247 ounces of gold and 1,676 ounces of silver valued at £9,443 and £104 respectively in the previous year.

Cattle.

The main occupation of the natives of the Protectorate is the business of cattle rearing, and a good deal of attention has been concentrated during recent years on the improvement of the herd both by purchase, out of the Native Fund, and by distribution amongst the various tribes, of pure bred bulls and cows.

In normal years, cattle may, under certain specified conditions, be exported to most of the surrounding territories, but the unfortunate outbreak of foot and mouth disease within its borders in January, 1933, a calamity of first-class veterinary and economic magnitude—practically closed to the Bechuanaland Protectorate all external markets for its animal and vegetable products, and cut off the chief source of income from its inhabitants whose resources had already been reduced to the mere subsistence margin by the previous years of general depression and by the repercussions on their market position of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Southern Rhodesia during the previous year.

Dairying.

Introductory.—The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Territory in January and the consequent campaign for its eradication arrested all normal dairy production and development.

Until the end of February the butter factories were able to function under Government supervision but were only allowed to handle cream from known clean areas.

From the 1st of March until the 1st of December no butter production for export to neighbouring territories was possible. Beyond provision for the greater part of the domestic consumption of the Territory, European and native, the dairy industry yielded

only £4,300 17s. as compared with £34,178 in the previous year, a striking enough proof of the incidence of drought and restriction of output due to the foot and mouth disease epidemic.

Competent authorities state that the past year has been the worst experienced by the agricultural communities during the last three decades.

The year, however, finished on a higher note. In November arrangements were come to with the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the adjoining territories to resume acceptance of our exports of butter and cheese on the condition that the primary product was pasteurized under Government supervision.

At the beginning of December copious rains fell in the Southern Protectorate and at the 31st of December good rains were fairly general throughout the Territory; although some few areas were still drought stricken, notably the Bamangwato Reserve.

Heavy mortality among breeding stock due to past drought conditions will for a time delay any considerable production. It is worthy of note that one leading cream producer, with ample reserves of spineless cactus (*Opp. Fusciculis*) only lost seventeen old cows out of a herd of several hundreds, while settlers inadequately provided with reserve fodders lost as much as 60 per cent. of their milking stock.

The conservation of fodder has been consistently advocated by the Veterinary Division since its inception, and all who have followed this advice have correspondingly benefited and must continue to do so.

The dairy cow, even if only a selected native animal, is an artificial product and must be provided with some degree of sustenance if she is to withstand the regular food shortage which occurs every year to a greater or lesser extent from August to November.

Routine.—The normal routine of the Division suffered considerable interruption, the staff devoting much time to the assistance of the Veterinary Officers in combating foot and mouth disease.

Considerable time was spent on cattle improvement measures such as teaching of early castration and dehorning of calves.

Cream production.—For the greater part of the year cream production was practically at a standstill, only 64,346 lb. of butterfat being produced as compared with 617,347 lb. in the previous year. The quality standard was however maintained. Fifty-six per cent. of the native production was first grade quality as compared with 47 per cent. first grade in 1932. The grades of the European production were practically unchanged.

Butter production.—The quality of the butter made during the short periods of production which were possible was satisfactory. Production only amounted to 63,529 lb. as compared with 428,818 lb. in the previous year.

Cheese production.—Beyond a small amount for local consumption, cheese production was at a complete standstill since the factories were not equipped with the pasteurization plants which the Union Government Authorities demanded as a *sine qua non* of cheese export to their territory.

Dairy Industry Control Board.—The Union Dairy Industry Control Board, on which are representatives of all co-operating states and territories, maintained successfully its position as the central directing body of the Inter-State Dairy Industry Control Scheme.

The stability of the dairy industry in southern Africa, in spite of various setbacks, was safeguarded.

At the beginning of the period under review trade jealousies reached a crisis. After much negotiation the Board succeeded in getting all the butter manufacturers to form a pool for distribution of the manufactured product. The Board also brought about the fixation of minimum butterfat prices.

By bringing into existence the Dairy Produce Selling Agency Ltd., the Board has rendered the dairy industry in general, and the cream producers in particular, a service of considerable value.

During the period 1st October to 30th September, 1933, 4,410,820 lb. of butter were exported from southern Africa, the total bounty paid being £53,884 17s. 6d., giving an average bounty of 3·73d. per lb. Bounty in respect of determinations made during the year was 3½d., 2½d. and 1½d. per lb. on first, second and third grade butters respectively.

This payment absorbed 52·56 per cent. of the Butter Levy funds accruing for the period under review.

During the same period 1,690,420 lb. of cheese were exported from southern Africa, bounty averaging 4·2d. per lb. with a bounty rate of 4d., 3½d. and 3d. per lb. on first, second and third grade cheese respectively. The bounty on cheese exported absorbed 86·46 per cent. of the Cheese Levy accruals.

The Board held five ordinary meetings and two special meetings during the year at which this Territory and Swaziland were represented by the Dairy Expert to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government.

During the period under review the relations with other co-operating territories have been of the most cordial nature.

Melted butter.—On the total cessation of normal butter manufacture the Administration came to arrangements with the Union Government to allow the entry of melted butter, which had been treated under Government supervision.

The Colonial Secretary was much interested in the progress of the various departments and the general state of the colonies during the year.

The various departments were successful in carrying out their work and the progress was satisfactory. The various departments were successful in carrying out their work and the progress was satisfactory.

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Agriculture

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Statistics.

1st January to 31st December, 1933.

BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION.—

<i>First Grade.—</i>				lb.	lb.
European	...	...	...	32,612	
Native	...	...	...	2,148	
<i>Second Grade.—</i>					34,760
European	...	...	...	15,441	
Native	...	...	...	1,064	
<i>Third Grade.—</i>					16,505
European	...	...	...	11,356	
Native	...	...	...	537	
<i>Below Grade.—</i>					11,893
European	...	...	...	1,138	
Native	...	...	...	60	
Grand Total					1,198
					64,356

BUTTER MANUFACTURED.—

					lb.
Factory	...	...	...	...	63,529
Farm	...	...	...	...	2,801
Total	...	...	...	...	66,330

CHEESE PRODUCTION.—

Cheddar	...	...	...	...	1,541
Gouda	...	...	...	...	629
Total	...	...	...	...	2,170

MELTED BUTTER 5,000

WHOLE FRESH MILK.—

Supplied to trains, etc. Gal.
4,164

POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM EUROPEAN SETTLERS.—

					£	s.	d.
Poultry (360 head)	...	...	...	...	16	15	0
Eggs (3,300 dozen)	...	...	...	...	132	12	6
					£149	7	6

POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM NATIVES.—

Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.—

Europeans.—

	£	s.	d.
Butterfat	...	...	...
Cheese	...	...	...
Farm Butter	...	...	...
Whole Fresh Milk	...	...	...
Factory Butter (being increase on values due to manufacture)	...	...	...
Melted Butter	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...
	£4,113	15	8

Natives.—

Butterfat	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...
	187	1	8		
	£4,300	17	4		

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES—

Type of Business.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
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European—

Cheese factory...	...	13	14	14	11	11
Creamery	...	144	149	154	157	157
Butter factory...	...	1	1	1	2	2
Cream depot	...	—	—	1	—	—
Stores selling dairy produce	...	8	6	11	11	11
Milk sellers	...	4	7	11	18	18
European Total	...	170	177	192	199	199

Native—

Creamery	...	198	215	298	358	358
Milk sellers	...	297	301	342	409	409

Coloured—

Creamery	...	9	7	7	7	7
Grand Total...	...	674	700	839	973	973

EUROPEAN CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

Grade.	1929. January- December. lb.	1930. January- December. lb.	1931. January- December. lb.	1932. January- December. lb.	1933. January- December. lb.
First ...	273,056	276,572	358,637	342,802	32,612
Second ...	40,235	62,103	135,555	111,996	15,441
Third ...	18,197	18,726	71,495	29,451	11,356
Below ...	Nil	1,414	17,020	19,304	1,138
Total ...	331,488	358,815	582,707	503,553	60,547

Grading Percentages.

Grade.	1929. January- December. per cent.	1930. January- December. per cent.	1931. January- December. per cent.	1932. January- December. per cent.	1933. January- December. per cent.
First ...	82	77	62	68	54
Second ...	12	17.3	23	22	25
Third ...	6	5.3	12	6	19
Below ...	Nil	.4	3	4	2
	100	100	100	100	100

NATIVE CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

Grade.	1929. January- December. lb.	1930. January- December. lb.	1931. January- December. lb.	1932. January- December. lb.	1933. January- December. lb.
First ...	25,832	13,897	70,604	53,655	2,148
Second ...	34,541	23,244	55,470	24,678	1,064
Third ...	53,787	31,853	61,808	30,702	537
Below ...	Nil	6,481	18,010	4,759	60
Total ...	114,160	75,475	205,892	113,794	3,809

Grading Percentages.

Grade.	1929. January- December. per cent.	1930. January- December. per cent.	1931. January- December. per cent.	1932. January- December. per cent.	1933. January- December. per cent.
First ...	23	18.4	34	47	56
Second ...	30	30.8	27	22	28
Third ...	47	42.2	30	27	14
Below ...	Nil	8.6	9	4	2
	100	100	100	100	100

EUROPEAN POULTRY PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	January– December.		January– December.		January– December.		January– December.		January– December.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Poultry, head	...	£ 779	83	£ 1,044	108	994	£ 62	£ 872	54	£ 306
Eggs, dozen	...	9,050	674	11,281	725	11,694	602	15,553	714	3,300
European Total	...	£757		£893		£664		£768		£149

NATIVE POULTRY PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	January– December.		January– December.		January– December.		January– December.		January– December.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Poultry, head	...	—	£ 179,504	£ 864	£ 11,565	£ 464	£ 14,321	£ 601	Nil	£
Eggs, dozen	...	—	6,616	181	3,259	71	4,900	86	Nil	Nil
Native Total	...	—	£1,045		£535		£687		—	
Grand Total	...	£757	£1,938		£1,199		£1,455		£149	

VII.—COMMERCE.

Traders deal, in the main, with firms in the Union or Rhodesia. In a few isolated instances there are direct importations from the United Kingdom, Belgium, India and elsewhere overseas, but in the absence of Customs statistics no particulars can be given. The export trade, in normal years, is almost wholly comprised of cattle, small stock and their by-products.

On the 21st January, 1933, the date on which foot and mouth disease broke out in the Territory, all export was stopped. Up to that date, that is, from the 1st to the 21st, 380 head of cattle were exported to the Johannesburg market, and 335 to Durban, for export overseas. This represents a total export figure of 715 head as against 25,103 head exported during 1932; no small stock was exported to the Union during 1933 and only 126 head to Southern Rhodesia.

Generally speaking it may be said that, from a trade point of view, the year is one of the darkest on record; stores were closed; employees either discharged or reduced in wages; very little cash was in circulation and the purchasing power of the country was reduced to such an extent as to constitute a state of penury for a large majority of its inhabitants.

Towards the end of the year, butter made from pasteurized cream, and hides and skins after storage and disinfection, were permitted export under specified conditions, but this occurred too late to affect the export position for the year.

Exhibitions.—Owing to veterinary restrictions no participation in the Johannesburg Show was possible, but the Territory's agents in the leading South African towns were able to maintain their connexions.

CHIEF IMPORTS INTO THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Article.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>From Union of South Africa.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	1,158	974	2,049	1,357	14,752	9,276
Mealies ... bags	7,883	3,477	5,181	2,460	3,009	1,831
Mealie meal ... bags	13,672	6,460	11,686	5,554	10,890	5,991
Wheat and ... bags	4,371	7,569	2,907	4,424	2,289	3,430
wheat meal.						
Horses ... head	30	280	42	320	2	50
Mules... ... head	—	—	—	—		
Donkeys ... head	—	—	—	—		
Sheep and ... head	3	13	4	14	—	—
goats.						
Cattle ... head	38	686	152	629	—	—
Pigs ... head	16	70	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ... No.	34	5,395	15	1,683	11	2,196
General merchandise	—	190,937	—	96,442	—	75,749
<i>From Southern Rhodesia.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags			220	88	1,305	810
Mealies ... bags			125	67	1,731	995
Mealie meal ... bags			795	402	9,081	5,742
Wheat and ... bags			235	430	382	650
wheat meal.						
Vehicles ... No.			4	389	2	200
General merchandise			—	49,783	—	27,957
<i>From Northern Rhodesia.</i>						
Wheat and ... bags			49	136	13	32
wheat meal.						
General merchandise			—	1,699	—	1,161
<i>From Other Countries.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags			—	—	1,532	761
Mealies ... bags			2	2	10	9
Mealie meal ... bags			11	8	6	6
Wheat and ... bags			13	24	8	13
wheat meal.						
Vehicles ... No.			1	135	—	—
General merchandise			—	9,956	—	14,037
TOTALS ...	—	£215,861	—	£176,002	—	£150,896

CHIEF EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Article.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£	<i>To Union of South Africa.</i>			
Kaffir corn ... bags	5,666	3,101	5,200	2,017	—	—
Mealies ... bags	690	266	—	—	180	75
Mealie meal ... bags	535	527	250	169	—	—
Cheese ... lb.	77,137	3,582	11,060	379	530	21
Bacon and hams.	835	56	505	13	—	—
Butter ... lb.	585,392	34,155	462,008	24,732	—	—
Eggs ... doz.	11,214	535	5,353	169	49	1
Cattle ... head	25,927	93,196	10,483	39,311	715	2,918
Sheep and goats.	7,636	4,268	—	—	—	—
Donkeys ... head	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ... head	646	756	1,503	2,630	—	—
Hides...	827,909	10,533	450,281	4,290	—	521
Skins (sheep and goats).	42,543	651	14,813	94	994	22
Skins and karosses (wild animals).	36,654	6,597	4,817	3,622	1,066	192
Ostrich feathers lb.	489	97	513	83	—	—
Mohair ... lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool ... lb.	1,564	10	500	3	—	—
Cream and butterfat.	126,198	7,316	40,811	1,660	2,626	91
Firewood ... tons	2,248	3,273	233	278	—	—
Gold ... oz.	1,302	5,470	—	—	—	—
Silver... oz.	662	36	—	—	—	—
Ivory... lb.	850	286	—	—	—	—
Rhinoceros horn.	191	92	—	—	—	—
Bones ... lb.	1,400	70	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ... No.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles ...	—	4,958	—	4,309	2	736
						8
			<i>To Southern Rhodesia.</i>			
Kaffir corn ... bags			326	208	—	—
Mealies ... bags			365	178	—	—
Eggs ... doz.			240	15	—	—
Sheep and goats.			9,849	7,387	126	63
Hides...						
Skins (sheep and goats).			943,440	1,007	—	21
Skins and karosses (wild animals).			2,784	33	—	—
Gold ... oz.			2,221	362	—	—
Silver ... oz.			2,247	9,344	5,525	22,280
Other articles ...			1,676	104	622	47
			—	1,032	—	—

CHIEF EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS—*continued*.

Article.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
			<i>To Northern Rhodesia.</i>			
Kaffir corn ... bags			1,206	622	—	—
Mealies ... bags			1,656	704	—	—
Cattle ... head			4,471	16,766	—	—
Sheep and goats. head			1,311	983	—	—
Skins and No. karosses.			12	12	—	—
Ivory... lb.			—	—	—	123
Other articles ...			—	2,314	—	—
			<i>To other Countries.</i>			
Kaffir corn ... bags			150	90	—	—
Cheese ... lb.			106	6	—	—
Cattle ... head			10,149	38,059	—	—
Hides... ..			4,358	40	—	115
Skins and No. karosses.			8,821	762	—	730
Ostrich feathers lb.			—	—	—	—
Other articles ...			—	5,533	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	£179,831	—	£169,320	—	£27,964

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

Europeans.—Other than Government there is but little employment for Europeans in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Such Europeans as reside in the Territory are usually store-keepers or farmers, who, with European assistance in a few cases, generally manage their respective stores and farms with the aid of native labour.

White assistants who are employed can earn from £60 to £300 per annum.

Government employees are paid according to the scales laid down for the particular posts or ranks which they hold, and they are in most cases provided with quarters.

Natives.—For natives, who are mostly still in their tribal state—living in their villages and ploughing their lands—there are few avenues of employment open in the Territory beyond those mentioned above, or in respect of domestic services in the white settlements. Ranging from youths of 12 years or so, who are employed as herds, to adults of all ages, they can earn from £6 to £36 per annum, and are usually supplied with food by their employers.

Labour.

Labour for service on the Witwatersrand gold mines, the Natal coal mines, and the diamond mines of South West Africa is recruited under the conditions imposed by the Native Labour Proclamation No. 45 of 1907 as subsequently amended, which amply protects the liberty of the labourers.

Up to 1933 labour from the tropical regions lying north of latitude 22° South might, for reasons of health, only be engaged from South-West Africa for work on the Witwatersrand Mines. Towards the end of the year, however, and entirely as an experiment, arrangements were set on foot for a contingent of 1,000 recruits from these regions in the Bechuanaland Protectorate to be employed on the Rand Mines as from the 1st January, 1934, health statistics to be carefully kept and submitted to the Administration by the Mine Authorities in due course.

Cost of Living.

Natives.—Maize meal, maize, and kaffir corn form the staple food of the natives. These, in normal years, they grow on their lands, which they plough and reap at stated seasons, and supplement with milk from their herds, and, occasionally, with meat.

The average price of these commodities if bought from the traders is as follows :—

Mealies	...	...	...	...	} 17s. per 200 lb. bag
Mealie meal	...	...	...	...
Kaffir corn	...	...	...	...
					22s. ,,

Europeans.—Such small boarding-houses and hotels as exist in the larger centres charge at the rate of from 10s. to 12s. 6d. by the day or from £8 10s. to £10 by the month.

House rents vary from £5 to £7 10s. by the month, but in most centres it is practically impossible to rent a house.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1933 there were in the Bechuanaland Protectorate ten schools for European children, attended by approximately 200 pupils, two coloured schools at Francistown and Molepolole, with a total enrolment of 59 pupils, and 91 native schools with an attendance of 7,378 pupils.

The European schools are under the control of District School Committees elected by the adult European population and presided over by the Resident Magistrate, the proceedings of which are submitted to the Resident Commissioner for confirmation. There are no secondary European schools, either for industrial or academic work, within the Protectorate, but, subject to certain conditions,

special bursaries are awarded, as the result of qualifying examinations held towards the end of each year, to a limited number of pupils who pass Standard V and Standard VI at the Protectorate primary schools. These bursaries of £24 per annum entitle certain pupils to proceed, after passing Standard V, to schools outside the Protectorate, where there are facilities for academic work of a secondary nature; and for other pupils, after passing Standard VI, to proceed to special schools for industrial, agricultural, or vocational training. Subject to certain conditions these bursaries are tenable up to the end of the year in which the child attains the age of eighteen.

A further bursary of £24 per annum (or two bursaries of £24 each provided there are more than ten candidates) is granted yearly as a result of a competitive examination held in December for the children of permanent residents within the Protectorate, who, owing to various causes, e.g., health and distance from a Protectorate school, have found it necessary to have their children taught during the primary stage of their education at schools outside the Protectorate.

Grants for primary education of £16 each per annum, not exceeding three in each family, are available for children of European residents, from the age of five to fourteen, or until they have passed Standard VI.

The syllabus of instruction used in the primary European schools is, except for slight modification, identical with the code used in Southern Rhodesia, and each year the Education Department of that Colony conducts part of the Standard V examination which is held in all primary schools. The results of the examination show that the work being done is, in most respects, satisfactory.

Since 1st April, 1931, the native schools have been financed from the Native Fund.

The distribution of native schools was as follows during 1933:—

						<i>Schools.</i>
Lobatsi Block	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gaberones Block	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kanye Area	...	...	...	...	...	10
Molepolole Area	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mochudi Area	...	...	...	...	...	8
Serowe Area	...	...	...	...	...	34
Francistown Area	...	...	...	...	...	13
N'gamilang Area	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kgalagadi Area	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ghanzi Area	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chobe Area	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	91
						—

In the two last-mentioned areas the schools have never as yet been inspected on account of distance, time, expense, and lack of inspection personnel. Arrangements are being made to start a school for the children of bushmen in the Chobe area.

The two largest native schools in the Territory are the Khama Memorial School, Serowe, with an attendance of approximately 574 pupils, and the Mochudi National School with an attendance of approximately 325 pupils. These schools were erected by the Bamangwato and Bakgatla tribes respectively.

As in the case of the European schools, so also the native schools have been under the control of a Committee in each tribal area, the personnel of the Committee being generally composed of the Resident Magistrate as Chairman, representatives of the leading Missionary Societies engaged in educational work within the area, the native Chief and his nominees. Since 1st January, 1931, these Native School Committees have been newly constituted so as to be partly elective. All Missions interested in the schools of each Reserve must now be represented by a Missionary and they have a preferential right to the secretaryship. The duties of the Committees have been carefully regulated. The appointments of teachers are now amply safeguarded and controlled. Staffing arrangements have been standardized and a uniform scale of salaries adopted. In the Bamangwato Reserve there are also a central executive committee and local school committees presided over by the Headman of the area or village. These Committees are of great value in the educational system for natives who feel that they thus have direct contact with educational work.

There is not as yet any institution within the Protectorate where Bechuana teachers are trained but the Administration makes from general revenue and from the Native Fund a total grant of £200 to the Tiger Kloof Institution in the Cape Province, where there is excellent teacher training.

Since March, 1931, a new code designed solely for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate schools has been brought into use. It has been based to a great extent on the code issued by the Cape Provincial Education Department for use in native schools. In its compilation much help was rendered by the Principal and Headmaster of the Tiger Kloof Institution, Cape Province, who are well acquainted with the peculiar needs of the Protectorate and at the same time possess a full knowledge of the Cape Code, which is used at Tiger Kloof. In it an attempt has been made to meet the special needs of the Protectorate native children—particularly in respect of more attention to the vernacular (Tsoana) in all classes, and in the direction of fostering and improving, in the schools, arts and crafts peculiar to the Bechuana people. Agricultural work for the boys has also been stressed.

School work as regards the teaching of the vernacular is handicapped by the fact that there are but few books in the vernacular which have been specifically designed as textbooks for school use, but now that the question of Tsoana orthography has been settled new text books on an improved model will be introduced by the Education Department.

No meeting of the Board of Advice in Native Education was held during 1933.

During the year it has been possible for the Inspector of Education to visit most of the European schools within the Territory. A great many native schools have been visited also.

A matter which is seriously engaging the attention of the Administration is the question of arranging for the systematic inspection of all native schools within the Territory. With this in view an experiment was made early in 1931 by the appointment of a native supervisor of schools in the Tati District, who visits at regular intervals all schools in that area, spending two or three days at each school helping and advising the teachers and demonstrating new methods. This experiment has proved a great success. At the beginning of 1932 Chief Isang Pilane, ex-Regent of the Bakgatla tribe, was appointed Supervisor of the Bakgatla and Batlokwa native schools. This appointment was also in the nature of an experiment and it too has proved most successful. During the year under review a third Supervisor has been appointed and he works in the Kgalagadi District, where he is doing most valuable work. It is hoped to employ still more men for similar work in the near future.

An attempt is being made to introduce qualified Jeanes teachers into the Territory and already one woman has been appointed to work in the Bakwena Reserve. Others—men and women—are receiving Jeanes Training at Domboshawa and Hope Fountain schools, respectively, in Southern Rhodesia.

At most of the smaller native schools an unqualified teacher is in charge. With only a limited number of qualified teachers available, the employment of such unqualified teachers is unavoidable but by means of subsidiary training courses it is hoped to improve gradually their methods of teaching and to broaden their outlook and aims. Such a course was, with the help of the authorities at Tiger Kloof, Cape Province, held at that centre in July, 1930. It was attended by upwards of 40 teachers from the Protectorate. In August, 1931, a similar course was held at Mochudi. The value of these courses has been evidenced by increased enthusiasm and keenness at all schools controlled by teachers who attended them, and it is intended to hold similar courses annually. To

follow up and consolidate the work will, however, necessitate more frequent inspection and supervision than is now possible.

The Administration also makes provision for the training of the sons of Chiefs and Headmen and in 1931 Moremi, the son of the Chief Mathiba, N'gamiland, was placed at the Dombashawa Institution, Southern Rhodesia, and at the beginning of this year he proceeded to the Tiger Kloof Native Institution, Cape Province.

In November, 1931, a Native Standard VI School Leaving Certificate Examination was held in the Territory for pupils actually at school in Protectorate schools. As a result of this examination bursaries were awarded from the Native Fund to four successful candidates to enable them to proceed to approved Institutions in the Union of South Africa to take up teacher training. A similar examination was held in 1932 and another was held this year, and in both instances four bursaries were awarded to the four best candidates each year.

Welfare Institutions.

There are at present in the Territory no welfare institutions, but a qualified nurse has undertaken welfare work among the natives in the Bamangwato Reserve and is rendering invaluable assistance to the natives there.

There is no provision for accident, sickness, or old-age insurance.

X.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The main line of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, passes through the Territory on its eastern side for a distance of 400 miles, entering from the south at Ramathlabama and leaving the Territory at Ramaquabane.

There are tolerably good roads for motor transport from railway stations and sidings to the principal villages: one of considerable length is from Palapye Road to Serowe, constructed by the Serowe Automobile Club. Other good roads constructed by the Administration now run from Gaberones to Molepolole, from Hildavale and from Lobatsi to Kanye, and from Kanye to Molepolole. A fairly good road for motor traffic all the way from south to north of the Territory is in existence, and the motor road between Kazungula on the Zambesi River and Maun in N'gamiland enables the journey to be done by car in three days. There is also a road from Ghanzi to the Batawana Boundary.

On the sandy tracts, where the going is very heavy, travelling is done by means of Cape carts or ox wagons, but this is almost impossible in the extreme north during the tsetse fly season. The light motor lorry is gradually replacing this form of transport as far as the Europeans are concerned.

The Road Motor Service, operated in the Territory by the Union Railway authorities, is limited to one service—namely, the one operating between Debeeti Siding and Selika, with a deviation via Machaneng and Sofala, for the greater convenience of the inhabitants of these Districts.

There are landing grounds at Palapye Road, Maun, Ghanzi, Francistown and Serowe for the use of air pilots who periodically visit the Territory. There are also two private landing grounds on ranches in the Tuli Block, and the aerodrome on the Imperial Reserve at Mafeking Headquarters has been pronounced by expert opinion to be second only to one other in South Africa.

Postal Communications.

There are in the Territory two money order, savings bank, post, telegraph and telephone offices; two money order, savings bank, post and telegraph offices; two postal order, telegraph and telephone agencies; twelve postal order agencies; five postal order and telegraph agencies; and one telegraph agency.

The postal work at all of these offices is controlled on behalf of the Administration by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa; the telegraph work by the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, to which Government the telegraph line along the railway line belongs (except those constructed by the Railway Company) as well as a telegraph-telephone line from Serowe to Macloutsie and Fort Tuli.

Lobatsi is connected with the trunk telephone system of the Union of South Africa, and Mochudi with the Railway line, these telephone lines being controlled by the Postmaster-General at Pretoria.

The rate of postage on letters for delivery within the Territory or in the Union of South Africa, Southern or Northern Rhodesia and the Province of Mozambique is 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof. The charge for the delivery of letters to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and other British possessions is also 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Air Mail.

Since January, 1932, the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been able to avail itself of air mail facilities to Europe and other parts of Africa.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

There are, as yet, no banks in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Currency.

Prior to 1932 the coinage legally current in the Bechuanaland Protectorate was as declared by Orders in Council, of 1911 and 1920, all British and all Transvaal coins, British coins being any which were, for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and Transvaal coins being those coined in the mint of the late South African Republic in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 14 of 1891 of that Republic, or at the Pretoria branch of the Royal Mint.

Changes in the currency of the Territory were effected by the Currency Proclamation No. 54 of 1932 under which all coins, other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa were declared to be legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were declared to be legal tender in the Territory, conditional upon the said Bank continuing on demand to pay its notes in United Kingdom coins or Union coins of legal tender, but this condition was suspended by the Currency Amendment Proclamation No. 3 of 1933.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in the Territory are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the strained financial position of the Territory the number of capital works was reduced to a minimum and numerous other works have had to be postponed.

The staff of the Public Works Department was reduced to the Government Engineer with headquarters at Mafeking and a maintenance mechanic stationed at Gaberones.

The Superintending Clerk of Works was allotted to special work in connexion with the erection of a hospital for natives at Molepolole.

The normal work of the Department covers all matters relating to public works generally, including the design, construction, and maintenance of buildings and roads, the provision and maintenance of water supplies including pumping plant, water boring, and dam construction, and the running and repair of mechanical transport.

Buildings.

During the year very few new works were undertaken and operations were confined to minor additions and alterations and general maintenance. After considerable difficulty, owing to restrictions due to foot and mouth disease control, it was possible to arrange for the delivery of materials and the completion of new quarters for the Non-Commissioned Officer at Tsau in N'gamiland.

The buildings at Mohembo were put into a sound condition; new quarters were erected in the southern Kalahari at Tsabon for the Assistant Resident Magistrate, and new Native Police barracks were completed on the Imperial Reserve at Mafeking.

Numerous plans were submitted for new capital works under the Colonial Development Fund.

Roads.

Financial considerations caused the extent of works to be restricted to general maintenance, with the exception of the opening up and improving the transport route from Serowe to N'gamiland via Rakops. A light road grader and scarifier were obtained with a view to reducing maintenance costs.

Water Supplies.

A limited water survey was carried out by the Senior Geologist of the Union Government whose services were specially arranged for. Sites for boring and well-sinking were selected at Kanye and Molepolole and six other sites were chosen in the Bakgatla Reserve.

The Administration's shot drill, after being in store for twelve months, was reconditioned and has been allotted to this special work under a co-operative system by which the cost of the boreholes is being paid for by syndicates of native cattle owners.

One borehole was completed but a negligible amount of water was obtained and the machine has been moved to another site.

At Kanye and Molepolole an experiment was conducted with a view to developing rapid well-sinking, and plant operated by compressed air machinery was employed. The experiment has proved very effective.

A plentiful supply of water was obtained at the Kanye well and the machinery is now operating at Molepolole.

A new pumping plant is being installed at the Kanye well and surface piping and storage tanks are about to be provided.

Continuous maintenance and overhaul of numerous pumping plants was provided during the year again fully justifying the Administration's policy of having the full-time services of a competent fitter mechanic.

A well was sunk at the Camp at Tsau with a good yield at 80 feet and the well at Doutsa was cleaned and repaired.

Owing to the very severe drought experienced throughout the Territory during the year it was necessary to provide relief of distress and approximately £1,500 was expended on the issue of explosives to natives for well-sinking.

N'gamiland waterways.

Under a grant of £1,000 from the Colonial Development Fund efforts are being made in N'gamiland to clear the waterways of the Okavanga system and bring a greater volume of water into the Botletle River. The work has been handicapped by the severe working conditions in that part of the Territory. It is not as yet possible to gauge the results as the heavy floods which are expected have commenced to swell the rivers.

Maun Irrigation Plot.

Under Dr. Lucan, a German national with sound knowledge of agriculture, a piece of land adjoining the river near the Camp was stumped and fenced, deep channels being dug from the river to the reservoir whence the water can be lifted by means of hand pumps to the furrows irrigating the land. Excellent results were achieved in the shape of crops of mealies, kaffir corn, beans, plants and vegetables. It is believed that cereals could be grown all the year in N'gamiland, under such a system.

Mechanical Transport.

The number of motor-lorries now in service has been increased to eight in number. They have all been operating under very severe conditions on mere tracks, and in many places across country, during the many operations in connexion with maintaining foot and mouth disease control cordons.

Much overhaul and maintenance is being provided at the Public Works Department workshops which are now being equipped to deal with the increasing demands.

Fences.

During the year 76 miles of fencing were erected along the eastern boundary of the railway line in the Bamangwato Reserve. Owing to the general financial depression the work of fencing the railway line has been postponed but the above work was specially arranged for to assist in the control of foot and mouth disease.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The number of cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during 1932-33 was 1,684 as against 1,186 in 1931-32.

Fourteen persons were charged with homicide; of these three were discharged on the merits of their cases, one was committed

for trial, three were acquitted, one was sentenced to penal servitude; three to imprisonment, one was whipped, and two were bound over.

There were 125 cases of other offences against the person in 110 of which convictions followed, 231 offences against property with 194 convictions, and 1,314 prosecutions for other offences in which 1,227 convictions followed.

During the year 774 persons were imprisoned and 531 were fined.

The Resident Commissioner exercises all the powers of the Supreme Court of the (late) Cape Colony, but no original civil action, suit, or proceedings can be instituted in his Court, or otherwise than by way of appeal from the decision of a Court of Assistant Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, Assistant Resident Magistrate, or Special Justice of the Peace.

Since 1912 a Special Court, called the Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has been established for the trial of murder and certain other specified cases, consisting of a Judge or Advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa, or any person who shall have been admitted as a barrister in England or Northern Ireland or as an advocate in the Court of Session of Scotland, appointed by the High Commissioner to be President of the Court, and any two Resident Magistrates nominated by the Resident Commissioner.

A right of appeal to the Privy Council lies against any final judgment, decree, sentence, or order of the Special Court.

Apart from these two Courts there are 11 Courts of Resident Magistrates and two Courts of Assistant Resident Magistrates and one Court of Special Justice of the Peace from all of which lie appeals to the Special Court, or the Resident Commissioner's Court.

The rules governing the procedure in the Resident Commissioner's Court are, *mutatis mutandis*, and as far as the circumstances of the Territory admit, the same as those of the Supreme Court of the late Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the procedure in the Courts of Resident Magistrates is subject to a similar proviso, the same as that which was in force in the Colony on the 10th of June, 1891.

Courts of Assistant Resident Magistrates have such jurisdiction in all matters and cases, civil and criminal, as was conferred prior to 10th June, 1891, on the Courts of Resident Magistrates of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

There are also a number of Justices of the Peace throughout the country.

The proceedings in all Courts in regard to criminal matters are now governed by proclamation No. 20 of 1933.

The native Chiefs adjudicate in cases arising between natives of their respective tribes. Appeals against their judgments lie in the

first instance to a Court of Resident Magistrate of the District sitting with the Chief, and, in the event of disagreement, the matter is decided by the Resident Commissioner.

Prisons.

There is a prison at Francistown and another at Gaberones. At other stations there are lock-ups. Criminals of a dangerous type are sent to the Union of South Africa prisons by arrangement with the Union Government.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, eight only having been sent to hospital, and 8·8 being the daily average number on the sick list.

Time is allowed, under the provisions of High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 20 of 1933, for the payment of fines by instalment. Suspended sentences of imprisonment are also governed by this Proclamation.

There are no Juvenile Courts in the Territory, but Proclamation No. 81 of 1921 as amended by Proclamations No. 37 of 1930 and No. 21 of 1932 provides for special treatment of juvenile offenders in Union of South Africa institutions.

Police.

There is no defence force; and the Bechuanaland Protectorate police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. This force is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner who is the Commandant, and the existing establishment is as follows:—

- 1 Staff Officer.
 - 6 Sub-Inspectors.
 - 27 European Non-Commissioned Officers.
 - 1 Native Drill Corporal.
 - 50 Native Mounted Police.
 - 181 Native Dismounted Constables.
- Two rifle clubs with a keen membership exist in the Territory.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important of the Proclamations and Notices promulgated during 1933:—

- Proclamation* No. 14 : Liquor Law : further amendment.
- „ No. 20 : Criminal Procedure and Evidence:
- „ No. 24 : Pensions.
- „ No. 25 : Police Pensions.
- „ No. 30 : Appointment and Powers of Com-
missions of Enquiry.
- „ No. 33 : Administration of Estates.
- „ No. 44 : Proclaiming Ratlokwa Native Reserve.
- „ No. 53 : Wild Birds Protection and Preserva-
tion.

Notice 26 : Tariff and Customs Fees.

- „ 55 : Telephone Regulations Amendment.
- „ 57 : Prison Regulations Amendment.
- „ 102 : Immigration Regulations.
- „ 125 : Administration of Estates Regulations.
- „ 165 : New Issue of Postage and Revenue Stamps and Regulations *re.*

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

<i>Head.</i>	REVENUE.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	42,451	40,740	31,921	26,027	9,624
Customs and Excise ...	30,913	25,579	26,313	27,899	29,100
Posts and Telephones ...	15,672	15,469	16,772	18,470	18,031
Licences	6,789	6,553	6,282	6,244	5,102
Revenue Stamps	522	527	529	670	646
Judicial Fines	617	669	438	687	474
European Poll Tax ...	1,231	1,218	1,249	1,996	1,234
Income Tax	39,613	37,871	2,686	2,245	2,432
Rentals and Transfer Duty.	876	817	685	550	628
Native Fund Contribution	2,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	—
Interest	3,064	2,174	1,725	1,157	1,028
Deductions from Salaries and Allowances.	—	—	—	3,322	3,326
Fees for Veterinary Services.	—	—	—	1,945	220
Mining Revenue... ..	—	—	—	2,502	2,529
Miscellaneous	2,708	5,353	4,309	2,958	1,995
Total Ordinary Revenue	146,606	137,970	93,909	97,672	76,369
Extraordinary Revenue	—	11,594	12,826	4,631	1,902
Parliamentary Grant in Aid.	—	—	—	—	177,000
Total Revenue ...	£146,606	£149,564	£106,735	£102,303	£255,271

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner...	10,310	11,572	12,015	12,634	13,071
District Administration..	14,507	14,537	12,093	12,551	12,257
Police	30,324	31,813	29,316	29,263	31,963
Posts and Telegraphs ...	5,902	6,223	5,928	5,810	5,769
Administration of Justice	5,643	6,169	5,750	5,461	5,358
Public Works Department	—	4,821	5,075	2,872	3,070
Public Works Recurrent	16,541	9,722	7,308	5,837	6,699
Public Works Extra-ordinary.	708	—	—	—	—
Medical	11,797	12,232	12,626	12,185	12,898
Education	5,710	6,103	5,022	4,444	7,572
Veterinary	15,095	13,350	17,558	23,065	14,134
Allowances to Chiefs ...	3,856	3,804	3,569	2,920	1,868
Pensions... ..	9,312	12,058	11,972	11,020	12,321
Miscellaneous	4,876	4,596	6,780	8,701	32,599
Total Ordinary Expendi- ture.	£134,581	£137,000	£135,012	£136,763	£159,579
Extraordinary Expendi- ture.	21,529	17,840	27,548	1,559	27,684
Colonial Development Fund.	—	—	—	4,508	—
Total Expenditure	£156,110	£154,840	£162,560	£142,830	£187,263

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1933 and 1934, were as follows :—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1933.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£ s. d.		<i>Assets.</i>	
Standard Bank ...	...	...	...	Cash in Hands of Sub-Accountants ...	...
Crown Agents ...	...	...	54,163 5 0	Imprest Account ...	...
South African Railways	...	...	1,300 0 0	Loans—	...
	...	...	87 16 9	To Settlers ...	£ s. d.
Sundry Deposits—	...	£ s. d.		To Swaziland Government ...	20,000 0 0
Sale of Unclaimed Stock	...	31 9 1			
Master's Guardian Fund	...	2,163 0 5		Sundry Advances—	
Security Native Labour Agents	...	...	16 12 6	Vaccine for Settlers ...	53 3 8
Union Customs Deposits	...	112 3 11		Native Deferred Pay ...	2,068 12 8
Sub-Accountant's Suspense	...	1,035 2 3		Resident Commissioner's Wine Account ...	103 7 6
Bakwena Tribal Fund	...	311 15 0		Motor Advances to Officials ...	4,413 17 8
Camp Club Bar Trust Fund...	...	209 19 6		Pensions ...	243 15 1
Dairy Control Butter Levy Fund	...	1,764 1 10		General ...	1,364 3 7
Dairy Control Cheese Levy Fund	...	105 5 0		Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund ...	8,247 0 2
General	...	311 19 5		Balance of Liabilities in excess of Assets ...	477 13 1
			6,061 8 11		18,716 19 6
					£61,612 10 8

Contingent Liabilities:

Colonial Development Fund, Loan for Tsetse Fly Investigation	...	£2,265 6s. 3d.
Additions to Hospitals	...	£3,770 0s. 0d.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31ST MARCH, 1934.

Liabilities.		£ s. d.		Assets.		£ s. d.	
Standard Bank	...	...	...	Cash in Hands of	Sub-Ac-	£ s. d.	
Sundry Deposits—	...	...	...	countants	...	...	...
Sale of Unclaimed Stock	...	82	3 4	Crown Agents Deposits	...	8,000	0 0
Master's Guardian Fund	...	1,306	2 6				
Security Native Labour	...	...	...	
Agents	...	...	2 19 0	Loans—			
Union Customs Deposits	...	45	9 5	To Settlers	...	5,444	15 10
Sub-Accountant's Suspense...	...	1,265	15 7	To Swaziland Government...	...	20,000	0 0
Bakwena Tribal Fund	...	134	1 4				
Dairy Control Butter Levy	...	138	7 3	Sundry Advances—			
Fund	...	...	...	Vaccines for Settlers	...	68	5 9
General	...	412	17 0	Native Deferred Pay	...	1,830	0 10
				Motor Advances to Officials	...	4,005	4 1
				Pensions	...	216	16 5
				Union Locust Advances	...	1,181	12 8
				General	...	1,662	14 3
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	...	...	...	
				South African Railways	...	...	...
						8,965	0 0
						121	18 9
						<u>£53,902</u>	<u>12 2</u>
						<u>£53,902</u>	<u>12 2</u>

The following amounts are not included as Liabilities in the above statement:—

On loan from Colonial Development Fund	...	£6,035	6s.	3d.
Grant-in-Aid from Imperial Treasury, 1933-34	...	£177,060	0s.	0d.

Description of Main Heads of Taxation.

Native Tax.—The collection under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £9,624. Fuller details as regards the method of collection, *et cetera*, are given on page 37.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration receives annually 0·27622 per cent. of the total Customs Revenue of the Union, less payments to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa. The amount received for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1934, was £27,495.

In addition to the above, a duty is levied on importations of Union manufactured spirits and beer into the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the amount received in this connexion for the above period was £1,605, making the total Customs Revenue for the Territory £29,100. The rates of duty on spirits and beer are governed by the Schedule Part III of Proclamation 65 of 1921.

Licences.—General dealers are subject to annual licences in terms of Proclamation No. 48 of 1924 which consolidated and amended the duties payable in respect of trading in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Labour agents licences and motor vehicle licences are governed by Proclamations Nos. 45 of 1907 and 10 of 1929 as amended respectively.

The laws in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licences payable in this connexion are laid down in Act 28 of 1883 of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope as in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by virtue of the provisions of Section 5 of the Proclamation of the 4th April, 1892, as amended by Proclamation 30 of 1931.

The licences payable in respect of the sale of firearms, gunpowder and ammunition, and the conditions appertaining thereto are governed by Proclamations dated 10th June, 1891, and 15th November, 1893.

The following statement reflects the chief classes of licences and the amounts collected in respect of each during the past two years:

<i>Class of Licence.</i>	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£
Ammunition, Gun and Gunpowder ...	963	623
Agents for Foreign Firms, General Dealers and Importers ...	2,952	2,536
Labour Agents and Runners ...	207	299
Motor Vehicles and Drivers ...	1,125	1,145
Liquor ...	341	288
Miscellaneous ...	656	211
	<hr/> £6,244	<hr/> £5,102

Income-Tax.—The collection of income-tax is governed by Proclamation No. 70 of 1922 as amended. The general provisions of the Principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates levied are fixed by Proclamation each year.

The rates of tax imposed for the year ended 30th June, 1933, were fixed as follows:—

(1) In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount two shillings and sixpence;

(2) In the case of persons other than companies

(a) When the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

The amount collected for the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Arrear tax	737	15	1
Current tax	1,614	19	6
Tax paid in advance by officials	78	17	1
	<hr/>		
	£2,431	11	8

The following statement shows the number of the different classes of persons assessed for tax, the total amount of tax paid, and the aggregate of the taxable incomes in the several categories and also compares the collection with the previous year.

Number taxed.		Category.	Amount of tax received.						Total incomes of taxpayers.	
1932-33. 1933-34.			1932-33.			1933-34.			1932-33. 1933-34.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£
5	5	Companies and Farmers.	323	6	7	685	18	3	2,994	12,017
19	29	Traders ...	920	2	2	459	7	10	14,281	20,329
73	59	Officials ...	844	6	9	687	11	2	44,207	38,830
22	36	Others ...	157	1	8	519	17	4	19,151	20,632
		Payments in advance by officials.	—			78 17 1			—	—
			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>	
			£2,244	17	2	£2,431	11	8	£80,633	£91,808

Poll Tax.—Proclamation No. 44 of 1922 as amended provides for the payment of a poll tax of £2 per annum in half-yearly instalments, by every male domiciled in the Protectorate, who is 21 years or over and who does not pay hut tax.

The total amount realized under this head amounted to £1,234 for the year ended 31st March, 1934.

Customs Tariff.—In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910, Bechuanaland maintains a Customs Tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

Stamp Duties.—Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 14 of 1897 putting in force the laws of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope with regard to stamp and licence duties.

Native Tax.—Native tax is imposed by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Tax Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. Every male native of eighteen years of age, or more, residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of 15s. per annum, and in addition if such native has more than one wife, according to native custom, a further sum of 15s. for every such additional wife. No native, however, is liable to pay in respect of himself and his wives more than two pounds five shillings in any one year.

RATES OF NATIVE TAX.

			<i>Bamangwato (Serowe) and Batawana (N'gamiland) Reserves.</i>			<i>Rest of Territory.</i>		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1923-1924	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1924-1925	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1925-1926	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1926-1927	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1927-1928	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1928-1929	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
						<i>Whole Territory Uniform rate.</i>		
1929-1930	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
1930-1931	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1931-1932	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1932-1933	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1933-1934	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
1934-1935	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
						0	15	0

Native Fund Tax.—This tax represents 5s. of every native tax collected under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. The total receipts under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1934,

amounted to £3,800 3s. 9d. plus a grant from Vote " Education " of £3,422 10s. 8d. to balance the shortfall in receipts as compared with expenditure and making a total of £7,222 14s. 5d., as compared with £6,619 16s. 9d. the previous financial year. The moneys standing to the credit of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund are used at the discretion of the High Commissioner for any one or more of the following purposes :—education of natives residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate; abatement of contagious diseases; eradication of cattle diseases; improvement of native stock; and fencing of native areas.

A native who is domiciled in some country other than the Territory and who can produce proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he had paid tax for the current year in that country shall not be liable to pay the tax for that year.

Resident Magistrates are empowered to exempt from the payment of tax, in whole or in part, after consultation with the Chief, any native who is able to prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he is unable on account of poverty, to pay the tax without being deprived of his means of subsistence.

The rate of native tax was reduced from £1 8s. to 15s. by High Commissioner's Notice No. 82 of 1933. The reduction in the rate of tax was necessitated by the reduction in the capacity of natives to contribute to taxation owing to the embargo on the export of all animals, and animal and vegetable products from the Territory due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The position was further aggravated by the drought and famine conditions obtaining during the year.

Resident Magistrates are in charge of the collection of tax in their districts and perform this duty through the Chiefs and Headmen. The Chiefs are paid, under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932, a gratuity of ten per cent. of the value of current tax collected and five per cent. in respect of arrear tax paid to Magistrates on or before the 31st day of October, and five per cent. on all tax paid thereafter, whether in respect of current or arrear tax. During the year 1933-34 it was found necessary to double the amount of commission payable.

The tax may also be paid at all seats of magistrates and police camps. In some districts other than native reserves, assistance is given by the Police in the collection of the tax.

XVI.—VETERINARY.

General.

Veld Conditions.—The period under review was undoubtedly one of the worst experienced during recent years due to the severe drought that prevailed throughout the territory from January to November and this, following upon three years of very scanty rainfall, made farming operations most difficult. Springs and pools that had always been regarded as permanent dried up, and even

in the rivers it was necessary to dig deeply before water could be obtained. The result was that cattle were concentrated in the vicinity of the only available waters and were often in a deplorable state, as much from the lack of water as scarcity of feed. Both large and small stock, and even game, died in large numbers from poverty. The breeding stock suffered most severely, especially cows in calf. In some parts, particularly in the Tati, farmers lost half their stock and the position of the farmer, who relied chiefly on the cream he sent to the creamery, was indeed precarious. Cattle losses in the native reserves were equally serious and these were more marked in the parts that were overstocked and in the areas that were limited by cordon requirements. Wherever possible extra grazing was allotted to the natives and in several cases cordons were moved to supply extra grazing and water.

Cattle Improvement.

Introduction of Pure-bred Stock.—In the past, the mortality of full grown pure bred bulls imported into the Territory has been very high.

An experiment in the introduction of young stock carried out during the past year shows that this method of introduction to improve blood might have great promise.

In January two pure-bred Ayrshire calves were obtained from the Burn-Brae herd of Ayrshires belonging to Mr. Alex Drysdale.

These calves were railed in crates when a fortnight old from Johannesburg to Mahalapye. They were handfed on milk from native cows and during the course of the experiment would seem to have acquired the immunity to disease which is inherent in the native animal.

In September one calf was lost from snakebite. This in no way detracts from the value of experiment. The other calf, a bull, has thrived continuously.

There would appear to be every reason to believe that the importation of young stock in this manner will be far more successful than attempting acclimatization of adult stock.

Castration.—The Native Dairy Instructors were equipped with Burdizzo castration pincers, with very satisfactory results. During the past year the following animals were castrated :—

					Head.
Bulls over two years	...	...	...	...	1,746
Bulls over one year	...	...	...	...	4,942
Bulls under one year	...	...	...	...	6,351
Calves under six months	...	...	...	...	3,408
					<hr/>
					16,447
					<hr/>

Dehorning of calves.—The native does not take too kindly to the dehorning of calves but education is progressing slowly; 714 head were attended to during the year by means of the hot iron method.

Cattle diseases.

Foot and mouth disease.

For nearly two years, the Administration had, by maintaining expensive police cordons, kept the majority of markets open and the Territory free from foot and mouth disease although infection had existed in Southern Rhodesia close to our border.

On 21st January, however, the disease was diagnosed in the Francistown quarantine camp and it is probable that it had been introduced over the Shashi River from Southern Rhodesia some months previously.

Infection was found all along the Shashi River, Macloutsi, Madinare, and Shashi Districts and throughout the Tati territory and the disease moved rapidly both south and west.

Police cordons were drawn around the infection as quickly as possible, but they had to be frequently altered owing to the rapid spread of the infection. The Nata River and Makarikari Lake were selected as offering the only effective natural northern barriers and these, although far from any infected cattle, were chosen as the northern cordon boundaries.

From Tala Mabeli at the south-eastern extremity of the Makarikari Lake the cordon ran almost due south and was brought as far south as the Lotsani River along which it took an eastern course to the Transvaal border. Later the cordon was brought south to the Mahalapye River.

The disease, however, also appeared in the southern part of the territory, firstly at Ramathlabama, then at Pitsani, and later at Gaberones, and it was therefore decided to run the cordon from Tala Mabeli south throughout the whole length of the Territory; only terminating when it reached the Cape Province boundary near Pitsani Molopo.

It was decided to inoculate, by Bevan's intranasal injection of virulent blood, all cattle contained within the cordon as this appeared to offer the only means of ridding the country of the disease within a reasonable time. It was an immense undertaking, but one that has been entirely justified by results, as it has saved the country from an indefinite period of quarantine, which would have brought disaster to both farming and trade.

Valuable assistance was given by the Southern Rhodesia Veterinary Department, who supplied a Veterinary Officer and four trained stock inspectors at the commencement of operations.

All available men, including Sheep Inspectors, Cattle Export Inspectors and officers of the Dairy Department, were employed

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in the inoculation campaign, and four Veterinary Surgeons and twenty-five Stock Inspectors were added to the staff.

By the end of August, the three-quarters of a million cattle contained within the cordon had been inoculated, and in November export from the territory was partially resumed.

Butter, made from pasteurised cream, was permitted export and this enabled both the creameries at Francistown and Lobatsi to operate.

Hides and skins, of which there was a large accumulation, were permitted export after storage and disinfection. Wild animal skins were allowed out after storage in sealed containers, and a number of other products, including poultry, eggs, native curios, etc., could be exported under veterinary safeguards. At that time there were indications that normal export would be resumed at any early date.

Towards the end of the year valuable research work was carried out by Messrs. Walker and Hobday.

Anthrax, Quarter Evil, Trypanosomiasis, and Paratyphoid.

These diseases have taken their usual toll, and could not receive the usual attention, owing to the staff being more urgently required on foot and mouth disease duty.

Scab.

The work of scab eradication was interfered with up to August, when dipping was resumed. Altogether 69,927 animals were examined and 13,830 were dipped.

The following vaccines were issued to Protectorate owners during 1933:—

	<i>Doses.</i>					
Anthrax	109,145
Quarter Evil	35,960
Paratyphoid	1,195
Wireworm remedy	9,100

XVII.—MINING.

Prospecting and mining in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by the Mines and Minerals Proclamation No. 33 of 1932, which came into force on 12th August, 1932, and the Regulations thereunder published under High Commissioner's Notices No. 111 of 1932 dated 12th August, 1932, and No. 157 dated 21st October, 1932. It should be noted, however, that the Tati District is presently excluded from the provisions of the Proclamation.

For the purposes of the Proclamation land is divided into :—

- (a) Crown land.
- (b) Land held under Mineral Concession.
- (c) Land not held under Mineral Concession, and
- (d) Private Land.

Under the Proclamation power is given to the High Commissioner to specify by notice published in the Gazette areas within the Bechuanaland Protectorate to which the Proclamation or such of its provisions as may be deemed advisable shall apply. Notices applying the Proclamation to the following areas have been issued to date :—

Bamangwato Native Reserve.
 Bakwena Native Reserve.
 Gaberones Block (Private Land).
 Tuli Block (Private Land).
 Ghanzi Magisterial District (Crown Land).
 Kgalagadi Magisterial District (Crown Land).
 Chobe Magisterial District (Crown Land).
 Bakgatla Native Reserve.
 Bangwaketse Native Reserve.
 Lobatsi Block (Private Land subject to Mineral Concession).
 Gungwe Reserve (Crown Land).
 Batawana Native Reserve.

On *Crown Land* to which the Proclamation has been applied prospecting is allowed in either of two ways, viz. :—

(1) Under Prospecting Permit, provided the land has first been declared under High Commissioner's Notice published in the Gazette to be open to prospecting. Such Notice has been published in respect of the Magisterial Districts of Kgalagadi, Ghanzi and Chobe, excluding the Reserved Game Area in the last-mentioned district.

Prospecting permits have been issued for these areas, but no application for claim licences in respect of any claims which may have been pegged thereunder have so far been applied for.

(2) By an exclusive right to prospect conferred under a Crown Grant issued by the High Commissioner. Such grant has been made in respect of an area of Crown Land within the Mining District of Bamangwato Reserve (Magisterial District of Francistown) known as the "Gungwe Reserve."

On *Land held under Mineral Concession*, i.e., land within a Native Reserve to which the Proclamation has been applied and which has been granted under concession made by the Chief and tribe with the approval of the Secretary of State for the purpose of prospecting or mining, prospecting may be carried on in terms

of the concession, providing a prospecting permit is obtained by the concessionaires. The following is a list of Mineral Concessions now of force and effect :—

<i>Description of Concession Area</i>	<i>Date of Concession</i>	<i>Date of Registration of Concession</i>	<i>Present Registered Holder</i>
Bangwaketse Reserve	13.10.1887	27.1.1933	Balkis Limited
Bangwaketse Reserve	29.3.1888	27.1.1933	Balkis Limited
Bakwena Reserve	28.8.1889	16.11.1932	British South Africa Company
Bakgatla Reserve	22.7.1898	2.5.1933	Linchwe Concession Co., Ltd.
Bamangwate Reserve	21.3.1932	1.11.1932	British South Africa Company

Land not held under Mineral Concession refers to Native Reserves which are not subject to such concession and the Batawana Native Reserve and Barolong Farms fall within this category. The Proclamation having been applied to the Batawana Reserve, prospecting within this area may take place under the authority of :—

(a) A concession for such purpose made by the Chief and tribe and approved by the Secretary of State. In addition thereto a prospecting permit is also required, or,

(b) A Crown Grant issued by the High Commissioner, with the consent of the Chief and tribe.

“ Public ” or General Prospecting on Native Reserves.—Such prospecting may take place under the authority of a prospecting permit provided the Proclamation has been applied to the Reserve and the land has also been declared under High Commissioner's Notice, published in the Gazette, to be open to such prospecting. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether any land within a Native Reserve will be made available for public prospecting. For the purposes of the Proclamation, the Baralong Farms are regarded as a Native Reserve.

On *Private Land*, i.e., land other than Crown Land, or land in any Native Reserve or the forty-one farms known as the Barolong Farms, to which the Proclamation has been applied, public or general prospecting may take place under the authority of a prospecting permit, but only after the land has, with the consent of the registered holder of the mineral rights, been declared under High Commissioner's Notice published in the Gazette, to be open for such prospecting. No private land has yet been made available for public prospecting.

Before the registered holder of the mineral rights of private land may himself prospect he is required to obtain a prospecting permit.

The holder of a prospecting permit—the period of availability of which is one year, and for which a fee of £1 is payable—may peg under the authority of such permit, a maximum number of 500 claims, but no restriction as to the number of claims which may be pegged, is imposed on the holder of a mineral concession in respect of the land he holds under such concession or on the registered holder of the mineral rights of private land.

Before any minerals may be worked on any land it is necessary that the person by whom these are being won shall be in possession of either :—

(a) A Crown Grant issued for such purpose.

(b) Claim licences for such number of claims as shall have been pegged by him or otherwise acquired and registered in his name. The extent of a claim is 400 feet by 150 feet, equals 60,000 square feet, and the rate of licence fee payable thereon varies according to the period for which the claim is held. For the first year the rate per claim is 1d. per month; during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, the rate is increased to 1s., and for the 5th and succeeding years, the rate is further increased to 5s. Such fees may be refunded by the Mining Commissioner on proof being furnished that the claim holder has spent during the period in respect of which a refund is claimed at least 10s. per month per claim in wages on work upon the claims, including an allowance of £30 a month for his own work if personally engaged thereon.

PROSPECTING FOR AND MINING OF DIAMONDS.

A special chapter of the Proclamation is devoted to the above, the provisions of which, briefly stated, are as follows :—

Prospecting for or mining of Diamonds may not take place on Private Land, unless such land has first been specially declared by High Commissioner's Notice, published in the Gazette, to be open for such prospecting and mining. It should be noted that the publication of any such notice permitting public or general prospecting is not contemplated.

On Crown Land or Native Reserves such prospecting and mining is permitted only under the authority of Crown Grant.

Any person prospecting for or mining diamonds in contravention of the above provisions is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months in respect of each such operation undertaken by him, and any diamonds won may be forfeited to the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

In the regulations to the Proclamation "Mining Title" is defined as :—

(a) Claims for which a Certificate of Registration has been issued by the Registrar of Deeds.

(b) Mineral Concessions (whether granted previously or subsequently to the Proclamation).

(c) Crown Grants duly registered as required by the Proclamation.

Such title may be transferred, leased, or mortgaged. For the better protection of the claimholder's title to his claims, a certificate of Special Registration may be obtained, which is regarded as conclusive evidence that at the date of its issue the person named therein was in indisputable possession of the claims to which the certificate refers. Before such certificate can be granted the claims require to be surveyed and certain formalities regarding publication of notices, etc., require to be complied with. The rights conferred by the certificate may not be upset, except on the ground of fraud.

For the purpose of administering the Proclamation the Territory is divided into Mining Districts, each district being under the supervision of a Mining Commissioner, who is authorized, *inter alia*, to issue prospecting permits and claim licences. Prospecting permits for use in respect of land in the Mining Districts of Kgala-gadi, Ghanzi and Chobe may also be obtained on personal application at the Administration's offices at Mafeking.

The following is a list of the Mining Districts which have been established to date :—

Name of Mining District and Mining Commissioner's Address.

Bamangwato Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Serowe.
Bakwena Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Molepolole.
Gaberones Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Gaberones.
Tuli Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Serowe.
Bangwaketse Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Kanye.
Lobatsi Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Lobatsi.
Bakgatla Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Gaberones.
Kgalagadi, Resident Magistrate, Tsabon, via Kuruman.
Chobe, Resident Magistrate, Kasane.
Ghanzi, Resident Magistrate, Ghanzi.

Tati District.

As already stated, the above District is presently excluded from the provisions of the Mining Proclamation.

A considerable revival in gold mining within this District has recently taken place, as evidenced by the recent annual report of the Tati Company, Limited, in whom the mineral rights to this area are vested. In the report referred to it is stated that gold and silver recoveries during the year amounted to £24,747, being £15,666 in excess of the previous year's productions. These figures do not take into consideration the gold premium.

As a further indication of increased mining activity in this area, it may be noted that the amount of capital represented by companies recently formed, or in course of formation for the purpose of exploiting minerals under mining rights acquired from the Tati Company, is approximately £750,000, of which the greater portion is represented by companies already operating, and employing 1,500 to 2,000 natives.

Owing to such increased mining activity it has become necessary, in the interest of both Europeans and natives engaged in mining work, that consideration should be given to legislation, providing for such matters as the protection of life and limb, housing and feeding of natives, and health and sanitation, regarding which regulations have been prepared and will shortly be published.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Tour of Resident Commissioner in the Territory.

During the latter part of May and the whole of June the Resident Commissioner, accompanied by Mrs. Rey and one or two officials of the Administration, made an extensive tour of the Territory, which included a detailed inspection of the numerous sections of the foot and mouth disease cordons and a visit to the far distant stations, Maun and Kasane, in the N'gamiland and Chobe Districts respectively.

Other objects of the journey were to investigate the various rumours which had been received as to the acute distress among the distant inhabitants of the Territory as a result of the prolonged drought, to gain more first-hand information as to conditions obtaining in outlying parts of the Territory, and to go into various matters in the different districts requiring the personal attention of the Resident Commissioner.

Over 2,000 miles were covered by car, measures for relief which were found to be urgently necessary in many parts were put in train, and many valuable contacts were made with both Europeans and natives.

European Advisory Council.

This Council held its Seventeenth Session at Mafeking in February, 1933.

It represents seven electoral areas covering the whole Territory. Each area returns one member who must be a qualified voter and has been nominated by not less than five qualified voters, and who holds his seat on the Council for a period of three years. Immediately prior to a new election (or by-election), a register of qualified voters in each area is compiled.

The following have one vote :—

Every owner or lessee of land situated within the Territory of the value of £200 (two hundred pounds) or the owner of stock within the Territory of the value of £200 (two hundred

pounds) and *bona fide* used for farming purposes (legal proof of such ownership during the twelve months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll must be furnished), or the holder of a general dealer's licence within the Territory or a person who derives from sources within the Territory an annual income of not less than £200 (two hundred pounds) provided that in each case such person is either :—

(a) a British subject of European parentage, of full age and sound mind, who has resided in the Territory for 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll, or

(b) an alien of full age and sound mind who has resided in the Territory for five years immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll and who, if legislative provision be made therefor, would be eligible for naturalization as a British subject,

and has made application for registration and been placed on the Voters' Roll.

A triennial election fell due during the year and resulted as follows in the various Electoral Divisions :—

No. 1. H. C. Wetherilt, O.B.E., J.F.—returned unopposed.

No. 2. R. McFarlane, O.B.E., J.P.—returned unopposed.

No. 3. No nomination.

No. 4. G. Haskins—elected.

No. 5. L. S. Glover—returned unopposed.

No. 6. G. F. J. van Rensburg—re-elected.

No. 7. R. L. Ciring—returned unopposed.

The only contested seat was that representing Electoral Division No. 6 for which both Mr. G. F. J. van Rensburg and Mr. R. A. Good accepted nomination, the former receiving the majority of votes.

In September, 1933, members met at Mahalapye to consider the Report of the Financial and Economic Commission which had recently been enquiring into the position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and drew up various Resolutions which were transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Native Advisory Council.

This Council is representative of the Barolong, the Bakwena, the Bangwaketsi, the Bakgatla, the Bamalete, and the Batlokwa tribes of the Southern Protectorate and since 1931 of the Batawana from the remote District of N'gamiland.

The Council consists of the Chiefs of the above-mentioned Districts each accompanied by some four members who are elected by the tribes according to their custom. It discusses with the Resident Commissioner all matters affecting native interests which its members desire to bring forward, especially the administration of the Native Fund.

The Fund is devoted to purely native purposes, e.g., native education, improvement of native stock, water-supply in native reserves, and an annual contribution to the cost of eradication of lung sickness and anthrax in cattle. The revenue of the Fund is obtained by an annual tax of 5s. on every native liable for native tax.

One meeting of the Council was held during the year, in July, 1933.

Death.

The death of Chief Mathiba of the Batawana Tribe, on the 2nd April, 1933, is recorded with regret.

Though unable for age and health reasons to guide the tribe in an efficient manner for the last years of his life, he was invariably loyal to the British Government.

Establishment of Batlokwa Reserve.

Under agreement with the British South Africa Company, a portion of land in the Gaberones Block (20,213 morgen, 3 square roods) was handed to the Government, and by Proclamation No. 44, dated 28th July, 1933, a Native Reserve for the Batlokwa tribe, of which Matlala is Chief, was proclaimed.

Pathfinders and Wayfarers.

Great progress has been made in the Pathfinder and Wayfarer Movements throughout the Territory and there are very promising troops at Kanye, Molepolole, Mochudi, Ramoutsa, Khale, Lobatsi and Francistown. Guidance, help, and control of the two movements are vested in two Divisional Councils for the Protectorate, which meet from time to time at Headquarters, Mafeking. During the year it has been possible for the Protectorate to have its own Wayfarer Superintendent instead of, as has previously been the case, sharing the Transvaal Superintendent.

Two training camps for Pathfinders have been held this year, one at Gaberones and one at Tsessebe, at the latter of which, owing to the cordial co-operation of the Director of Native Development, Southern Rhodesia, and principals of schools in Rhodesia, a number of natives from that Colony attended the course. The camp was inspected and its arrangements well reported on by the Medical Officer, Francistown, who kindly gave a lecture on health matters.

A well-attended training course for Wayfarers was held at Francistown in March under the supervision of Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, then acting as Superintendent for the Bechuanaland Protectorate Wayfarers, who enrolled several Wayfarers. Since this course a very promising troop of Wayfarers has grown up at Francistown. At this course were representatives from almost all the other detachments throughout the Territory, many of them teachers from the native schools.

The importance of such camps cannot be too strongly emphasized, their importance lying largely in the dissemination of things learned by the children of the Territory through the school-teachers.

There has been a very great increase in enrolments in both movements during the year.

Lands and Surveys.

Originally, all the lands in the Protectorate belonged to the several native tribes to be found within its border, except that sovereignty over what is generally known as the Tati Concession, or Tati District, was claimed by Chief Khama of the Bamangwato and by the Matabele Chief Lobengula. In 1895, on behalf of their respective tribes, the Chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen abandoned certain territory. By Order in Council dated the 16th May, 1904, the territory thus abandoned was declared Crown Lands and vested in His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, who was empowered to make grants or leases thereof on such terms and conditions as he might think fit, subject to the directions of the Secretary of State.

An Order in Council passed on the 10th January, 1910, added to the Crown Lands above-mentioned all other land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate elsewhere than in the Tati District, with the exception of: (1) land included in any Native Reserve duly set apart by proclamation or the subject of any grant made by or on behalf of His Majesty, and (2) the 41 farms known as "the Barolong Farms" (held by members of the Barolong tribe by virtue of certificates of occupation issued by the Chief Montsioa on the 28th March, 1895), and vested such lands in the High Commissioner subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of 16th May, 1904.

The doubts as to the ownership of the lands in the Tati District were resolved by an Order in Council passed on 4th May, 1911, which vested these lands in His Majesty and empowered the High Commissioner to grant them (certain lands being reserved for the occupation of natives under the control of the Government) to the Tati Concessions, Limited, in full ownership. This grant was effected by Proclamation No. 2 of 1911, including the right to all minerals and precious stones under the land.

The boundaries of the 41 Barolong Farms (which comprise all the land reserved to the Barolong tribe within the Protectorate) were defined by Proclamation No. 1 of 1896. The boundaries of the Bamangwato, Batawana, Bakgatla, Bakwena, and Bangwaketsi tribes were defined by Proclamation No. 9 of 1899 as amended by Proclamations Nos. 14 of 1907 and 55 of 1908 in respect of the Bakwena, and of the Bamalete tribe by Proclamation No. 28 of 1909. A reserve for the Batlokwa tribe was established by Proclamation No. 44 of 1933; and certain lands on the Nata have been included in the Bamangwato Reserve by Proclamation No. 31 of

1933. With the exception of five farms that had already been granted to pioneers by native Chiefs, and certain land retained for Government purposes, the Crown lands along the eastern border of the Protectorate were granted to the British South Africa Company by Proclamations Nos. 4, 12 and 13 of 1905 and became known as the Gaberones, Tuli and Lobatsi Blocks.

Certain settlers to whom the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes had, under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, granted tracts of land in the Ghanzi District, were in 1898 and 1899 confirmed in their holdings by the High Commissioner on certain conditions, including the payment of an annual quit-rent at the rate of £1 per thousand morgen (a morgen = 2'1165 English acres).

Apart from trading sites, which usually do not exceed 50 yards by 50 yards in extent, thirteen farms of 1,000 morgen each and one of 2,000 morgen have been leased by the Government to European settlers at an annual rental of £5 and £10 respectively. These leases are renewable annually. As a rule preference is given to persons who are already domiciled within the Territory.

Under an agreement between the Administration and the Imperial Cold Storage Company, Limited, signed in June, 1925, 250,000 morgen of Crown Lands on the northern bank of the Molopo River have been placed at the disposal of the Company free of charge for twenty-five years, in consideration of the Company having agreed to erect cold storage and refrigerating works within the Territory, and to purchase a minimum of 10,000 Protectorate cattle annually for use in such works.

The Crown Lands remaining comprise about 125,000 square miles.

The British South Africa Company and the Tati Company, Limited, have granted to European settlers a considerable quantity of the land placed at their disposal by the above-mentioned Proclamations.

No surveys have been made of any land within the Territory, except where such land has been granted to private corporations or individuals.

There are no irrigation works of any large scale within the Territory. Apart from the rivers Marico, Limpopo, Zambesi, Chobe, and the Okovango marshes and their outlets, there are practically no surface waters, except in the rainy season. The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, have constructed several dams in connexion with the working of the railway line, namely:—

							<i>Capacity in gallons. Millions.</i>
Lobatsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
• Metsimaswaana (Notwani Siding)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Mileage, 1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Palapye	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
• Tsessebe (Inchwe River)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pilane	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Several attempts have been made by the Administration to open up the underground waters to the west in the Kalahari Desert. These have so far yielded only meagre results, but the Administration has not been in a position to offer very attractive terms, taking into consideration the geographical and other physical difficulties of the case. When water is struck it is sometimes too brackish. The opinion, however, has often been expressed that by deep boring plentiful supplies of good water will be found, and the waterless and useless track of land now known as the Kalahari Desert may yet be transformed into one of the finest ranching countries in the world.

N'Gamiland Floods.

Rainy Season—1932-1933.

N'gamiland, unfortunately, experienced the lowest rainfall in history with the result that the Thamalakane River dried up, an event not within the knowledge of any of even the oldest inhabitants; nor had it been necessary in previous years to dig wells on the river bank to provide drinking water for the people. For two months, between April and June, the Thamalakane River at Maun was dry. The rainfall for the season was 7.55 inches.

Although a certain amount of work had been done in 1932 in connexion with the clearing of the Okavango channels, most of the backwaters and swampy places were dry owing to the extreme heat and low rainfall, and no actual benefit from that work was apparent, though it is probable that the opening of the channels was responsible for the early arrival of the flood waters during June, and a consequent rapid rise in the river level.

On 1st April, 1933, the Okavango at Mohembo had risen to 9 ft. 7 ins., showing heavy rains in the interior. The flood waters had to traverse enormous stretches of dry country and fill parched *dediba* and backwaters *en route*. The highest level at Maun, 5 ft. 7 ins., was registered on 31st July, 1933, the flood waters having reached here on 25th June. The state of stagnation can best be illustrated by the fact that from the time the flood waters passed the drift at Matlapanen, five miles from Maun, until Maun was reached, a month had elapsed, nor did the flood waters get beyond Chonoga, 30 miles south-west from Maun.

On 25th May, 1933, the Santandadibe flowed into the Thamalakane, and on 9th June the Boro was in flood.

After reaching the peak level of 5 ft. 7 ins. at Maun the waters rapidly receded until November when the low level of 3 ft. 7 ins. was reached. To prevent a further lowering of the river at the irrigation plot a temporary dam was constructed at the wagon drift. On 12th November heavy rains were reported throughout the District.

A gradual rise of the river was registered, 12 ins. being reached within a few days. At Mohembo, the river rose 1 ft. 2 ins. during

November, so that that rise should be reflected at Maun in due course. In the year 1932 the total rise at Mohembo was 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. as against 9 ft. 7 ins. during 1933.

The following table gives the rainfall for the various months during 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 :—

			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
October	...	...	0.44	0.09	Nil
November	...	...	1.83	0.54	4.56
December	...	...	1.64	2.02	2.23
January	...	...	1.59	3.51	—
February	...	...	6.86	0.79	—
March	...	...	10.82	0.6	—
April	...	...	0.55	—	—
Total	..	...	23.75	7.55	6.79

Colonel Naus was engaged during November, 1933, to open up channels and dam backwaters in the Okavango swamps. He left Maun on the 21st of that month to make arrangements to dam the Santandadibe; a tributary of the Ngoga flowing through a fly-infested area. This dam is nearing completion and many millions of gallons of water that have hitherto flowed through uninhabited country will now go to augment the Ngoga, eventually increasing the volume of the Thamalakane and Botletle Rivers. It is not possible at this stage to report great progress as much time has been taken up with preparation. To one who has not visited the swamps the difficulty of transporting natives, tools, and 3,000 lb. of grain, through hippo-infested rivers by means of native mekoro, cannot be appreciated.

At no time during the year did the flood waters reach the Lake N'gami.

APPENDIX.

Some publications relating to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

- Report on the Financial and Economic Position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1933. (Cmd. 4368.) H.M. Stationery Office. 3s. 6d.
- Rise of South Africa (sections dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). Sir George Cory, M.A., D.Litt. Longmans Green & Co.
- History of South Africa (section dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). G. M. Theal, Litt.D., LL.D. George Allen & Unwin.
- The Kalahari or Thirstland Redemption. E. H. L. Schwarz. T. Maskew Miller, Cape Town.
- The Bantu Past and Present: An ethnological and historical study of the Native Races of South Africa. S. M. Molema. W. Green & Sons, Ltd. 12s. 6d.
- N'gamiland and the Kalahari. (Papers read at Royal Geographical Society, June, 1932.) Lt.-Col. C. F. Rey. C.M.G. Vol. LXXX, No. 4, October, 1932, of Geographical Journal.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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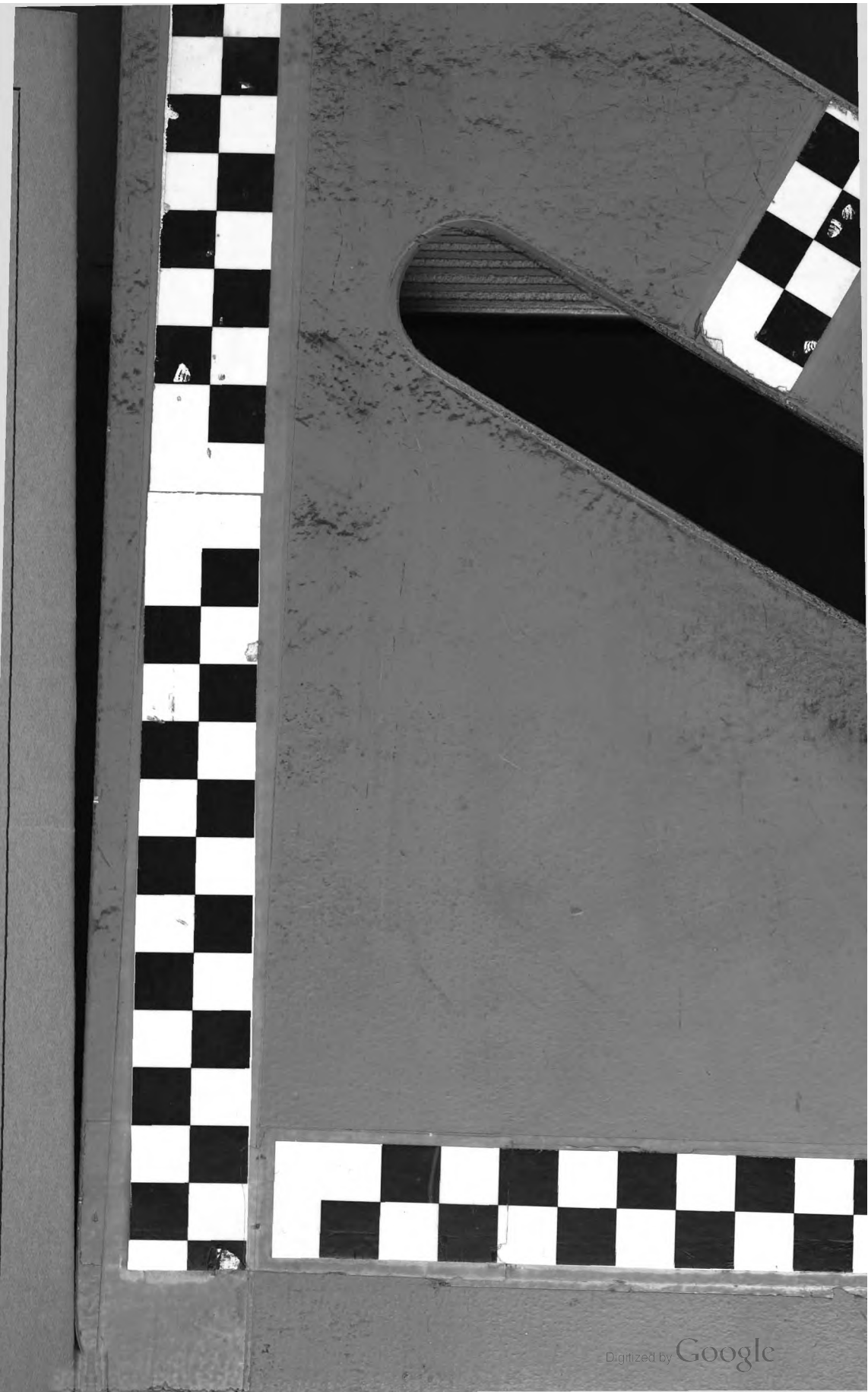
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Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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**KENYA COLONY AND
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COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

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[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

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Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

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Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

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IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

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ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of : (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony ; (2) a

plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.—65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well-distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barraclouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829 Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the east coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892 the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902 the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903 there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated Unofficial Members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923 this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925 the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport

was established. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Kenya, and in that capacity he is advised by a Railway Council, consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., proceeded on sick leave on 11th June and returned to duty on 17th November. During his absence the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Esq., C.M.G.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed.

During 1933, four unofficial members were so appointed, two being European Elected Members of the Legislative Council, one an Indian Elected Member, and one a Nominated Unofficial Member representing native interests.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine Nominated Official Members, eleven European Elected Members, not more than five Indian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the Nominated Official Members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional Unofficial Member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and until the end of 1933 formed part of the Secretariat organization.

The constitution of municipal bodies provides for elected European and Indian members, and nominated members representing Government interests; at Mombasa for an Arab member; and in all cases the District Commissioner is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

As the result of legislation introduced during the year Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board. Attention was directed to the possibility of further economies both in the expenditure of local authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1933 to £194,069 (subject to audit) of which £129,262 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1933 a rate of $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £23,945 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,300 and £2,450 respectively in 1933.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a loan of £250,000, the liability for which the Municipal Board took over from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £32,186 in 1933, as compared with £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1932 the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the purposes of the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and live-stock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils a greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1933.

Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1933.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1933.
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Educa- tion.	Medical.	Agri- culture, Veter- inary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water- supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.	
COAST :—	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Digo	6,550	3,062	7,269	515	862	3,837	4,250	1,088	3,753	4,435	34,203
Girama	15,597	9,448	6,564	—	1,487	11,299	14,505	2,032	—	22,173	52,611
Tetta	9,498	1,194	3,528	3,100	2,526	2,094	1,723	—	—	1,925	95,946
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo	129,438	31,339	15,812	36,936	10,857	14,242	17,088	—	—	44,770	330,547
Central Kavirondo	101,581	10,463	29,274	31,156	21,928	25,337	10,442	1,494	—	41,832	168,688
South Kavirondo	42,966	5,862	9,043	5,000	2,701	12,099	22,371	—	—	20,611	123,508
(K.B).											
South Kavirondo	38,990	11,696	11,846	6,350	1,878	10,378	18,135	—	19,089	26,522	62,160
(L.A).											
South Lumbwa	17,032	6,038	7,574	7,825	4,476	3,331	948	—	—	13,234	54,719
NZOIA :—											
Nandi	14,758	16,783	4,541	10,741	5,780	5,832	6,342	939	4,539	10,065	62,133
Elgeyo	—	1,813	12,926	7,381	598	2,117	—	—	12,645	1,147	95,639

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>
1911–1921	204	203
1921–1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

Racial proportions of the total non-native population.

	1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	<i>Europeans.</i> (females to 100 males).	<i>Asiatics.</i> (females to 100 males).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

Europeans.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
0- 9	...	...	...	...	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	...	...	...	...	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	...	...	...	...	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	...	...	...	...	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	...	...	...	...	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	...	...	...	...	583	868	1,293
60 and over	...	...	...	...	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
0- 9	...	...	...	...	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	...	...	...	...	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	...	...	...	...	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	...	...	...	...	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	...	...	...	...	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	...	...	...	...	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	...	...	...	...	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under eight main heads are as follows :—

Europeans.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	...	...	...	...	559	607	991
Commerce	...	...	...	...	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	...	...	...	...	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	498	755	640
Industry	...	...	...	...	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	...	...	...	...	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	...	...	...	...	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

				<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>	
				1926.	1931.	1926.	1931.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agricultural	...	...	...	18	15	2	1
Industrial	...	...	...	5	6	12	11
Commercial	...	...	...	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	...	...	...	10	10	8	5
Professional	...	...	...	6	7	1	1
Personal	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Retired	...	...	...	49	{ 4 43 }	56	54
Married women and children	...	...	...	

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :—

<i>Years of residence.</i>				<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i>
1-5	...	...	...	7,207	20,847
6-10	...	...	...	3,402	7,610
11-15	...	...	...	1,820	4,536
16-20	...	...	...	1,805	3,459
21-25	...	...	...	772	1,565
26-30	...	...	...	272	1,150
31-35	...	...	...	80	639
36-40	...	...	...	9	372
41-45	...	...	...	4	151
46-50	...	...	...	1	147
51-55	...	...	...	—	39
56-60	...	...	...	—	75
61-65	...	...	...	—	24
66-70	...	...	...	—	27
71-75	...	...	...	—	11
76-80	...	...	...	—	9
81-85	...	...	...	—	—
86-90	...	...	...	—	4
91-95	...	...	...	—	2

The following table shows the approximate number of each race during 1932 and 1933 :—

		<i>Census population.</i>		<i>Estimated population.</i>	
		<i>6th March,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>	
		<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	
Europeans	...	16,812	17,249	17,332	
Indians	...	39,644	34,966	33,735	
Goans	...	3,979	33,369	3,246	
Arabs	...	12,168	11,752	11,932	
Others	...	1,346	1,362	1,390	
Total	...	73,947	68,698	67,635	

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1933 was 3,017,117 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 13 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

Distribution of Population.

The geographical distribution of the population is as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Coast	1,128	26,297	265,677	293,102
Ukamba	205	955	404,625	405,785
Kikuyu	8,702	19,839	810,251	838,792
Masai	117	463	51,681	52,261
Rift Valley	2,449	2,547	88,870	93,866
Nzoia	2,930	1,976	125,830	130,736
Turkana	23	107	73,300	73,430
Northern Frontier District...	25	520	68,343	68,888
Nyanza	2,041	3,802	1,128,540	1,134,383
Totals	17,620	56,506	3,017,117	3,091,243

IV.—HEALTH.**General Administration and Organization.**

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a "Local Authority" which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with some success. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent allowed in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. No major improvements regarding sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, drainage or water supplies were undertaken during the year in either urban or rural areas of the Colony.

In the native reserves, despite the prevailing depression, fair progress has been maintained in the improved housing and pit latrine campaigns. Some advance can also be recorded in connexion with the protection of local water supplies, the improvement of sanitation at trading centres, reclamation of swamps, etc.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

In 1933, the total number of new cases treated at Government hospitals, hospital dispensaries, and out dispensaries for the first time exceeded 1,000,000. Amongst the more important diseases treated, pneumonia, malaria, and helminthic infections may be mentioned. The number of cases admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment continues to increase and admissions for tropical ulcers are still numerous throughout the Colony. As a result of the posting of trained European Nursing Sisters to native hospitals the number of African women admitted as in-patients is steadily increasing.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships have remained much the same as in the preceding two years, as employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and on the whole the health of labourers was satisfactory.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unsatisfactory. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths amongst Africans, and therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates per thousand of the population for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

Crude death-rate, all races ...	...	17·84 per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, all races ...	...	14·03 ,,
,, ,, European ...	...	7·19 ,,
,, ,, Asian ...	...	14·89 ,,
,, ,, African ...	...	15·05 ,,

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns or in respect of the African population in the native reserves.

Propaganda.

Large numbers of health pamphlets in English and Kiswahili were issued during the year. At the end of the year a "Development Exhibit" was staged at the December Show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, which was held in Nairobi. The Exhibit was arranged by the Agricultural, Education, Forest, Medical, and Post Office Departments in co-operation, and took the form of part of a model African village of the future. Parties of chiefs, headmen, and local native councillors, from all over the Colony, were personally conducted round the Exhibit, and there has been evidence since that the Exhibit as a whole was of considerable value.

V.—HOUSING.

European housing in the towns of Kenya is on the whole excellent, and in the rural areas it is slowly but steadily improving. Asian housing in almost every town still leaves much to be desired, but a marked improvement in the housing of this section of the community has taken place during the past few years. As regards African housing, no major schemes were adopted in the urban areas during the year. In the native reserves, however, many improved houses were erected, and the movement for better housing is growing, partly as a result of propaganda on the part of the Medical Department, and of other Departments and bodies engaged in social and educational work. Many of these houses are surprisingly good and with a return of prosperity further progress in this direction may be confidently expected.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

Prospecting was continued throughout the Kakamega and Logorien fields in June, and a third area was thrown open to general prospecting. At the end of the year surface activity at Kakamega contracted a great deal, but a considerable programme of underground exploration was being conducted by four of the bigger companies. In the Logorien and Gori areas, prospecting had brought to light three or four promising lode deposits. In September, an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 1,450 square miles in North Kavirondo was issued to Tanganyika Concessions Limited.

Few of the alluvial propositions which had at first attracted the individual prospector were at that time being worked, but progress was being made with larger schemes requiring capital and expensive plant.

In June, Government invited applications for exclusive prospecting licences in respect of Areas 3 and 4 of the Kitson Report, applications being required to furnish evidence of sufficient capital and

details of the methods which they proposed to adopt for the proper prospecting of the area. Approximately 1,220 square miles were granted to three companies commanding considerable capital, leaving a balance of approximately 1,646 square miles unallotted.

The mineral production in 1932 and 1933 was :—

			1932.		1933.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				£		£
Gold	...	...	9,052 oz.	53,527	10,531 oz. (fine)	67,665
Silver	...	...	1,118 „	97	1,613 „ (fine)	113
Lime	...	...	900 tons	900	750 tons	750
Marble	...	...	400 „	4,000	250 „	2,500

Agriculture.

The main products at present grown exclusively by Europeans are coffee, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians, and natives. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops and other crops are grown almost exclusively by natives in their reserves.

Though certain prices exhibited a measure of recovery during the year, Kenya was still affected adversely by the low prices ruling for primary products. Producers of maize, wheat, sisal, and sugar continued operations under considerable difficulties, and the price of coffee fell to new low levels.

The local production of wheat was again insufficient to meet the local demand, and in consequence importations were necessary.

Acreages and yields of crops produced under European supervision during the census year 1st March, 1933, to 28th February, 1934, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

Crop.			1933-1934.		1932-1933.	
			Acreage.	Yield.	Acreage.	Yield.
Coffee	...	...	102,238	235,009 cwt.	100,387	303,998 cwt.
Maize	...	...	112,949	746,893 bags	164,018	1,139,616 bags
Wheat	...	...	35,001	145,581 bags	30,114	63,498 bags
Barley	...	...	4,435	22,824 bags	3,025	15,845 bags
Sisal	...	...	141,495	20,127 tons	139,834	17,369 tons
Tea	...	...	12,471	3,063,687 lb.	12,034	2,421,056 lb.
Sugar	...	...	12,704	112,980 cwt.	12,088	106,320 cwt.

Reliable figures of native production are not available.

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last six years are as follows :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals ...	11,000	10,300	8,600	5,000	3,600	2,300
Copra and coconuts	23,000	2,500	2,250	1,200	500	1,000
Cotton ...	24,000	24,800	17,200	6,500	8,600	23,600
Cotton seed ...	—	5,400	5,000	—	500	300
Groundnuts ...	19,659	29,500	16,500	6,000	1,200	3,200
Maize ...	50,000	45,000	75,000	—	12,500	36,000
Milletts ...	423	240	2,800	20	100	300
Pulse and beans	13,000	12,500	14,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Simsim ...	27,355	27,500	15,200	5,000	28,500	36,700
Hides ...	200,000	220,000	105,000	60,000	86,500	130,000
Skins ...	100,000	87,000	73,000	35,000	15,700	20,000
Oils—various ...	5,000	10,000	6,700	3,200	5,600	6,000
Potatoes ...	7,000	24,000	10,500	13,000	9,300	8,000
Miscellaneous ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Wattle Bark and extract	—	35,000	42,000	71,000	79,500	66,000
Total ...	482,437	535,740	395,750	213,920	262,100	344,400

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported, while native produce is mainly consumed in the Colony. Exports of cotton and simsim in 1933 exceeded those of any previous year, as did those of tea and sugar. Conversion of wattle bark into extract for export again became of importance.

Rules are promulgated from time to time under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, by which power is conferred to inspect and control the type of crop planted and the quality of produce offered for sale. Under this Ordinance the Department of Agriculture administers rules for the marketing of maize, wattle, simsim, and groundnuts. This legislation has been most beneficial in raising the standard of produce. A promising export trade in cashew nuts is anticipated. Legislation to provide for more intensive control of native marketing is under consideration.

Livestock.

As a result of the low prices for crops increasing attention was paid by Europeans to livestock farming. Though development in this direction was hampered by lack of sufficient financial resources considerable progress was made.

Animal products sold by Europeans during the past six census years have been as follows :—

	Milk (whole). gal.	Cream. gal.	Butterfat. lb.	Butter. lb.	Cheese. lb.	Ghee. lb.	Wool. lb.
1933-34	939,434	85,678	754,808	307,349	140,633	35,708	931,330
1932-33	1,138,743	73,387	923,042	350,405	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931-32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930-31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929-30	1,027,375	287,657	(a)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928-29	791,452	212,914	(a)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,619

* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.

(a) Included in "Cream."

Exports of the principal animal products of European origin were as follows :—

		<i>Butter.</i>		<i>Cheese.</i>		<i>Bacon and Ham.</i>	
		<i>Quantity.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
1933	...	841,568	27,268	52,976	2,186	691	4,638
1932	...	1,035,104	40,604	57,344	2,421	543	3,498
1931	...	708,512	35,618	73,248	2,916	857	5,252
1930	...	873,448	53,065	58,352	2,919	1,311	6,318

There was an increased consumption of meat and clarified butter (or ghee) by natives in agricultural districts.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—Standard gallons produced in 1933 amounted to 112,914.

Soap.—Exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 12,977 cwt. valued at £9,468.

Aluminium Hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

				<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports of Local Manufacture.</i>	
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	...	...	...	89	14,470	3	444
1931	...	...	...	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	...	...	...	2	957	21	4,771
1933	...	...	...	3	827	34	6,951

Organization of Production.

As regards European cultivation the production of sisal, requiring as it does large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual agriculturists. The cultivation of maize, wheat, barley, etc., and the livestock industry, is chiefly in the hands of the individual agriculturist, though the manufacture of butter is largely conducted by co-operative creameries. The average numbers of native labourers employed on European holdings during 1933–34 were as follows :—

Men...	...	...	...	81,883
Women	...	...	...	3,536
Children	...	...	...	14,771
Casual	...	...	...	6,685
				<hr/> 106,875 <hr/>

No significant change occurred as compared with the previous year.

In regard to native agriculture, production is almost entirely conducted by individuals who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply the food requirements of themselves and their families, and a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other requirements.

The manufacture of beer is in the hands of a company.

Soap is manufactured by companies, mainly situated on the coast.

Indian Agriculture.—Indian cultivation is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. A census of Indian agriculture was not taken during the year, but in the Nyanza Province it was estimated that 4,884 acres were under sugar-cane and 1,681 acres planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

Native Agriculture.—Considerable progress has been achieved during recent years in the improvement in the quality and variety of crops grown, in cultural methods, and in marketing. The benefits from the trial and acclimatization of crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have now proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of Native Agricultural Instructors.

Native Agricultural Schools have been established at Nairobi mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools the importance of maintenance of soil fertility and prevention of soil erosion is stressed in addition to ordinary crops and routine farm work. The problem of soil erosion continued to receive attention and successful reclamation for demonstration purposes in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Five Native Animal Husbandry Training Centres are now in full operation. The varied branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught, and because quarantine stations are centred on these schools facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculations of cattle and other work of similar nature.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organization of marketing native produce with the object of raising prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect suitable stores as collecting centres adjacent to railway stations.

is a well organized marketing is limited to white milk in the Kenya Territory and in the Nyanza Province and cotton and sugar cane in the Coast Province.

Provision for the better protection of hides and skins continues. The provision offered for shade-trees is continued with a view to the growing of more sufficient to produce timber to undertake the work done previously in shade-trees in hides.

The production of grain continues in spite of the continued ill effects of the community. The country now produces sufficient for domestic requirements but continues to import live-stock and grain from Tanganyika. Imports from Kenya in 1933 showed a marked increase. Prospects of an export trade appear promising. The production of domestic livestock appears very heavy from 1932 and will continue for some considerable time. Natural diamond, asbestos and other towns provide markets for cattle and sheep, both grazed and native. A new departure of considerable promise is the export of small live-stock reserves to the neighboring countries in operation in the country.

The presence of these necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from the Kenya Territory except through authorized quarantine stations. An sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

III—COMMERCE

General

Kenya and Uganda are the administrative units for the purposes of Customs and accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand Kenya is largely a distributing centre and on the other the overseas trade of Uganda passes in the main through Mombasa the principal port of Kenya. In addition produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £121,555 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1933 were valued at £224,172. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e. exports of domestic produce and re-exports of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1933 amounted to £1,097,415 as compared with £1,533,547 in 1932 and £1,597,969 in 1931. The total volume of trade of all classes, including importation of Government stores, transit and transshipment traffic, being valued at £1,247,132 as against £1,834,941 in 1932 and £1,651,651 in 1931. The value of total imports during the year was £4,846,721 as against £4,574,572 in 1932 an increase of £272,149 or 5.95 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,711,609 as compared with £4,505,860 in 1932. Of this total goods to the value of £2,246,929 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the final value at the port of final shipment from the two territories

being valued at £3,464,610. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £201,628 or £43,972 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £33,983 or 1.49 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports decreased by 18,944 cwt. in quantity and £382,518 in value and wattle bark by 20,464 cwt. in quantity and £32,197 in value. There were, however, encouraging increases in quantity and value for the following commodities, viz., maize 616,632 cwt., £95,022; sugar 66,646 cwt., £49,118; tea 11,210 cwt., £47,405; sisal fibre 4,311 tons, £62,063; hides and skins 38,227 cwt., £45,036; wattle extract 18,950 cwt., £13,095; sodium carbonate 5,788 tons, £24,941; cotton 6,144 centals, £14,995.

Commodity prices for various primary products have shown a hardening tendency during the year and continued activities in the development of mineral resources and the absence of locust infestation combined with the cumulative effects of measures of economic reconstruction in the producing industries of the territories engendered a feeling of cautious optimism; the trading position, nevertheless, has remained obscure. The very considerable expansion in the value of exports during the year has not resulted in an equivalent increase in the value of dutiable imports and the spending power of the community obviously has been subjected to the limitation imposed by obligations to reduce liabilities incurred during the darker periods of depression and has been diverted to some extent by an inclination to purchase locally produced commodities in preference to the imported article with a resultant encouragement to local industries established within the Customs and Excise Agreement Zone of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

In times of restricted spending capacity the element of price as opposed to quality assumes a greater importance than is the case in ordinary circumstances and it became necessary therefore in June of the year under review to effect tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis for certain goods in order to secure a duty approximately equivalent to the contribution to the Revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices. As noted in the Report for the year 1932, world conditions continue to be the dominant factor and trade recovery cannot be expected until primary product prices maintain a level sufficient to build up internal reserves for import and export trade expansion unfettered by the liabilities imposed by the depression period.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £871,909 as compared with £882,500 accruing in 1932. Of this sum £581,706 was allocated to Kenya and £290,203 to Uganda.

Imports.

The percentage division of trade between the principal sources of supply during the past two years is as follows:—

	1932.	1933.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom	39·29	38·28
British Possessions	24·11	25·14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	63·40	63·42
Germany	2·61	3·13
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·60	1·85
France	1·61	1·24
Italy	1·24	1·13
Netherlands	3·97	3·43
Japan	10·99	12·92
Persia	2·52	2·97
United States of America ...	5·28	4·34
Dutch East Indies	3·35	1·83
Other Foreign Countries	3·43	3·74
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	36·60	36·58

The following is a summary of the main items from the principal sources of supply, values in respect of 1932 being given in brackets:—

United Kingdom:—Whisky, £61,294 (£62,625); cigarettes, £75,542 (£72,586); cement, £36,620 (£38,747); galvanized sheets, £35,755 (£37,914); tubes, pipes and fittings, £23,228 (£51,335); tin, bar, plate or sheet, £25,421 (£19,873); aluminium sheets, £12,951 (£16,970); agricultural and horticultural tools, £12,305 (£14,727); electrical goods and apparatus, £36,644 (£35,254); electrical machinery, £13,249 (£22,886); industrial machinery, £92,477 (£40,894); cotton textiles, £146,022 (£153,965); fishing and trawl nets, £17,966 (£14,816); wearing apparel, £28,073 (£35,539); chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours, £105,710 (£113,072); lubricating oils and greases, £20,174 (£13,495); soap, £18,989 (£19,028); paper and stationery, £66,619 (£62,149); motor vehicles and bicycles, £89,148 (£83,528); tyres £32,479 (£37,242); total, £1,875,113 (£1,915,374).

India:—Rice, £22,311 (£28,539); wheat meal and flour, £13,411 (£20,902); cotton textiles, £38,194 (£45,974); jute bags and sacks, £127,456 (£127,851); total, £318,147 (£350,221).

Union of South Africa:—Coal, £95,392 (£71,975); total, £119,620 (£94,116).

Canada :—Motor vehicles, £58,688 (£50,764) ; tyres, £18,450 (£18,412) ; total, £92,777 (£76,508).

Australia :—Wheat, £33,806 (£30,293) ; total, £36,948 (£34,625).

Germany :—Agricultural and horticultural tools, £13,513 (£19,272) ; shovels, spades, axes and matchets, £5,512 (£3,932) ; cotton textiles, £7,486 (£4,594) ; total, £153,077 (£127,195).

Netherlands :—Tobacco, manufactured, £51,127 (£72,801) ; cotton textiles, £87,917 (£78,726) ; total, £167,801 (£193,415).

Japan :—Cotton textiles, £383,415 (£306,614) ; artificial silk piece-goods, £67,616 (£73,056) ; apparel, £62,086 (£62,137) ; total, £633,007 (£535,669).

Persia :—Fuel oil, £90,511 (£110,107) ; motor spirit, £31,385 (£23) ; kerosene, £22,981 (£12,296) ; total, £145,369 (£122,860).

United States of America :—Cotton textiles, £17,237 (£28,446) ; lubricating oils and greases, £24,798 (£27,883) ; motor spirit, £13,504 (£33,460) ; kerosene, £8,434 (£13,249) ; motor vehicles, £62,638 (£76,114) ; tyres, £11,864 (£6,526) ; total, £212,763 (£257,611).

Dutch East Indies :—Fuel oil, £19,801 (£17,452) ; motor spirit, £54,112 (£111,972) ; kerosene £11,331 (£28,560) ; total, £89,694 (£163,516).

Cotton Textiles.—During 1933 the value of cotton textiles imported was £745,320 or 15·21 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £315,634.

The average value per yard in imported cotton textiles was 3·0d. as compared with 3·4d. in 1932 and 4·3d. in 1931 ; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 2·9d. as against 1s. 4·6d. in 1932 and 1s. 3·9d. in 1931.

Importations from Japan show an increase in value as compared with importations from all other sources amounting in 1933 to 51 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 43 per cent. in 1932 and 41 per cent. in 1931. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has slightly declined in value and the increase in importations from Japan has been mainly at the expense of other foreign countries. If calculations are made on a yardage basis, however, the dominant position of Japan in this trade is accentuated.

Belgium, Holland, and Czechoslovakia provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied principally by Japan and to a less extent by the United States of America.

Vehicles.—720 motor-cars, 532 motor-lorries, 7 motor-tractors, 67 motor-bicycles, 2,845 pedal cycles, valued at £216,498, were imported during the year as against 689 motor-cars, 408 motor-lorries, 4 motor-tractors, 90 motor-cycles, and 1,295 pedal cycles,

of a total value of £215,176, in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £89,148, or 41 per cent. of the total, as against £83,528 or 39 per cent. in 1932.

Importations of tyres and tubes were valued at £93,520, as compared with £89,331 in 1932, the principal sources of supply being as follows (figures for 1932 being given in brackets); United Kingdom, £32,469 (£37,242); Canada, £18,450 (£18,412); France, £12,979 (£23,836); United States of America, £11,864 (£6,526); Japan, £7,852 (£1,545); Italy, £7,218 (£159). The increasing interest of the United States of America, Japan, and Italy in this market is noted.

Building Materials.—Importations of building materials have increased in quantity during the year, cement rising from 16,445 tons in 1932 to 19,260 tons. Of this latter quantity the United Kingdom supplied 12,203 tons as compared with 12,296 tons in the preceding year and Japanese importations increased from 4,008 tons in 1932 to 6,930 tons in the year under comment. Importations of cement clinker for use in the first Kenya established industry for the manufacture of cement, commenced in July and totalled 4,995 tons valued at £6,994 by the end of the year, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized corrugated iron sheets increased from 2,782 tons, valued £35,895, in 1932 to 4,244 tons, value £56,384, in 1933, the principal countries of supply (figures for 1932 being given in brackets) being United Kingdom 2,347 tons, value £31,882 (2,739 tons, value £35,351); Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union 1,894 tons, value £24,469 (43 tons, value £544). A remarkable increase in supplies of Belgian manufacture is evidenced by these figures.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1932 amounted to £1,595,687 or 34.05 per cent. of the total value of trade imports, as compared with £1,364,848 or 29.27 per cent. in 1932. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £68,805 and £196,716 respectively, as against £60,247 and £154,414 in 1932.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and were valued at £5,711,609, as compared with £4,505,860 in 1932 an increase of 26.76 per cent.

The state of the Kenya wheat industry was such as to prevent any revival in the export trade of this commodity which in 1931 totalled 63,644 cwt. Coffee and wattle bark together account for a decrease of £427,239 in value. Otherwise and in addition to the outstanding increase in shipments of Uganda cotton and to the forced exportation of surplus stocks of sugar, the export trade has shown an encouraging measure of expansion.

The percentage division of trade between the principal overseas markets during the past two years is as follows:—

<i>Countries of Destination.</i>	1932. <i>Per cent.</i>	1933. <i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom	39·32	35·67
British Possessions	43·58	42·32
Total British Empire	82·90	77·99
Foreign Countries :—		
Germany	1·99	1·48
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	2·77	3·06
France	0·61	0·64
Italy	0·91	0·89
Netherlands	1·09	1·06
Hadramaut	0·30	0·24
Japan	2·75	7·88
Egypt	0·95	0·71
United States of America	2·01	1·65
Italian Somaliland and Colonia Erytrea	0·97	1·84
Other foreign countries	2·75	2·56
Total Foreign Countries	17·10	22·01

The increased percentage of exports consigned to Japan, is noticeable, as also is the decline in shipments to the United Kingdom.

The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the more important markets, relative figures for 1932 being given in brackets :—

United Kingdom.—Coffee, £566,052 (£1,055,701); cotton, £530,730 (£144,470); cotton seeds, £26,848 (£137,888); sisal fibre and tow, £75,440 (£57,529); hides and skins, £51,081 (£58,190); maize, £141,999 (£53,361); gold bullion, £69,437 (£63,735); butter, £17,061 (£33,444); tin ore £40,809 (£45,504); wool, £27,210 (£28,221); total, £2,037,254 (£1,771,559).

Aden.—Coffee, £53,070 (£61,842); total, £54,539 (£66,953).

India.—Cotton, £1,806,392 (£1,428,019); sodium carbonate, £12,826 (£28,025); total, £1,835,313 (£1,473,764).

Canada.—Coffee, £68,251 (£80,963); total, £77,884 (£86,142).

Australia.—Sodium carbonate, £49,500 (£28,575); coffee, £19,232 (£16,923); total, £68,907 (£57,846).

Tanganyika Territory.—Sugar, £60,764 (£60,423); wheat meal and flour, £23,568 (£20,163); cigarettes, £13,232 (£17,947); tea, £10,530 (£10,819); soap, £8,395 (£6,958); butter, £5,934 (£5,557); maize, £11,331 (£841); total, £200,083 (£165,317).

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Union of South Africa.—Coffee, £94,657 (£46,215); sodium carbonate, £6,857 (£3,467); groundnuts, £1,701 (£6,355); total, £110,660 (£58,889).

Germany.—Coffee, £5,694 (£5,859); sisal fibre, £26,765 (£20,824); hides and skins, £21,855 (£17,016); barks for tanning, £8,077 (£17,613); seeds, sesame, £348 (£8,084); total, £84,448 (£80,747).

Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.—Sisal fibre and tow, £102,557 (£75,003); hides and skins, £36,452 (£24,222); wool, £11,271 (£9,334); total, £174,853 (£124,782).

France.—Coffee, £17,086 (£12,925); hides and skins, £12,576 (£9,347); total, £36,640 (£27,661).

Italy.—Seed, sesame, £6,571 (£12,943); hides and skins, £33,357 (£18,403); sisal fibre, £1,749 (£3,389); total, £51,012 (£41,098).

Netherlands.—Maize, £5,802 (£4,875); wattle bark, £21,777 (£25,608); sisal fibre, £16,451 (£10,476); total, £60,738 (£49,058).

Japan.—Sodium carbonate, £110,612 (£93,604); cotton, £324,074 (£4,751); barks for tanning, £12,555 (£5,017); total, £450,042 (£123,903).

United States of America.—Coffee, £72,352 (£55,355); skins, £6,887 (£13,282); wattle bark, £4,192 (£9,641); sisal fibre, £2,375 (£4,674); total £94,132 (£90,448).

Cotton. Exports of raw cotton amounted to 1,179,315 centals originating in Uganda and 10,660 centals in Kenya, the total value being £2,705,794, and show an increase in quantity of 356,156 centals with an increase in value of £1,113,033 as compared with 1932. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 5s. 6d. as against £1 18s. 3d. in 1932. Cotton seed exported during the year under review increased to 81,377 tons valued at £262,848 as against 56,481 tons valued at £168,899 in 1932.

Coffee. Coffee takes second place in domestic exports. Details are as follows:

Description.	Produce of Kenya.		Produce of Uganda		Total Shipments.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hulled... ..	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Parchment	247,269	823,708	100,116	210,161	347,385	1,033,869
Unhulled (cherry) ...	291	712	273	437	564	1,149
	9,412	6,777	55	40	9,467	6,817
Total 1933	256,972	831,197	100,444	210,638	357,416	1,041,835
Exports during 1932 were... ..	275,916	1,213,715	87,077	223,162	362,993	1,436,877
Decrease	18,944	382,518	—	12,524	5,577	395,042
Increase	—	—	13,367	—	—	—

Maize.—Exports of this commodity increased in quantity by 616,813 cwt. and in value by £95,015 in comparison with the previous year, the 1933 figures being 1,133,169 cwt. valued at £212,986 as against 516,356 cwt. valued at £117,971 exported during 1932.

Sisal fibre and sisal tow.—Exports of sisal fibre show an increase in quantity of 4,311 tons and in value of £62,063.

Sisal tow exports increased to 710 tons in quantity and to £6,516 in value as against 556 tons valued at £5,285 in 1932.

The average declared value of sisal fibre and sisal tow per ton was £12 11s. 9d. in 1933 as compared with £12 2s. 6d. in 1932 and £14 10s. 10d. in 1931.

Hides and Skins.—Exports show an increase in value, comparative figures being, 1932 £151,432 and 1933 £181,687. Exporters' declarations show that hides and skins to the value of £22,346 originated in Uganda in 1933.

Gold.—Gold exports increased from 14,913 troy oz., valued at £64,845 in 1932 to 15,914 troy oz. valued at £69,452.

Sodium Carbonate.—Exports show an increase of 5,988 tons in quantity and £24,221 in value as compared with 1932.

Wheat.—Domestic exports decreased from 1,727 cwt. valued at £525 in 1932 to 118 cwt. valued at £50 in 1933.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar increased to 226,443 cwt. (£195,537) from 56,617 cwt. (£62,629), the principal source of supply being Uganda, and the principal countries of destination Tanganyika Territory and the United Kingdom.

Tea.—Exports of tea have risen from 6,369 cwt. (£29,829) in 1932 to 17,731 cwt. (£78,022) in 1933; of this 13,149 cwt. were consigned to the United Kingdom.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1933, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £117,303 as compared with £140,160 in 1932, and £146,166 in 1931, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, animals (living) for food, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £113,487 as compared with £99,710 in 1932.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1932 amounting to £499,810 (including specie valued at £123,045) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £94,611. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £86,647 (including specie to the value of

£54,450) the Customs duty involved being £7,177. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £525,355.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	Landed.			Shipped.		
	Number of craft arrived.	Number of Passengers.	Value of cargo.	Number of craft departed.	Number of Passengers.	Value of cargo.
1932 ...	434	441	£ 6,321	436	449	£ 72,152
1933 ...	477	500	18,692*	460	491	109,572

* Bullion transhipped £11,681.

Outward cargo during 1932 and 1933 included bullion valued at £64,815 and £89,981 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

	Shs.
Sugar	1·00 per cwt.
Tea	0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	0·75 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco	0·50 per lb.
Beer	40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Operations during the year were as under :—

(a) *Sugar*.—Ten sets of premises were licensed during the year (six in Kenya and four in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 22,877 tons of which 7,781 tons were manufactured in Kenya and 15,096 tons in Uganda. The total sum brought to account during the year in respect of the Excise duty on sugar was £14,867.

(b) *Tea*.—Fifteen sets of premises were licensed during the year (eight in Kenya and seven in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 3,277,692 lb., of which 3,212,084 lb. were manufactured in Kenya and 65,608 lb. in Uganda. The Excise duty on tea brought to account in the year under review was £6,856.

(c) *Cigarettes and Tobacco*.—Ten sets of premises were licensed during the year (three in Kenya and seven in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 187,332 lb. cigarettes all of which were manufactured in Uganda, and 76,161 lb. other manufactured tobacco of which 461 lb. were manufactured in Kenya. The amount of Excise duty brought to account under this heading was £9,134.

(d) *Beer*.—One brewery situated in Kenya was licensed under the Beer Ordinance, 1933; the revenue accruing from the local manufacture of beer during the past three years being as follows:—

	£
1931	2,596
1932	5,214
1933	6,275

Allocations under the Excise Agreements Ordinance were as follows:—

<i>Articles.</i>					<i>Kenya.</i>	<i>Country of Consumption.</i>		
						<i>Uganda.</i>	<i>Tanganyika Territory.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
					£	£	£	£
Sugar:								
Kenya produce	...	...	...	4,530	1	135	4,666
Uganda produce	...	...	...	3,368	3,936	2,897	10,201
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				29	...	...	29
Total	...	...	...	£7,927	3,937	3,032	14,896
Tea:								
Kenya produce	...	...	...	3,873	1,518	1,274	6,665
Uganda produce	...	...	...	17	172	2	191
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				4	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	£3,894	1,690	1,276	6,860
Tobacco and Cigarettes:								
Kenya produce	...	...	...	13	...	...	13
Uganda produce	...	...	...	648	6,323	2,150	9,121
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				913	5,331	...	6,244	
Total	...	...	...	£1,574	11,654	2,150	15,378
Beer:								
Kenya produce	...	...	...	5,239	507	529	6,275
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				12	...	...	12
Total	...	...	...	5,251	507	529	6,287
Grand Total	...	...	...	£18,646	17,788	6,987	43,421

NOTE.—For more detailed particulars in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or to the Annual Blue Book of the Colony

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year, the prices realized being satisfactory in comparison with world market rates which were depressed. The total weight of ivory sold was 78,802 lb. (Kenya 31,919 lb., Uganda 46,883 lb.) and the total amount realized was £19,413 (Kenya £7,340, Uganda £12,073).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of "domestic servants" approximate to the following averages :—

		<i>Range.</i>	<i>Normal Wage.</i>
		<i>Sh. per month.</i>	<i>Sh. per month.</i>
House and Personal Boys	...	15 to 50	35 and 20
Cooks	... ..	30 „ 70	35 „ 40
Dhobies	... ..	20 „ 45	30
Kitchen Boys	... ..	10 „ 20	15
Garden Boys	... ..	8 „ 20	16
Seychellois and Arab Nurses	... ..	50 „ 100	70
Native Nurses	... ..	30 „ 60	40
Visiting Sweepers	... ..	3 „ 5	3

Comparison with the corresponding figures for 1932 shows that there have been further reductions at the upper end of the range.

The absence of later data precludes the inclusion in this Report of figures of the rates of wages of labourers in the various classes of employment more recent than those included in the Report for the year 1932, which were as follows :—

<i>Government Employ.</i>	<i>Monthly wage</i> <i>including value of rations.</i>
	<i>Sh.</i>
Railway	20 to 45
Defence	38 „ 50
Other Government Departments	26 „ 95
Municipalities	23 „ 45
Agriculture	13 „ 43
<i>Other Employment.</i>	
Mines	6 „ 20
Timber industry	
Firewood	
Building trade, etc.	

The general downward tendency in the wage level, due to the prolonged financial depression, has continued during 1933 and it has been estimated that the average wage level for that year was as much as from 15 to 30 per cent. below the corresponding level in 1931. Labourers enjoying comparatively higher rates of wages have suffered a greater percentage reduction than those with smaller wages. A labourer's working day averages eight hours.

There has been no improvement in the scales of remuneration of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, nor in the rates of wages of Indian carpenters, stone masons, and similar skilled artisans.

Cost of Living.

Cost of living figures and a determination of the price-level of commodities have been obtained by the Statistical Department since 1927, and an analysis of all available data has been extended backwards to 1924.

The following table shows the index numbers for the period 1924-1933:—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>All articles.</i>	<i>Locally produced articles.</i>	<i>Imported articles.</i>
1924	... ..	100	100	100
1925	... ..	101	109	98
1926	... ..	99	112	95
1927	... ..	95	109	91
1928	... ..	96	114	90
1929	... ..	95	111	90
1930	... ..	92	104	88
1931	... ..	87	97	83
1932	... ..	84	93	82
1933	... ..	82	87	80

The impression that has arisen that prices have fallen to the pre-war level is erroneous. The prices of 51 articles, excluding vegetables, petrol, rents, and servants, are still 45 to 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. If petrol, transport, vegetables, etc., are included the general price-level affecting the cost of living at the end of 1933 must be about 58 per cent. above the pre-war level.

In regard to the cost of living of native labourers, in the great majority of cases the labourer is provided with rations which consist mainly of maize meal and meat, salt, etc., by the employer. The majority of labourers draw their staple food in kind, and not in cash, and are therefore not affected by fluctuations in price. The staple food-stuff is maize meal and the average consumption is 2 lb. per day costing approximately Sh. 3 *per mensem* and additional rations Sh. 2 *per mensem*. In short, a native labourer receives his board and lodging free plus two or three times its value in cash.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

Government secondary education is provided at two schools, the Prince of Wales School at Kabete for boys, and the Girls' Secondary School in Nairobi for girls. Altogether there were 230 pupils in the Government secondary schools. Including these two schools, there were at the end of the year 1,113 pupils in 14 Government institutions. Of these 424 were boarders and 689 day scholars, and 644 were boys and 469 girls. There were 15 private schools with a total roll of 526 pupils. Four of these schools rank as

secondary schools, though a large number of the pupils in them are in the primary stage only. Two preparatory schools for boys (total roll 107) prepare pupils for entrance to public schools overseas.

Indian and Goan Education.

There are two large Government secondary schools for Indians, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. The organisation makes it necessary to include a large number of primary pupils in both these schools. Altogether the roll of these two institutions is 1,271. The total roll in the Government Indian schools is 2,536 of whom 2,312 are boys and 224 are girls. There are boarding facilities at one school only, the Senior Secondary School, Nairobi, which has 35 boarders. After taking the Preliminary Cambridge examination in the primary schools, pupils may proceed to one of the two secondary schools where they sit for the Junior Cambridge and, later, the London Matriculation examinations.

During the year under review, 51 schools in various parts of the country were in receipt of a grant-in-aid; in these schools there were 2,831 pupils. One school only was of secondary status. In nine unaided schools there was a total roll of 467.

Altogether in non-Government Indian schools there were 3,298 pupils of whom 1,353 were boys and 1,945 girls.

Arab Education.

Arab schools exist at Shimo la Tewa (where secondary education is concentrated), and at Malindi and Mombasa. There are two out-schools connected with the Ali bin Salim school, Malindi, and there is a small night school at Lamu. There were 501 on the roll of the six Arab schools, all of them being boys.

In 1933, for the first time, pupils took the Cambridge Examinations. Of six candidates for the Junior three passed and of eleven candidates in the Preliminary six passed.

African Education.

The Local Native Councils continue to show great interest in educational development and in 1933 contributed the sum of £6,610 towards the maintenance of Government African schools, and £8,350 in capital expenditure.

Secondary education remains under control of the Missions, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu catering for pupils from schools of the Protestant Alliance of Missions, and the Catholic Training School at Kabaa for pupils from Catholic schools. These two schools have a total roll of 407 but of the 301 pupils at Kabaa 210 are at the Primary stage.

There were 44 Government African schools with a total roll of 3,530 at the end of the year. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues to train visiting teachers, agricultural, and health workers; co-operation is maintained with the Agricultural and Medical Departments with regard to the training of these agricultural and health

workers. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot had to be reduced to meet changed conditions.

During the year the sum of £34,534 was expended on grants-in-aid from central funds. This sum together with the sum of £4,803 contributed by Local Native Councils assisted 247 African schools which had a total roll of 26,872 pupils. In addition there were 1,230 schools with a roll of 64,175 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

Administration.

The post of Chief Inspector of Schools remained in abeyance, and at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and five Inspectors of Schools. At least one inspector at a time was absent from the Colony on leave for the whole of the year. Inspectors were stationed at the Coast, Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Nyanza.

The four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively and the various School Committees and African School Area Committees met regularly and rendered valuable service in advising the Director during the year. The work of the African Advisory Committee included the drafting of new grant-in-aid rules to become operative in 1935.

Examination Results.

The following tables show the number of candidates who entered and passed overseas secondary examinations during the period 1929 to 1933 :—

<i>Cambridge Junior.</i>										
	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Europeans ...	51	23	47	25	43	15	44	26	58	46
Indians ...	38	20	47	21	90	58	109	52	104	64
Arabs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3

<i>Cambridge School Certificate.*</i>										
	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Europeans ...	9	6	16	6	20	14	20	14	26	15

<i>London Matriculation.</i>										
	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Indians ...	16	4	29	5	21	14	14	8	50	28

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue their good work.

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation Exemption.

The League of Mercy, the British Legion and the Salvation Army carry out valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children. As usual the Seaside Holiday Camp for European Children was held in Mombasa during the August vacation. A considerable number of children from the Highlands were assisted to enable them to enjoy a holiday at sea level. Funds to assist such cases are raised by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme of unification of the administrative control of the Post and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda with those of Tanganyika Territory agreed upon in 1932 came into operation on 1st January, 1933. In practical effect this scheme is an extension to Tanganyika Territory of the amalgamated arrangement which had already existed between Kenya and Uganda. The new arrangement was smoothly effected and its practical working during the year revealed no unforeseen difficulties.

The Trans-African Air Mail Service, which is operated by Imperial Airways Limited, was maintained with commendable regularity. The service is a weekly one. Under a "summer" time-table, introduced on 7th May, the time taken between Kenya and England was reduced from seven to six days. The "winter" time-table, under which the time taken is seven days, was re-introduced on 7th October, 1933. The establishment of an immediate connexion at Cairo between the African Service and the Company's Indian Service enabled the time taken for air mails from Kenya to India to be reduced from twelve to six days.

The local Feeder Air Service, operated between Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam, in connexion with the main Imperial Airways service, was efficiently maintained by the contractors, Messrs. Wilsons Airways Limited. The service is of great benefit and advantage to the Coast area.

Air mail correspondence posted in Kenya amounted to 401,752 letter packets, weighing 10,789 lb. Air correspondence received amounted to 307,970 letter packets, weighing 8,755 lb. Of the Colony's total overseas letter mail correspondence approximately 21.3 per cent. was carried by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to certain countries. During the year 2,208 air parcels were posted in the Colony and 1,470 received.

The facilities for sending money-orders by air from the Colony to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, provided in 1932, were introduced in the reverse direction from the 1st August, 1933.

Overseas mail services by surface transport were fairly regular throughout the year. Sixty-six mails were despatched to Great

Britain and 59 received therefrom, the average time in transit each way between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony. The policy of replacing mail runners by motor services has been followed, wherever practicable.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with in the Colony during the year was 12,992,962, representing a fall in volume of 4.98 per cent.

The total number of parcels dealt with increased from 126,041 to 129,774 as compared with the previous year. Of the latter number, 7,906, having a value of £20,719, were cash-on-delivery parcels.

Inland money-orders totalled 12,290, with a value of £38,857, as compared with 13,289 and £44,622 respectively in 1932. Foreign orders numbered 15,644, with a value of £95,009, as compared with 16,051 and £106,975.

British postal-order transactions increased from 79,280 to 83,265 in number and from £44,983 to £47,072 in value as compared with 1932.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The total number of telegrams handled was 349,609, of which 245,044 represents internal traffic. Of the 104,565 external telegrams, traffic to and from Great Britain numbered 41,098 of which 31,788 were dealt with by Kenya Radio service.

A notable event of the year was the linking up of the capitals of Kenya and Tanganyika by telephone. The service was formally opened on 25th May, 1933, with a conversation between the Colonial Secretary of Kenya and the Acting Governor of Tanganyika. It is now possible to speak with ease and clearness from Nairobi to Mombasa, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam in the Coast area.

Trunk telephone facilities were extended to Naivasha and Gilgil.

Despite the prevailing depression, there was an increase during 1933 in the number of telephones in use.

The principal public exchanges and the number of subscribers at each are as follows :—

Nairobi	...	...	...	799
Mombasa	...	...	...	308
Nakuru	...	...	...	54
Eldoret	...	...	...	51

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,702 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 15,927. Most administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of nine small stations (500 watts) which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Imperial and International Communications Limited (now Cables and Wireless Limited), through a wireless station at Nairobi and a cable from Mombasa. This Company also operates the Coast wireless station at Mombasa, at which a 24-hour service is given. From 1st January, 1933, the Kenya Radio service was extended to Tanganyika. A Government land line service is also available to South Africa.

A local broadcasting service is provided by Imperial and International Communications Limited under agreement and without cost to the Colony. The station transmits on 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the former wave is excellent within its effective range, while the short wave gives satisfactory results in most parts of the Colony. The programme consists mainly of reproduction of gramophone records, British Official Wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports, and occasional relays of items from the programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire Station. The number of listeners' licences increased from 635 to 794 during 1933.

Roads.

The expenditure recorded during the year on the maintenance and improvement of the public road system, exclusive of roads maintained by local authorities, amounted to £62,775.

The policy of improving earth roads by the application, as funds permitted, of laterite or soft stone was continued, rendering a greater improvement in communications during wet weather. Approximately 240 miles were treated in this manner.

The capital expenditure on road works amounted to £6,080 approximately half of which was incurred in the gold fields area around Kakamega, and the balance on approaches to the Nyali bridge, the Tana River ferry, and the Nairobi-Namanga road.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1933 and 1932 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1933.	1932.
82,805 tons.	55,166 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports B/L tons.</i>	<i>Exports B/L tons.</i>	<i>Total B/L tons.</i>
1933	250,665	451,123	101,788
1932	233,674	324,344	558,018

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1933 as compared with 1932 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1932.	1933.
Number of steamships ...	515	599
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,684,696	1,820,709
Imports—B/L tons ...	289,684	336,766
Exports ...	351,447	472,603
Passengers landed :—		
European ...	5,391	5,491
Non-European ...	10,209	10,423
Passengers embarked :—		
European ...	5,356	5,511
Non-European ...	12,332	11,593

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year as compared with 1932 was as follows :—

	1932. <i>Registered Tonnage</i>	1933. <i>Registered Tonnage</i>
Vanga ...	6,773	6,710
Funzi ...	10,077	14,327
Mombasa ...	3,410,273	3,702,510
Kilifi ...	6,238	5,182
Malindi ...	21,098	18,832
Lamu ...	27,785	67,199
Kipini ...	2,280	3,076

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,821,279 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 766,363 tons, as compared with £1,564,182 and 723,453 tons in 1932.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed a decrease on 1932 figures. In 1933, 512,999 passengers contributed a revenue of £159,050, while in 1932, 558,492 passengers contributed a revenue of £169,159. There was an all-round decrease in the number of passengers, as the following figures show :—

	<i>Passengers carried.</i>			
	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1933 ...	7,741	27,996	477,262	512,999
1932 ...	8,366	31,426	518,700	558,492

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table :—

	1932.	1933.
Earnings ...	£92,000	£101,000
Total expenditure ...	£64,250	£60,927
Tonnage carried ...	71,611 tons	90,809 tons

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during 1933 as compared with 1932.

				1932.		1933.	
				Tons.	Cost. £	Tons.	Cost. £
Coal	...	...	...	56,790	68,536	62,558	71,663
Oil	...	...	...	85	292	673	1,706
Wood	...	...	...	132,656	47,315	130,759	46,436

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

				1932.		1933.	
				Tons.	Cost. £	Tons.	Cost. £
Oil	...	...	...	2,776	7,634	3,339	8,463
Wood	...	...	...	8,150	4,315	6,706	3,588

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1933 are shown in the following table :—

				Railways. £	Harbours. £	Total. £
Earnings	...	...	...	2,088,162	338,022	2,426,184
Ordinary working expenditure	...	...	...	990,054	131,091	1,121,145
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.				1,098,108	206,931	1,305,039

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1933 amounted to £22,418,140. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,968,980 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary grants, 1896 and 1902	5,686,437
Accrued interest on 1924 Loan	421,662
Contributions from revenue :—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary)	649,803
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)...	1,593,754
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	97,504
	<u>£8,449,160</u>

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale and Nakuru,

During 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed, with a capital of £240,000 which was increased by £260,000 in 1933. The Bank makes advances to farmers over periods varying from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage security. At 31st December, 1933, the Bank had made advances totalling £294,806.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations :—

50 cents (silver) ;

10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (nickel).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. Although the Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, annual verifications and periodical inspections are in practice confined to the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 20,178 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, adjusted or rejected, from which was derived revenue amounting to £357. A further total of 2,109 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecution on 58 charges relative to the use, or possession, of false or unstamped weights, measures, or instruments. In addition, 42 prosecutions were instituted by the district Police.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £274,392, and of this sum £216,572 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads, £14,721 from various extra-departmental sources, and £45,099 from loan. The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £56,470.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £48,591 in direct charges, and of this amount £14,902 was obtained from revenue and £33,689 from loan (exclusive of over-head charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows :—Buildings £5,586 ; Water and Drainage £1,303 ; Roads and Bridges £6,080 ; Miscellaneous Works £1,933. Loan expenditure was :—Buildings £18,986 ; Water and Drainage £13,447 ; Communications £1,256.

The Mombasa Water Works, which was again the principal capital work in progress, was successfully finished by the completion of the two service mains from Changamwe to Makupa and the distribution system on the island. The expenditure during the year amounted to £13,447 from loan and £307 from renewals fund.

The artificial stone facing for the new Law Courts, Nairobi, was completed by contract during the year, and tenders were called for erection and completion of the building.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1933 the Court held four ordinary sessions and five special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 198, of which 59 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

the Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (2), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration ;

the Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers ; and

the Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Provincial Commissioners of these Provinces are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier Province have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 165, involving 234 charges against 219 individuals.

These figures compared with 171 cases and 236 charges during 1932. Of the total 253 charges actually tried during 1933, 247 were against males and 6 against females. Convictions numbered 146, acquittals 75, and discharges 32. Europeans were convicted on 7, Asiatics on 11, and natives on 128 charges. Of the punishments imposed, two convicts were fined, 86 sentenced to peremptory imprisonment, 9 to whipping with fine or imprisonment or detention camp or both, one to whipping, four were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 39 were sentenced to death, and four detained during the Governor's pleasure.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 473, a decrease of 112 on the number for 1932. Probate and administration causes numbered 174 compared with 173 opened in 1932, and 68 bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 72 for the previous year. In addition, 3 trust causes were opened and 24 divorce causes were filed. There were 48 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 259 criminal revisions, and 821 confirmation cases.

During the year a total of 48,726 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts throughout the Colony, a decrease of 2,751 on 1932. These charges were disposed of as follows :—

Convictions	44,353
Acquittals	1,354
Discharges	3,019
<hr/>	
Total charges	48,726

This includes 783 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 715 convictions and 54 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows :—

Fines	11,464
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	13,469
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	2,017
Fine and detention camp	203
Detention camp	2,604
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	1,008
Peremptory imprisonment	3,905
Whipping with fine, or imprisonment, or both	44
Whipping	236
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both	17
Bound over ; cautioned ; repatriated	4,865
Other punishments ; tax or compensation or wages paid ; bail estreated	4,516
Detained pending Governor's orders	5
Committed to prison for failure to find security	Nil
<hr/>	
Total convictions	44,353

Police.

The Kenya police is composed of African and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier District. African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was further decreased during 1933 on the grounds of economy.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1933 totalled 4,892. Of that number 4,601 were true cases, a decrease of 769 true cases on the total for 1932. Accused persons in 3,265 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 302,291/—, of which Shs. 123,144/— or 42 per cent. was recovered.

A small patrol of police continue to be employed to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. Patrols were also in operation for several months on the boundary of the Suk native reserve and in the settled area of Laikipia.

Detachments were maintained in the gold mining areas at Kakamega, Gori River, and Logorien.

Prisons.

The 67 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), four second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 22 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 38 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1933 was 34,544, representing an increase of 10 per cent. over the number committed during 1932. Of this total 7,292 were sentenced to imprisonment, 19,305 were sentenced to detention, 326 were civil debtors, 227 were lunatics, and 7,394 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 7,292 persons committed to serve sentences

of imprisonment, 12 were Europeans, 171 Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 7,109 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 243 and 268 respectively, a rise in the former and a drop in the latter as compared with 1932. The general health of prisoners was not so good as in 1932, the sick percentage having risen from 3·5 to 3·9 per cent. The total of 41 deaths during the year was 8 higher than the total for 1932.

Five juveniles served short terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles are segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 15 juveniles were sentenced to terms of from 3 to 5 years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 248 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 43 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentence of not less than three years. During 1933, 80 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 67 in 1932.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, sisal mat, string, and rope making, coir and grass mat making, continues to make satisfactory progress. All uniforms for the prison staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prison workshops, while large orders for uniforms for other Government departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailors and carpenters shops is increasing. During 1933, £3,402 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £6,850. Of this sum £504 was obtained from hire of convict labour.

At 18 of the 29 prisons the cultivation of foodstuffs for prisoners food is undertaken. During 1933, approximately £889 worth of foodstuffs was grown for this purpose, the principal crops being maize ($101\frac{1}{2}$ tons), beans ($13\frac{1}{2}$ tons), and potatoes ($40\frac{1}{2}$ tons). Drought seriously affected the output from prison farms.

Since the inception in 1931 of the system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of ten years and over, the cases of 36 convicts have been submitted for review. Of these, during 1933, seven convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, while nine cases were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

From 1929 to the beginning of 1932 the prison population showed a gradual rise; during 1933 the rise became much more marked, and was chiefly due to the financial depression. A consequence of this rise has been pressure on the available accommodation.

Steps are being taken to ease the situation in this regard by the establishment of a system of prison camps at places where the inmates can be employed on major works which are being undertaken by the Government or by the Railway Administration.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-six Ordinances were passed during the year 1933. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 2. The Trading in Unwrought Precious Metals Ordinance, 1933.—The purpose of this Ordinance is to control dealing in gold and other precious metals.

No. 4. The Land and Agricultural (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance amends the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance 1930, and (a) provides that the Land Bank Board may be appointed and act as agents for Government in the administration of any advances to farmers and others; (b) empowers the Board to pay out of the funds of the Bank reasonable travelling expenses incurred by a member of the Board when engaged on the business of the Bank; and, (c) facilitates the work of the Land Bank should foreclosure at any time become necessary.

No. 5. The Agricultural Advances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance abolishes the existing Agricultural Advances Board and substitutes therefor the Land Bank Board together with such other persons as the Governor may nominate; the object of this addition is to give the Land Bank Board the assistance of those who have long been identified with the work of the Agricultural Advances Board.

No. 8. The Dangerous Petroleum Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—By Ordinance No. 57 of 1930 Government granted to Imperial Airways Limited exemption from payment of the Dangerous Petroleum Tax in respect of petroleum used in connexion with such portions of their service as lie outside the boundaries of Kenya. This Ordinance extends a similar concession to any company.

No. 11. The Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—The object of this Ordinance is to enable a minister of one denomination to marry persons in a licensed place of worship of another denomination with the consent of the authorities of such denomination.

No. 12. The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance is designed to make it quite clear that no sentence of corporal punishment may be imposed in default of payment of a fine on young males on conviction for an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed.

No. 14. The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance gives effect to certain Conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children.

No. 15. The Juveniles Offenders Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance arose out of the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider what special arrangements were in force in Dependencies under the control of the Colonial Office in connexion with the trial and punishment of young offenders.

No. 16. The Currency Loan Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance is intended to safeguard the stability of the East African currency

in terms of sterling by ensuring that the East African Currency Board will, if occasion arises, be able to provide funds for meeting further redemptions of currency.

No. 17. The Age of Majority Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance repealed the Indian Majority Act as applied to Kenya and declared that the minority of Europeans shall cease and determine within Kenya at the age of 21 years, and that every European of or arriving at that age shall be of the age of majority as fully, freely and effectually to all intents and purposes in the law, as he may or might have been by the law of England. The provisions in the Ordinance relating to the age of majority for non-natives other than Europeans are practically the same as those contained in the Indian Act which previously applied to Kenya. The Ordinance does not apply to natives.

No. 18. The Stock and Produce Theft (Levy of Fines) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance provides for the recovery of fines imposed on natives, Somalis or Swahilis for the theft of stock or produce by levy on the property of the offender or his family sub-tribe or tribe and makes persons liable in certain cases to account for the possession of stock or produce.

No. 21. The Expulsion from Proclaimed Areas Ordinance, 1933.—The Ordinance provides that for every proclaimed area the Governor shall appoint a Board, which shall consist of the Provincial Commissioner of the Province in which the area is situated and such other persons unconnected with the public service as the Governor may appoint. The Boards are given power to order a person, whose presence after due consideration is deemed to be undesirable, to remove himself from a proclaimed area and to remain out of such area so long as such order remains in force.

No. 22. The Mining in Proclaimed Areas Ordinance, 1933.—The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide additional revenue in the light of the increased expenditure that will be incurred in connexion with the development of the mineral resources of Kenya. The Ordinance provides that no exclusive prospecting licence shall be granted over land within a proclaimed area unless the applicant has paid, in addition to the registration fee and conveyancing fee under the Mining Ordinance, a fee based on a sliding scale according to the size of the prospecting area. Fees for alluvial prospecting licences in proclaimed areas are also provided for.

No. 23. The Adoption of Children Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance follows closely the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, of the Imperial Parliament.

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No. 27. *The Limited Partnerships Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance which is based on the English Act of 1907, establishes limited partnerships.

No. 28. *The Companies Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance brings the law in the Colony into line with the English law on the subject.

No. 39. *The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance introduced a graduated scale of stamp duties on bills of exchange other than sight bills, and imposes a stamp duty at the rate of one-half per cent. on the registration of a new company or on an increase in the authorized share capital of a company already registered.

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No. 56. *The Legislative Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to report on the revision of the electoral boundaries.

Nos. 57 and 58. *The Registration of Designs Ordinance, 1933, and the Registration of Patents Ordinance, 1933.*—These two Ordinances bring the legislation of Kenya as to registration of Patents and Designs into conformity with the most recent legislation on the subject.

No. 60. *The Architects and Quantity Surveyors Ordinance, 1933.*—The object of this Ordinance is to provide for the registration within the Colony of architects and quantity surveyors.

No. 61. *The Mining Ordinance, 1933.*—The object of this Ordinance is to amend, re-arrange in more logical sequence, and consolidate the laws relating to mining, and to bring all mining activities under one law.

No. 65. *The European Officers Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance raises the normal age of retirement of European officers from fifty to fifty-five years after 31st December, 1933.

Factory Legislation, Compensation for Accidents, etc.

The Steam Boilers, Prime Movers and Machinery Ordinance (Cap. 66 Revised Edition, 1926) provides for the proper maintenance and periodic inspection of machinery. Section 85 of the Mining Ordinance, 1933 (No. 61 of 1933) provides for the holding of an enquiry in the case of an accident occurring in connexion with mining or prospecting operations involving either loss of life or serious injury to any person.

Section 118 of the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 124 Revised Edition, 1926) provides that any factory or trade premises not kept in a cleanly state and free from offensive smell or so overcrowded or badly lighted or ventilated as to be injurious or dangerous to health shall be dealt with as a nuisance.

There is at present no general Workmen's Compensation law in Kenya but section 86(1) of the Mining Ordinance, 1933 provides for the compensation of natives employed, in case of accident.

Under section 29 of the Employment of Natives Ordinance (Cap. 139 Revised Edition, 1926) every employer is required to provide his servants with medicine and medical attendance, and under section 69, Government Medical Officers are given wide powers of inspection including the inspection of premises, food, drugs, etc.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1929	3,333,742	3,505,073
1930	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT
31ST DECEMBER, 1933. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

<i>Floated.</i>	<i>Amount of Issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1933.</i>
	£	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946-56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	4,885,863
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,463,133
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	2,973,605
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	60,595
	<hr/> 17,205,600 <hr/>				<hr/> 16,383,196 <hr/>

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

KENYA, 1933.

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ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
1921	£ 754,614	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 7,546	£ 52,823	£ 254,723	£ 42,454	£ 297,177	£ 350,000
1927	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339*	122,865	52,474	11,661*	64,135	187,000
1933	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056*	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
Total	3,953,792	13,251,808	17,205,600	186,184	39,537	225,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,043,252

* Contributions to the Sinking Funds of the 1930 and 1933 Loans commence in July, 1934, and February, 1934, respectively.

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.**

Liabilities.				Assets.			
		£	s. cts.			£	s. cts.
Deposits	...	613,525	18 20	Investments	...	367,056	19 70
Drafts	...	3,284	17 96	Advances	...	353,967	18 75
Loan Funds, unspent balances.		794,594	1 74	Suspense	...	2,446	7 76
Excess of assets over liabilities.		205,495	6 95	Loans to local bodies.		36,119	6 21
				Cash	...	857,309	12 43
<hr/>				<hr/>			
£1,616,900 4 85				£1,616,900 4 85			
<hr/>				<hr/>			

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

1933.						£
Customs Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	581,770
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	...	...	...	...	...	557,791
Non-Native Poll Tax	...	...	...	...	...	64,244
Petrol Tax	...	...	...	...	...	53,052
Estate Duty	...	...	...	...	...	19,610
European Education Tax	...	...	...	...	...	10,309
Asiatic Education Tax	...	...	...	...	...	9,677
Entertainment Tax	...	...	...	...	...	4,597
						<hr/>
						£1,301,050
						<hr/>

Excise and Stamp Duties.

1933.						£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes...						43,519
Beer, Excise Duty	...	...	...	...		5,251
Sugar	...	...	...	...		7,927
Tea	...	...	...	...		3,894
Tobacco	...	...	...	...		1,574
						<hr/>
						£62,165
						<hr/>

Customs Tariff.

The Tariffs on certain goods were, in June, 1933, adjusted on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis in order to secure a duty approximately equal to the contribution to revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices.

New Taxation Measures.

A Bill to impose a tax on incomes was introduced into the Legislative Council in March, but was opposed by a considerable proportion of the community, and certain alternative revenue proposals were

submitted to Government. Ultimately, it was decided that a trial should be given to certain alternative taxes, and the following new taxation measures were accordingly passed by the Legislative Council in August :—

(1) *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, No. 40 of 1933*, making provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income. The rate of tax charged rises from Sh.30, where the taxable income does not exceed £100 to Sh.40 for taxable incomes exceeding £100 but not exceeding £200; thence by regular increases of Sh.20 per £100 until the tax on an income exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700 is Sh.180; thence increasing by Sh.40 per £100 until the tax on an income exceeding £1,400 but not exceeding £1,500 is Sh.500. Thereafter it increases by Sh.500 per £500 for incomes up to £4,000 per annum and by Sh.1,000 per £1,000 for incomes up to £10,000 per annum, incomes over which figure bear tax at the rate of Sh.10,000 per annum.

This Ordinance, which continues in force until the end of 1934, is estimated to produce a revenue of £66,000 in a full year as against an estimated revenue of about £35,000 under the old Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, which levied tax at a flat rate of Sh.30 per head.

The additional revenue resulting from this measure may therefore be assessed at approximately £31,000 per annum in a full year.

(2) *The Licensing Ordinance (No. 41 of 1933)*, which provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions and occupations within the Colony. In so far as trade licences are concerned the classifications follow generally those which have been in force in Tanganyika Territory for some years, but the list is extended to include insurance companies, oil companies, electric power and light distribution, temperance hotels and lodging houses, manufacturers, assayers, exchange bankers, commission agents, manufacturers' agents, turf commission agents and turf accountants, and a licence at a fee of Sh.300 per annum is laid down for the practice of a profession. This measure was estimated by the Alternative Revenue Proposals Committee to bring in additional revenue amounting to about £31,000 per annum. In practice, however, the yield has proved disappointing. The total revenue derived from Trade and Profession Licences in 1933 amounted to £26,349 against an estimated revenue under the old Traders' Licensing Ordinance of £19,400. In view of the fact that the Ordinance did not come into operation until the 6th September, half only of the annual fees prescribed by the new Ordinance were payable in respect of 1933, but it will be seen that against an estimated additional revenue of about £15,500 for 1933, the actual yield was in the neighbourhood of £7,000 only.

(3) *The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance (No. 38 of 1933)*, imposing a tax of twenty-five cents on every package imported into the Colony. This Ordinance came into operation on the 1st of December, 1933, and revenue totalling £678 was received during the month.

(4) *The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 39 of 1933)*, under which a graduated scale of stamp duty varying with the period is imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and a tax of Sh.10 is levied on every £100 or part of £100 of nominal share capital on the registration of a company and on the registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company. The yield in 1933 from these two amendments is estimated in the former case at £200 and in the latter at nearly £400.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed by Proclamation under Section 6 of Chapter 51 of the revised edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

Masai	...	...	...	Sh. 20/00 per Hut or Poll.
Other Tribes	...	...	...	Sh. 12/00 per Hut or Poll.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

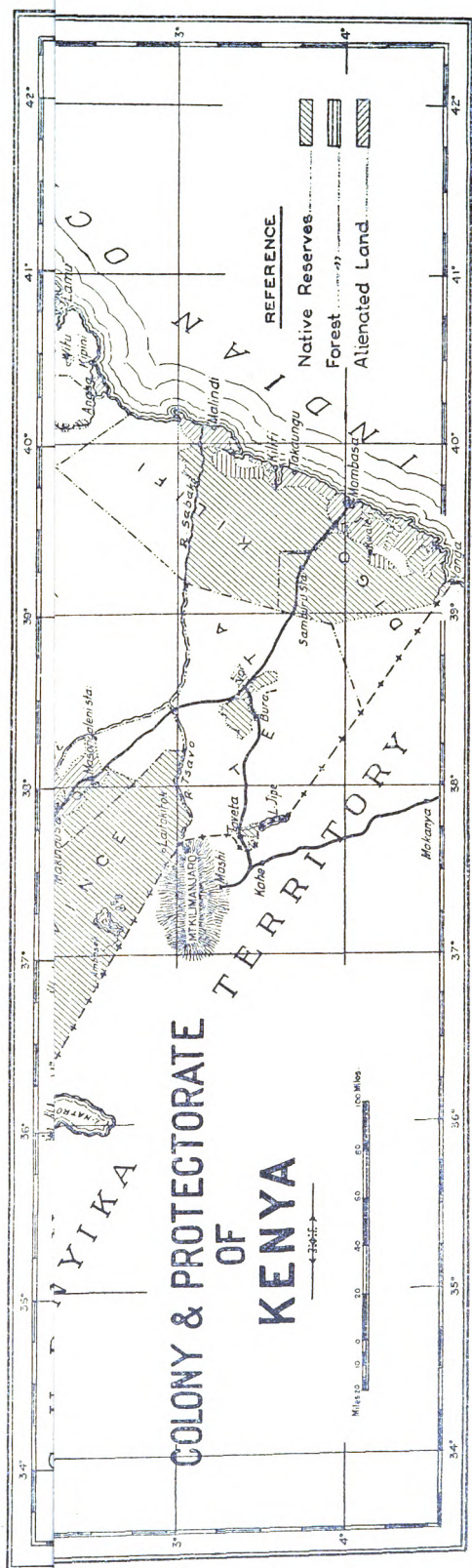
Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1933 amounted to £557,791.

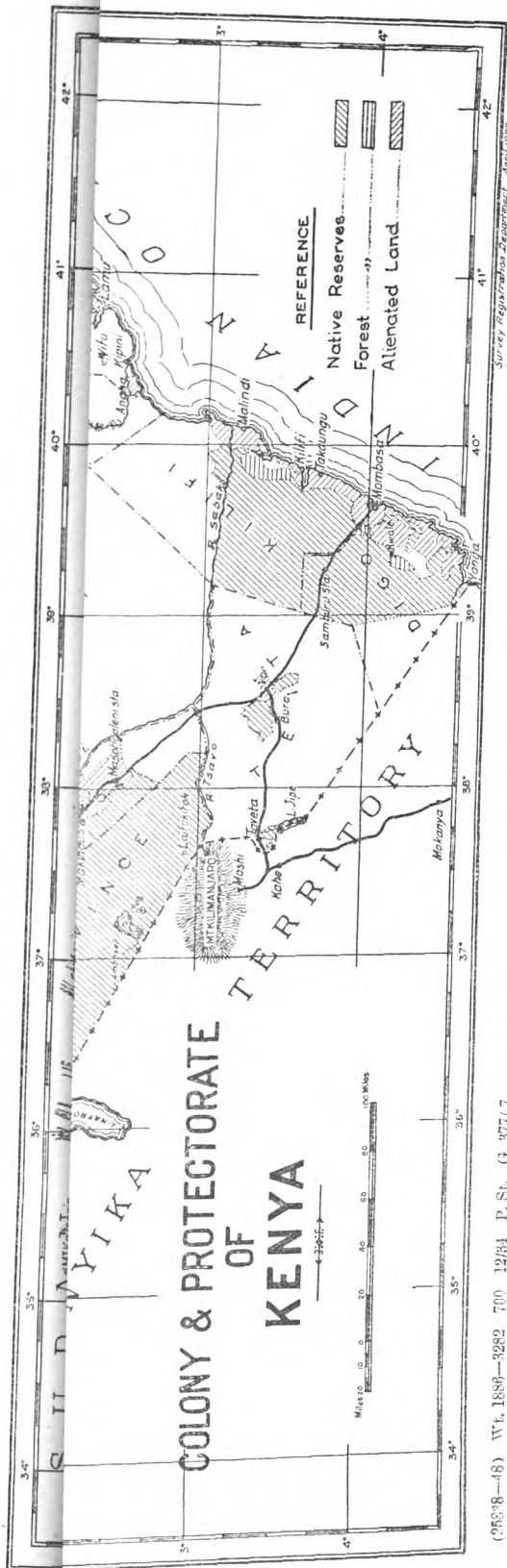
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- Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.
- Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.
- Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.
- Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial, No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.
- Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.
- Vol. I. Report (H.L. 184). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.
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- Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Land Department, Nairobi. 1922. 1s.
- Kakamega Goldfield. Interim Report by Sir Albert Kitson. Government Printer, Nairobi. (Also obtainable from Crown Agents for the Colonies.) 1932. 1s.
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- Kenya Mountain, by E. A. T. Dutton. (Cape, 1930. 21s.)
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- Eastern Africa To-day. By F. S. Joelson. ("East Africa," 1928. 5s.)
- Kenya, its Industries, Trade, Sport and Climate, 1928.
- The Kenya Manual, 1930. (East African Standard, Ltd., 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.)
- Kenya Days. By M. Aline Buxton. (Arnold, 1928. 12s. 6d.)
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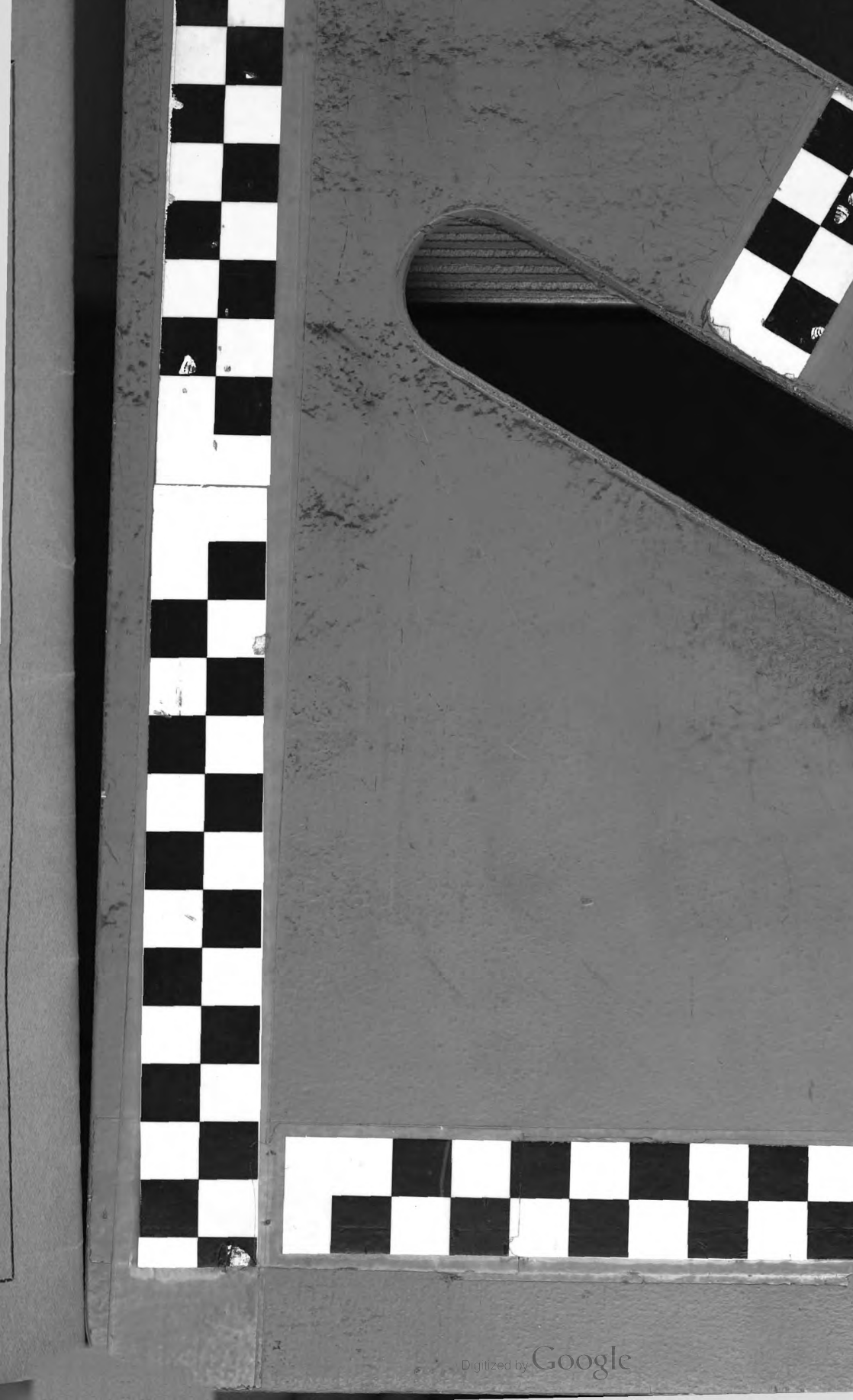
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[Continued on page iii of cover.]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

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No. 1689

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

FIJI, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see No. 1604 (Price 3s. 6d.)
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF FIJI FOR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony of Fiji is situated in the Southern Pacific Ocean. The Fijian Group, which lies between latitude 15° and 22° south and between longitude 177° west and 175° east, comprises about 250 islands, of which about 80 are inhabited. The largest island is Vitilevu, which covers 4,053 square miles, the next in size being Vanuailevu (2,128 square miles), Taveuni (166 square miles), and Kandavu (165 square miles). The islands of Roruma, a dependency of Fiji, lie between 12° and 15° south and 175° and 180° east. The total area of the Colony (including the islands of Roruma) is 7,063 square miles, or nearly the size of Wales. Suva, the capital, is situated on the island of Vitilevu, and is distant 1,743 miles from Sydney, New South Wales, and 1,140 miles from Auckland, New Zealand.

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The islands of Fiji owe their origin mainly to volcanic upheaval upon an old continental shelf. On Vitilevu fossiliferous sediments, mudstones (locally called "soapstone") and limestones are extensively found. The windward islands are mostly excellent examples of coral atolls. There are, however, no active volcanoes in the Colony, although several of the high mountains, as for instance, Nambukelevu, on Kandavu, and the summit of the island of Taveuni, were formidable craters in past times. Hot springs are found in various localities throughout the islands.

The highest altitude reached in Fiji is that of Mount Victoria (4,550 feet), which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the main mountain system of Vitilevu, the next highest on this island being Mount Pickering (3,550 feet), Muanivatu (4,000 feet), Mount Evans (4,020 feet), and Korombasambasanga (3,960 feet). The highest peak on Vanualevu rises to 3,437 feet, and on Taveuni to 4,040 feet.

Most of the islands of the Colony are practically surrounded by coral reefs. Between these reefs and the shore lies an extensive, if intricate, system of protected waterways, navigable by the smaller inter-insular trading vessels, with a number of excellent deep-water anchorages.

Climate.

The climate is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. The malarial mosquito is absent.

The highest temperature at Suva in 1933 was 96 degrees on 10th January, and the lowest 62 degrees on 16th July. The total rainfall was 151.40 inches. The average annual rainfall is 118.30 inches. There is a great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the Group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but May to October is usually the driest period. Between November and April, the wet season, hurricanes and cyclonic storms occasionally occur.

History.

Abel Jansen Tasman, a Dutch navigator, is generally credited with the discovery of the Fiji Islands in the year 1643, and is certainly the first to leave an authentic record of his discovery. During the course of voyage of discovery from Batavia, he entered the north-east part of the Fiji Archipelago, crossed the reef strewn waters of the northern end of Taveuni to Udu Point, and thence sailed out of the Group to the north-west. There are reasons, however, for believing that one or more of the old Spanish navigators were here before him. Tasman's experiences among the reefs in the north of the Archipelago were so unhappy that after the

publication of his journal, navigators appear to have avoided the Group for over one hundred and thirty years. Captain Cook made a survey of the island of Vatoa and the neighbouring waters in 1774, and Bligh, in 1789, sailed through the Group from south-east to north-west. In the same year he made a second voyage through the Group in a different direction and is credited with the discovery of thirty-nine islands including the principal island of Vitilevu.

Captain Wilson also made important discoveries at a later time, and D'Urville made a fairly comprehensive though somewhat inaccurate chart of the islands and a few of the harbours of the Archipelago in his two voyages in 1827 and 1838. Commander Wilkes, who was in charge of the United States Exploring Expedition which visited the Group in 1840, completed a more reliable chart of its islands, reefs, and harbours, and published the results of his investigations a few years later. But, of necessity, there were many hidden dangers in those coral-strewn waters which could only be revealed later by men-of-war visiting the islands for survey purposes, and by traders plying between ports in different islands of the Group. Uncharted shoals are still found, and, where possible, surveyed by one of His Majesty's ships stationed in the Pacific.

The early voyages and discoveries in the Fiji Archipelago are exhaustively dealt with by Professor G. C. Henderson in his recent work "Discoverers of the Fiji Islands".

Towards the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Fiji began to be visited by vessels from the East Indies, which came in search of sandalwood and bêche-de-mer for the Chinese market.

The inhabitants at that time, and indeed for many years afterwards, were regarded as ferocious savages, and in dealing with them traders had to exercise great caution. Several of the crews of these vessels, however, took up their residence on shore, and they may be regarded as having been the first white immigrants.

About the year 1808 there was wrecked on the reef off the island of Nairai the American brig *Eliza*, with 40,000 dollars from the River Plate. The greater part of the crew escaped, but two of them took passage in native canoes which happened at the time to be in the vicinity of the wreck. One landed at Mbau and the other at Verata. The former, a Swede named Charles Savage, acquired great ascendancy in the Kingdom of Mbau, where he taught the natives the use of fire-arms, thus affording them a considerable advantage in inter-tribal warfare. Other foreigners, for a similar reason, soon acquired a welcome in the several states which were then struggling for supremacy. An Irishman named Conner attained in Rewa a similar position to that of Savage in Mbau. Savage died in March, 1814, near the island of Vanualevu, where

he carried on a war with natives for the purpose of procuring a cargo of sandalwood for an English trading vessel, the *Hunter* of Calcutta. Together with some of his crew he was killed and eaten, his bones being converted into needles and distributed amongst the people as a memento of victory.

The first missionaries to arrive in Fiji came from Tonga in October, 1835. They began their labours, at a time when the political state of Fiji was unknown, at Lakemba in the Lau (or Eastern) Group, which was a vassal State. By their attention to these lesser people they provoked the jealousy of the Chiefs of the neighbouring sovereign State of Thakaudrove; so that, later, when the missionaries extended their activities the Chiefs continued to oppose the spread of the new doctrine by all means in their power. Similarly, when the missionaries established themselves at Viwa, which lies close to Mbau, and at Rewa, they experienced the same opposition. The whole influence of the Mbauans, who, by their prowess in war, were then paramount, was exercised against the work of the mission, and it has been suggested that many atrocities were committed at Mbau to prove to the missionaries operating from Viwa how little Mbau was influenced by the religious change proceeding in other parts of the Group. Finally, in 1854, King Thakombau adopted Christianity, and heathenism was conquered. Cannibalism had for a long time played an important part in the ceremonials of the Fijian people; it was interwoven in the elements of society; and it was defeated only after long and hazardous missionary effort.

In 1858 the United States corvette *Vandalia* arrived in Levuka, and the Commander, Captain Sinclair, acting on behalf of his fellow-countrymen already settled in the Colony preferred claims against Thakombau, as King of Fiji, amounting to 45,000 dollars. Thakombau induced Captain Sinclair to allow him twelve months in which to meet the demand. Interviews in respect of these claims between Thakombau and the British Consul led to an offer of the cession of the islands to Great Britain, on the condition that the American claims were paid by the British Government, for which payment, as a direct equivalent, certain land, "if required", was to be granted in fee simple, besides the general sovereignty of the whole Group. Subsequently, on 14th December, 1859, the Chiefs of Fiji "acknowledged, ratified, and renewed the offer of the cession of Fiji to Great Britain which had been made on the 12th October, 1858". The offer was declined by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in 1862.

About this time, the shortage in the world supplies of cotton, caused by the American Civil War, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation, and in June, 1871, the settlers endeavoured to establish a settled form of government with the principal Mbauan Chief, Thakombau, as King of Fiji. A

Constitution was agreed upon and a Parliament was elected, but it was not long before the Parliament and the Government drifted into mutual hostility, and latterly the Ministry governed without the aid of a Parliament.

In both Australia and England the annexation of Fiji had been urged since 1869, and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the Australian Station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, then Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. The Commissioners, on the 21st March, 1874, reported the offer of the sovereignty of the islands from the Chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate.

The Mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to the Crown by Thakombau, the Chief of Mbau, Maafu, who was the Chief of the Lau Confederacy, and the other principal Chiefs, in a Deed to Cession dated 10th October, 1874. A Charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria creating the islands a separate Colony and providing for their government as a Crown Colony.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitution of the Government.

The Constitution is regulated by Letters Patent dated 9th February, 1929. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex officio* members, two other official and two nominated unofficial members.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, thirteen nominated members, six European elected members, three native members, and three Indian elected members. The nominated members must be persons holding public office in the Colony. There is thus an official majority of one.

The European members are elected by persons of European descent, who are British subjects, and are possessed of a small property or income qualification.

The native members are selected by the Governor from a list submitted every three years by the Great Council of Native Chiefs.

The qualifications required of electors of the Indian members are that they must be British subjects, of Indian descent, and able to pass a simple test either in English or in one of the five main

Indian languages spoken in the Colony; there is also a small property or income qualification.

The English Common Law and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England in the year 1875, when the Colony obtained a local legislature, are extended to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and are subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances. Certain other later Acts of the Imperial Parliament have been applied to the Colony by local Ordinances.

Local Government.

Under the Municipal Institutions Ordinance of 1909 the administration of the towns of Suva and Levuka is in the hands of Municipal Councils elected by the rate-payers. The Municipal Councils have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter-houses, traffic regulations, building construction, and the control of places and streets within the towns. Their revenues are mainly derived from Government grants, licences, and rates.

The Townships Ordinance of 1928 gives the Government power to declare any area, not being a town constituted under the Municipal Institutions Ordinance of 1909 to be a township. The Ordinance is administered by a Township Board whose chief duty is to exercise control over the sanitary conditions of the township. There are two proclaimed townships in the Colony, Nausori in the district of Rewa, and Namoli in the district of Lautoka.

The Central Board of Health, which is composed of official and unofficial members appointed by the Governor administers the Public Health Ordinance of 1911, and is empowered to make regulations in regard to the carrying out of the Ordinance. The Colony is divided into urban and rural sanitary districts, in which local authorities, subject to the control of the Central Board of Health, administer the Public Health Ordinance in their respective districts.

In country districts there are Road Boards, under the Chairmanship of District Commissioners, who are responsible for the maintenance of public roads. General control over the work and the expenditure of Road Boards is exercised by the Central Road Board, which consists of official and unofficial members appointed by the Governor.

The system of native local administration is referred to later under Chapter XIV, Native Affairs.

Languages.

English is the ordinary official language of the Colony. From the many Fijian dialects that of Mbau has been adopted for use throughout the Colony. Mbauan is understood by all and can be

spoken by most Fijians. In Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji, with a population of over 2,000, an entirely different language is spoken, which contains words found in the languages of all the adjacent island groups, including Japanese. Among the Indians, who number nearly 81,000, a form of Hindustani which pays little attention to grammar is most generally used, although Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, and Canarese languages or dialects are also spoken by former immigrants from the Madras Province and their families. Hindustani is spoken by the majority of these as a second language, and it is probable that in the course of time a form of Hindustani will become the common language of the Indian community in Fiji. The Chinese population of approximately 1,500 speaks Cantonese.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of Fiji on the 31st December, 1933, was as follows:—

Europeans 4,804; half-castes 3,661; Fijians 96,656; Polynesians 1,878; Indians 80,991; Rotumans 2,521; Chinese 1,476; others 1,251; making a total population of 193,238. Of this total, Fijians comprised 50·02 per cent., Indians 41·91 per cent., and Europeans 2·49 per cent. The estimated population shows an increase of 35,972 since the census of 1921, or an aggregate rate of increase of 22·87 per cent. The European population again shows an estimated decrease, being 59 less than the estimated total for 1932.

On the 31st December, 1933, it was estimated that there were 25·99 persons to the square mile.

The Rotuman population is estimated at ·34 to the square mile, but as the Rotumans are centred almost wholly in the island of Rotuma, which has an area of 14 square miles only, the actual population is 180·00 to the square mile.

There were 6,966 births registered during the year, which is an increase of 254 on the previous year. The following table shows the rate per thousand of the population for the years 1927 to 1933:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Europeans ...	24·78	17·42	19·88	16·94	17·20	16·04	16·03
Half-castes ...	23·08	32·56	35·96	30·30	43·82	38·61	39·88
Fijians ...	32·53	33·36	31·91	36·43	35·34	34·32	35·10
Rotumans ...	50·57	52·21	50·75	54·91	46·95	39·47	50·33
Indians ...	27·72	34·90	34·86	36·02	33·45	38·44	38·67

The Rotuman birth-rate shows a substantial increase while the Indian birth-rate is almost the same as the previous year.

There were 2,847 deaths registered during the year, which is 305 more than in 1932. The following table shows the death rate per thousand of the population for the years 1927 to 1933 :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Europeans ...	9.60	7.62	8.46	9.45	9.09	6.79	8.74
Half-castes ...	7.37	9.39	9.44	14.70	11.03	9.86	9.01
Fijians ...	22.98	24.95	24.66	31.24	22.22	17.88	17.72
Rotumans ...	36.29	51.77	48.10	27.03	14.54	19.12	24.99
Indians ...	9.42	10.80	9.06	12.30	10.19	8.40	11.37

The following table shows the deaths under one year per thousand births :—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Half-castes.</i>	<i>Fijians.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Rotumans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
0.00	41.10	97.85	70.88	94.49	83.55

The following table shows the number of marriages registered during the years 1927 to 1933 :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Europeans ...	34	47	46	33	38	32	27
Half-castes ...	16	41	28	21	18	23	40
Fijians ...	760	906	973	744	1,085	766	833
Rotumans ...	28	11	27	15	29	25	26
Indians ...	254	276	879	1,926	954	911	1,071

The marriage-rate per thousand of the population is set out in following table :—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Half-castes.</i>	<i>Fijians.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Rotumans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
5.62	10.93	8.62	13.22	10.31	10.39

A return of the population and of the marriages, births and deaths is appended.

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10	16	27	42	8.74
10	40	33	33	9.01
58.3	30.30	133	1,713	17.72
10	21.40	2	56	29.82
3.32	38.07	1,171	921	11.37
127	40.38	26	63	24.99
22	14.01	-	10	6.78
20	28.18	9	9	7.19
9,000	36.6	2,008	2,847	14.78

the Polytechnic Immigration Ordinance.

Immigration and Emigration.

Immigration is controlled by the Immigrants Ordinance, 1909, and strict supervision is exercised by the Police to prevent destitute and undesirable immigrants arriving in the Colony.

Emigration of Fijians (including Rotumans) and of Indian and Polynesian immigrants is regulated by the Emigrants Ordinance of 1892.

Under the provisions of the Indian Immigrants (Repatriation) Ordinance of 1930, Indians introduced into the Colony under the provisions of any previous Indian Immigration Ordinance and who were at the time of introduction above the age of twelve years, and children of such immigrants, under certain circumstances, are entitled to repatriation to India.

The following are statistics of emigration and immigration in 1933:—

EMIGRATION—1933.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Departures.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans	... ..	2,204	4,804	45·8
Indians	... ..	81	80,991	·1
Chinese	... ..	97	1,476	6·6
Others	... ..	107	1,251	8·6

IMMIGRATION—1933.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Arrivals.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans	... ..	1,755	4,804	36·5
Indians	... ..	88	80,991	·1
Chinese	... ..	105	1,476	7·1
Others	... ..	98	1,251	7·8

IV.—HEALTH.

Vital Statistics.

The total estimated population at the end of December, 1933, was 193,238, including Fijians 96,656, Indians 80,991, and Europeans 4,804. The total death-rate per thousand was 14·73 as against 13·42 in 1932, an increase of 1·31; while the birth-rate was 36·05, an increase of ·61 over the year 1932. The Fijian death-rate was 17·72, a decrease of ·16 over the previous year, and the birth-rate 35·10, an increase of ·78 over the 1932 figure. The Indian death-rate was 11·37, an increase of 2·97, and the birth-rate 38·67, an increase of ·23 over the figure for 1932.

Medical Service.

The Fiji Medical Service consists of fourteen Medical Officers under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer, and an Inspecting Medical Officer whose services are only partly devoted

to medical work. A qualified bacteriologist has charge of a bacteriological laboratory which is attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. In Suva, the principal port of entry, the Medical Officer of Health is responsible for quarantine and sanitation, assisted by a staff of three European, one Fijian, and two Indian Sanitary Inspectors. During the year, pratique was granted to 142 vessels entering the port of Suva, entailing the medical inspection of 4,052 passengers, 4,153 members of crews and 194 labourers.

In the country districts the control of health matters and sanitation is in the hands of twelve District Medical Officers, 58 Native Medical Practitioners, and four Indian Medical Practitioners. There is also one European Sanitary Inspector, who is at present seconded to the Rockefeller Foundation as officer in charge of the soil sanitation campaign, and six Indian Sanitary Inspectors.

A very complete system of hospitals exists throughout the Colony. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital in Suva is a well-equipped building with 120 beds, an operating theatre and X-ray plant, and caters for all classes of the community. During the year, 2,509 persons were admitted, and the daily average number of in-patients was 104·83. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital is also a Nurses' Training School. The Australian Nursing Association accepts the prescribed course of training and grants its nursing diploma to candidates who pass the necessary examinations. The medical and nursing staff consists of a Medical Superintendent, an Assistant Medical Superintendent, a Matron, five trained Sisters and thirteen European Probationer Nurses. In addition there are 21 Native Nurses in training.

The Methodist Mission conduct a hospital for Indian women at Ba, and there are cottage hospitals for Europeans at Ba and Taveuni. These hospitals are subsidized by Government, as is also a Maternity Home in Suva. In addition there are 14 provincial hospitals and some 29 dispensaries in the Colony where Fijians and Indians may obtain free medical treatment.

The Central Medical School, erected five years ago, is situated in the Suva Hospital grounds, and includes lecture-rooms, library, museum, laboratory, dissecting rooms, and two separate dormitories. The Rockefeller Foundation granted a sum of £8,000 to assist in the cost of erection and maintenance of the School. The teaching staff now consists of a whole-time tutor and fourteen honorary lecturers and demonstrators. The students who are all boarders, include 19 Fijians, 1 Indian, 4 Tongans, 4 Samoans, 4 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders, 1 Cook Islander, 3 Solomon Islanders, and 1 from the New Hebrides, making a total of 37 on 31st December. Dormitory accommodation is available for a maximum number of 40 students.

The syllabus of instruction, which now covers a period of four years, is divided into three sections; the first section of six months

with instruction in chemistry, physics, and biology; the second section of one year for anatomy, and physiology; and the third section of two and a half years for medicine, surgery, mid-wifery, etc.

After graduating, the medical students receive diplomas as medical practitioners, and they are then given appointments in country districts, or are attached to a hospital under an European Medical Officer. A subordinate Medical Service has thus been created consisting of 58 Native Medical Practitioners and five Indian Medical Practitioners. In addition the Central Medical School has already turned out twenty similarly qualified native medical practitioners who are in actual practice in other island groups, including Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The Central Medical School took the place of the former Fiji Medical School, at which from the years 1888 to 1928 Fijian students received training in medicine.

The Child Welfare Scheme, which is under the control of a Central Executive Committee of which the Secretary for Native Affairs is the present Chairman, has been firmly established in the Colony, and since its inception in 1927, has progressed steadily. The Inspecting Medical Officer, during his tours of inspection, has done much to organize and establish Child Welfare Committees in the more remote parts of the Colony, and has greatly stimulated native interest in the scheme. In practically every village of the Colony Child Welfare Committees have been established each of which is responsible to the Child Welfare worker in charge of the district. There are four trained European Nurses engaged in the work in various parts of Fiji, assisted by ten specially trained Native Nurses. Infant mortality among Fijian children under the age of five years during the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 is as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933
Under one month 	107	90	88
Over one month, under one year	267	236	244
Over one year, under five years	251	140	174

Health and Sanitation.

The health of the Colony has been good. Mild influenza occurred throughout the year, whooping cough without pneumonic complications was reported from July to November but neither reached epidemic proportions.

Infectious Diseases.

Dysentery.—The para-Shiga dysentery or Schmidt's bacillus was isolated for the first time in Fiji from two severe cases in a

brother and sister aged 2 years and 5 years, the sister succumbing. Sonne's dysentery bacillus was also reported in two cases for the first time.

Typhoid.—196 cases were reported during the year compared with 136 for 1932; of these cases only 5 occurred in the Suva area, the rest were reported from different parts of the Colony. The incidence and spread of typhoid has been kept within strict limitations by a system of inoculation with T.A.B., which has been practised during recent years.

Diphtheria.—17 cases occurred of which 5 were reported in the Suva area.

Infantile paralysis.—Poliomyelitis was officially notified for the first time, two cases having occurred. Medical opinion suggests sporadic cases have occurred previously and laboratory tests carried out in the United States of America demonstrated the presence of substances protective against the virus in Fijian bloods.

Whooping cough.—This disease made its appearance during the latter half of the second quarter and cases continued to the end of November. It was of a mild character with a negligible mortality.

Scarlet fever.—Four cases of a scarlatina form fever were reported, two in August, one in September, and one in October, all cases occurring in the Suva area.

Epidemic dropsy.—47 cases of epidemic dropsy were investigated during the first quarter of the year and two cases in the second quarter. Three cases of oedema of the legs and feet occurred at the Public Lunatic Asylum, in which the oedema is stated to have commenced to diminish seven days after bread was substituted for rice and to have disappeared a week later.

No cases were reported in the third quarter, and in the last quarter two cases of dropsy occurred at the Suva gaol. Epidemic dropsy, whose seasonal incidence usually commences in November, did not make its appearance.

Leprosy.—The problem of leprosy, a disease which is very prevalent in the Pacific Islands, continues to be very thoroughly dealt with in Fiji. On the island of Makogai there is a most modern and up-to-date Leper Hospital, with a staff consisting of a Medical Superintendent, a Lay Superintendent, and fourteen European and ten Fijian Roman Catholic Sisters. Cases of leprosy reported in the Colony, irrespective of race, are compulsorily segregated in this hospital, and lepers are also received from New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, and the Cook Islands. The cost of the institution is borne by the various participating Administrations proportionately to the number of their patients. The hospital proper is divided into two compounds, one of which is reserved for female patients, while in the other are hospital wards for male patients who are acutely sick or unable to look after themselves. There are also five different

villages for patients of the various races whom it is unnecessary to detain in hospital. These villages are visited daily by Nursing Sisters.

Admissions during 1933	34
Repatriation of Indians	18
Conditional discharges	30
Deaths	34
No. of patients at the end of 1933	427

Since 1911 there have been 1,674 admissions, 283 conditional discharges, 44 re-admissions (many of which have been on account of trophic ulceration rather than for reactivation of the disease), and twelve cases have been redischarged.

Miscellaneous.

Dairies and milk and food control.—There were 24 dairies registered within the rural district of Suva during the year. All premises were inspected bi-monthly by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central Board of Health, and, with few exceptions where minor alterations and improvements were ordered, they were maintained in a satisfactory condition. As required by by-laws made under the Public Health Ordinance, the Veterinary Officers of the Department of Agriculture tested dairy herds for tuberculosis. Of the 754 head of cattle tested, 25 only gave positive or doubtful results.

Other inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central Board of Health included the inspection of slaughter-houses and restaurants. There were three slaughter-houses registered during the year in the Suva area and the district of Rewa while one application to erect a slaughter-house was received and approved. All slaughter-houses were visited daily. Of the total number of carcasses inspected, 4,042 were passed and 84 were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Sanitation Campaign.

In May, 1932, the Rockefeller Foundation, in co-operation with the Government of Fiji, commenced an intensive campaign for the installation of latrines of the bore-hole type throughout the Colony.

In 1928 experiments were undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation with this type of latrine in the district of Rewa, where some 1,400 bore-holes were put in use among Fijians and Indians. Towards the end of 1930, and during the early months of 1931, the Foundation co-operated with the Central Board of Health and installed 1,815 bore-holes in Suva and in the nearby district of Navua. This new type of latrine proved to be satisfactory both with Fijians and Indians. The campaign was continued and over 2,000 bore-holes were installed in 1932 and 4,329 in 1933.

V.—HOUSING.

In the urban district of Suva.—The Municipal Council is the Local Authority for the area which it controls. The Medical Officer of Health, who is not a member of the Local Authority, attends its meetings in an advisory capacity. The sanitary duties in the urban area are carried out by the Council's two Sanitary Inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Food inspection and work in connexion with infectious diseases is now carried out by a Central Board of Health Inspector.

For sanitary purposes the town of Suva is divided into an inner or business area, and an outer or residential area, and effect is gradually being given to the intention that all buildings within the business area shall be constructed of concrete. Within the town boundary there is no marked tendency towards segregation on racial lines, and the Administration has never attempted to bring it about. The type of dwelling varies with the means of the occupants. The labouring classes are usually drawn from the native and Indian communities, and a proportion of them live in tenement dwellings, but many Indians, who obtain their employment in Suva, live in separate houses on settlements surrounding the town area. The most important of such settlements is situated at Samabula where a town planning scheme is proceeding satisfactorily.

A marked improvement has taken place in Suva during the last three years in the state of the latrines, bathrooms, and kitchens of some of the poorer dwellings; and the re-laying of all the main sewers, which is now nearing completion, is a work of the highest importance. The establishment of Fijian and Indian Child Welfare Centres has greatly improved the conditions of poorer class dwellings. The economic depression is still responsible for a slow rate of progress in improvements anticipated from the building regulations of 1930, but the regulations are given effect to in the case of all new buildings.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Sugar.

The sugar industry in Fiji greatly benefited during the year as a result of the Colony being allotted by the Imperial Government a quota, for the financial year 1933-34, of 44,000 tons of sugar, in respect of the importation of which into the United Kingdom a special preferential rate of duty was allowed. The whole of this quota was allotted to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited—the only sugar company operating in the Colony—which was thus enabled to maintain the local price paid for cane.

While the 1933 crop was above the average, it fell considerably below that of the previous year, on account of an unusually wet period at the beginning of the year followed by dry weather from May till November.

Exports of sugar during the year amounted to 113,836 tons, which were shipped to the following destinations :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom	63,763
Canada	47,712
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	2,361
	<hr/>
	113,836
	<hr/>

Exports for the past five years have been :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
1929	72,274
1930	90,979
1931	67,937
1932	131,302
1933	113,836

Bananas.

The banana exports from the Colony during the year 1933 amounted to :—

	<i>Cases.</i>
To Australia	20,542
To New Zealand	140,126
	<hr/>
Total	160,668
	<hr/>

The system of control of exports by quotas continued in operation during the year and it is to this restriction on marketing that the decline in exports is due. Under the quota system as controlled in Fiji, it is possible to safeguard the interests of the Fijians who have, for many years past, been the principal growers of bananas for export. It is significant to note that for the past three years Fijian exports have varied as follows :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
1931	75·9
1932	64·3
1933	78·1

There is little doubt that, but for the introduction of the quota system, the Fijians would have been driven to a large extent from the trade in which they have been the principal producers for many years.

Average prices paid to growers at packing stations have varied as follows during the past three years :—

							<i>Per Case.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	4s. 4d.
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 3d.
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 8d.

Prices on the New Zealand market showed some appreciation over those for the previous year and there is no doubt that this is due principally to the measures of restriction agreed on by the supplying territories and the New Zealand Government. The average gross price realized in New Zealand increased from 10s. 10d. per case in 1932 to 13s. 11d. per case in 1933.

Although under the Ottawa Agreement Fiji is permitted to export 40,000 centals of bananas to Australia at a reduced duty of 2s. 6d. per cental, the market was not found to be profitable as charges, such as primage and sales tax, considerably increased the taxation on shipments to the Commonwealth. As a consequence during the year exports totalled only 20,542 cases, whereas the total quantity admissible at the reduced tariff charge is approximately 50,000 cases. The Director of Agriculture made inquiry into the marketing conditions in Australia during the year and towards the end of the year His Excellency the Governor left Fiji with a view to discussing with the Commonwealth Authorities the charges levied on Fiji bananas.

No shipments were made to Canada during the year owing to the lack of suitable fruit. Arrangements have been made by the Department of Agriculture for the cultivation of bananas on specially selected land for further trials of this market.

Copra.

Exports of copra during the year amounted to 22,597 tons, compared with 15,076 tons in 1932. The market showed a serious decline during the year, the opening price of £10 at ports of export in Fiji at the beginning of the year declining to £4 at the close of the year. Accurate figures of the quantity of copra produced by Fijians are not available, but it is generally accepted that 50 per cent. of the copra production of the Colony is produced from native sources. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of distress amongst the European and half-caste coconut planters in the Colony, and in October the Government appointed a Special Committee to consider and report on the best means of assisting the industry. The Committee had not completed their investigations by the end of the year.

The operations of the Coconut Committee were continued during the year and introduction of parasites of the leaf-mining beetle and of the coconut spathe borer were made from Java. Breeding and

liberation operations in Fiji have been attended with success and it is anticipated that the insects concerned will establish themselves in the Colony.

Rice.

The year 1933 may be looked upon as marking the turning point of the rice industry in Fiji as Government notified growers that it would not purchase paddy after the 1933 season and the Government mill would cease operations when existing stocks had been disposed of. It was considered that the purchase of paddy and milling of rice by Government had achieved its object by establishing within 12 years, a permanent producing and milling industry of such proportions as to render importations of rice unnecessary under normal conditions.

362 tons of paddy only were purchased on behalf of the Government mill despite the fact that total production was probably the equal of the 1932 crop when 1,672 tons were purchased. The remainder of the crop was handled by privately owned "hullers."

Thirty-three power driven "hullers" owned by private persons, and having each a capacity of approximately two tons of cleaned rice per working day of ten hours, have been established in the Colony and five more are expected to be in use by the 1934 season.

Only 280 tons of rice were imported in 1933 and this was not economically necessary.

Climatic conditions throughout the year were distinctly favourable. As formerly, almost all of the paddy produced is grown by Indians, but the amount produced by Fijians is steadily increasing, as is also the consumption of rice by that race.

Cotton.

Owing to the depressed state of the world's market only sufficient seed was planted to provide fresh seed for planting in 1934 should conditions warrant.

Weather conditions were most unsatisfactory as regards this crop. Lack of rain at planting time delayed the planting and when late rains arrived young plants were either washed out or flooded. Drought conditions prevailed from April to September.

The whole of the seed cotton purchased in 1933 was procured from only 14 growers. The quantity produced was 849 lb. Sea Island and 10,116 lb. Back Cross. Seven bales of the Back Cross were shipped to England for large scale spinning tests. In November-December, 1933 (i.e. the planting season for 1934 crop), Government was not able to guarantee 2d. per lb. for "A" grade; consequently it is likely that the 1934 crop will be a small one. Should the American acreage curtailment plan be successful with a

consequent rise in world prices and the spinning tests of the Back Cross variety prove satisfactory, it is anticipated that planting in 1934 should warrant the expectation of a big crop again in 1935.

Citrus.

The progress of the citrus industry during the year under review has been satisfactory. 7,379 cases of oranges and mandarins were exported almost wholly to New Zealand. This shows a large increase on previous years. Preparation for market consisting of colouring, grading, wrapping, and packing was carried out by the Department of Agriculture at the expense of the shippers. The bulk of exports consists of oranges and mandarins and a small quantity of limes. Grapefruit of excellent quality are offered on the local market and will be available for export in the near future.

Although some few acres of citrus groves on commercial lines are established, practically all of the fruit exported has been obtained from trees growing haphazardly about native villages. Every effort is being made by the Department of Agriculture to encourage planting of properly laid out groves with budded stocks of tried and selected varieties. As these new groves come into bearing control and progress of the industry will become increasingly easier.

Subsidiary Crops.

Mauritius Bean (*Stizolobium atterimum*).—Formerly large quantities of this bean were produced and exported to Queensland for use as a green manure crop. This trade has declined of late, owing to the use by Queensland farmers of other leguminous plants for the purpose.

1,201 cwt. were sampled and tested for germination and freedom from foreign matter prior to shipment.

Rice Bean (*Phaseolus calcaratus*) and *Cow Pea* (*Vigna catieng*).—These are used fairly extensively in the sugar districts in Fiji, as well as Mauritius bean, as green manure crops.

Kumalas (*Sweet potatoes*).—3,471 cwt. were exported during the year mainly to New Zealand. Large quantities of this vegetable are grown and it forms one of the main articles of native diet during the season. The kumalas for export are grown mainly by Chinese. Rigid inspection prior to export has greatly improved the quality and has reduced rejections for weevil infection, in New Zealand, to a minimum.

Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Melons and Pumpkins.—These products are exported to New Zealand in small quantities, inspecting, grading and packing being carried out under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Quality is improving and there should be a larger market for these products when conditions improve in the Dominion. Chinese are again the main producers for export.

Ginger.—Ginger of excellent quality is grown and exported in the green state in small quantities.

Coconuts.—Owing to low price of copra some attention was given to the market for whole husked coconuts, of which 251,330 nuts were exported during the year. Enquiries which may eventually lead to the development of minor industries connected with coconuts, were made with regard to the production of charcoal from coconut shell and desiccated coconut from the "meat".

A small quantity of coconut meal is manufactured locally as a by-product of the soap works and is used as a stock food.

Granadilla: Pawpaw and Avocado Pear.—These and allied fruits attain to perfection in the Colony. Very small quantities have been exported from time to time.

Maize.—During the last five years the area under maize has decreased considerably. Formerly the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, alone purchased 50,000 to 60,000 bushels per annum while their consumption now is not above a few thousand bushels. This is due in part to the increased use of tractors, but mainly to the change from plantation methods of production of cane to production by individual tenant farmers. The crop grows very well on alluvial flats and 50-60 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Storage of the grain has been difficult unless treated by a mechanical drier and stored in sealed tanks. Export of maize in the past has not proved profitable. Further consideration is being given to the possibility of manufacturing maize flour and encouraging its use among the Indian population so as to reduce the large quantity of wheaten flour and sharps imported.

Tobacco.—This appears to do well in all portions of the Colony. Many types are grown but with a preponderance of poor sorts suitable only for the manufacture of "trade" twist which, however, suits the natives' taste. Much experimental work remains to be done in selecting a few good varieties to displace the large number of mixed types at present being cultivated. Selection work is proceeding at the Cotton Experimental Station.

Kava: (Piper methysticum).—Although no figures are available, large quantities of the dried root of this plant are produced. It forms a remunerative "money" crop to many Indians, Chinese and Fijians near Suva. The root when ground is mascerated with water to form the native "grog" (*Yagona*) common to most Pacific Islands.

Potatoes.—During the last few years increasing quantities of potatoes have been grown along the Singatoka Valley. These are of excellent quality, but it has not been possible to keep "seed" from harvest to next planting and new "seed" has to be imported each year at considerable cost.

Native Food-stuffs.—Taro, cassava, yams, breadfruit, kumalas, vundi or plantain, bananas and coconuts in one form or another and according to season, form the basis of the vegetable diet of the native Fijians. These goods are produced in considerable quantities in gardens adjacent to villages. Production was sufficient for the needs of the people during the year under review.

Within the last few years Chinese have gone into the production of these vegetables for sale to natives and others in and around Suva township.

Indian Food-stuffs.—Rice, peas, beans, lentils, maize, bringall, gourd, chillies, coriander, tamarind, turmeric, groundnuts, mango, guava, melons, potatoes, escholots are all grown in Fiji by the Indians as well as many other food-stuffs of lesser importance. Large quantities are, however, imported, more particularly the spices for curry powder. It is hoped to encourage the Indians to grow and prepare more of these commodities themselves.

It is noticeable that the Indian population is tending to include more and more of the Fijians' food-stuffs in their diet as also is the Fijian developing a taste for Indian curry foods and rice.

European Vegetables.—Cabbage, beans, peas, lettuce, tomatoes, leeks, carrots, parsnips, radish, pumpkins, marrows. Quite a wide range of so-called European vegetables grow well in all parts of the Colony. Probably a great deal more care is required to raise them successfully than would be the case in more temperate zones. The production for sale is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese.

Live Stock.

Animal husbandry plays an important part in the lives of the inhabitants of Fiji. Few industries are conducted without the assistance in some measure of horses or bullocks for traction purposes. Cattle also are much used on coconut plantations to keep down undergrowth.

Since the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, has adopted the system of small tenant farmers, the use of tractors in agriculture has been largely superseded by horses or bullocks; each farmer having sufficient stock for agricultural purposes and to provide milk and ghee for his family.

There are approximately 12,000 horses in Fiji and over 60,000 head of cattle. The numbers of cattle could be greatly increased if it were not for the absence of suitable markets for the disposal of beef stock, present consumption being limited to the requirements of local butchers, which are not great. Goats are a popular sideline amongst Indian farmers and there are approximately 20,000 of these animals in the country. Sheep do not do well and the number of these animals remains in the vicinity of 1,000 head.

1,695 sheep were imported during the year for slaughtering purposes.

Pigs.

A number of modern piggeries are established in the Colony. Those at the sugar mill centres are owned and managed by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and supply pork to their own butcheries. That owned by the Fiji Pastoral Company, Limited, is run as a sideline to their dairying enterprise and supplies pork to the Suva butcheries. The demand for pork is limited to the European and Fijian population.

Many wild pigs are found in the bush and are likely to become a serious pest in some parts.

The importation of pigs during the year amounted to 250.

Dairying.

The three butter factories in the Colony continued to operate independently till June, when the Government controlled Tailevu Dairy Scheme was merged with the Rewa Co-operative Dairy Company Limited. The factory was closed and all milk and cream from Tailevu handled and manufactured at the Rewa factory. This merger marks a satisfactory attainment of the original object of the Tailevu Scheme. The low price of butter fat which, in the case of the Tailevu undertaking, was reduced to 8d. per lb. until Government control ceased has continued to handicap suppliers in maintaining and developing their farms.

The protection by import duty of 4d. per lb. on Empire butter and 8d. per lb. on foreign butter remained in operation.

Production and export figures for the past five years are :—

			<i>Consumed locally.</i>	<i>Total exports.</i>	<i>Total production.</i>
			lb.	lb.	lb.
1929	...	...	312,246	79,968	392,214
1930	...	...	339,141	101,136	440,277
1931	...	...	309,511	180,544	490,055
1932	...	...	272,663	271,152	543,815
1933	...	...	338,631	205,744	544,375

Ghee.

17,920 lb. of butter (fat) were converted into ghee during the year. There are also large quantities of ghee, more or less pure, as well as that admittedly adulterated (mainly with coconut oil) manufactured by the Indians and disposed of among themselves.

Milk for Human Consumption.

This constitutes no small portion of the dairying industry. At the various sugar mill centres dairies are owned and operated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, to provide cheap, reasonably pure, milk. At other country centres private dairies

or individuals supply the needs of the community. Suva and its environs is well cared for as to milk supply and the distribution thereof.

A compulsory tuberculin test is applied to all registered dairy herds in the Suva district and a few registered herds outside this area are voluntarily subjected to the test. Regular visits of inspection are made by Veterinary Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to registered dairies.

During the year one of the dairy companies instituted the distribution of pasteurised milk in sealed bottles. This modern hygienic method of milk handling has many desirable features especially in a tropical town such as Suva.

Poultry.

Fowls and ducks are found in all parts of the Colony and turkeys do well in certain parts. The best strains of pure bred Orpington, Leghorn, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Game have been imported from time to time and maintained. There are a number of commercial poultry farms, but a fair portion of the local supply comes from small Indian farmers whose stock is mostly of the "barn-yard" type. The price of eggs ranged from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per dozen wholesale.

Table birds are not bred as such, but a large number of fowls, ducks and a limited number of turkeys are disposed of for consumption. Prices for live birds are : fowls 3s. 6d. to 5s. and ducks 5s. to 6s. each.

Agricultural Instruction to Fijians and Indians.

This phase of agricultural education is controlled by the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which consists of the heads of the Agricultural, Education, Native and Indian Departments and a representative of the Methodist Mission. For the purpose of this description it may be divided into two main spheres, namely primary instruction and adult instruction.

Primary Instruction.

The work under this heading may be briefly described as the operation of the agricultural bias which it is intended to give to certain portions of the curriculum of existing schools. This training is more or less confined to nature study lessons and work in school gardens. Its widespread application is handicapped by want of sufficient qualified instructors, but some centres have made excellent progress. This course is pursued not only at the primary schools, but also at the more advanced Queen Victoria School and the Teachers Training College. The Methodist Mission Agricultural Colleges at Navuso goes a step further in specializing in agriculture,

and the training of students at the Government Experimental Stations further still. It is from the last-named institutions that recruits are selected for employment as Native Field Instructors of the Agricultural Department for work mainly amongst the adult population.

Adult Instruction.

As an organized scheme this has been practically confined to the Fijian section of the population, but advice has been freely given to Indians who seek assistance. The Indian agricultural community is far ahead of the Fijian in modern agricultural practice. The majority of the Indians are engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane and since the adoption of the tenant farmer system by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, the individual comes under the direct supervision of the trained officers of that company. In these circumstances Government's restricted financial resources have been directed towards lifting the more backward Fijian to a comparative equality with the Indian in agricultural practice.

The training at the Navuso Experimental Station of selected Fijian youths was continued during the year. Those who qualified as efficient were drafted into the country districts for service under the senior native assistants who, in turn, are supervised by the European staff of the Department of Agriculture. Their duties include the encouragement and supervision of the planting and care of export crops grown in their areas, the selection of land and planting material, advice and assistance in the training of pupils in agricultural methods at the schools, the maintenance of adequate food gardens and instruction in the handling and packing of export products. They also act as advisers to the village agricultural clubs where these exist. A club is formed by the men of a village having a chairman and secretary-treasurer. The cultivation and marketing of their products is carried out on the lines of a co-operative society. A number of these clubs are operating satisfactorily in the Wainimala and Waindina areas. It is expected that more will be formed during the forthcoming year.

The field instructional training of adults which has been undertaken in the Provinces of Nandroga and Tholo West was continued. In spite of adverse weather conditions results were satisfactory, the total value of produce sold from the different centres amounting to £290 6s. 9d. The cost of seed supplied was deducted and £44 6s. 7d. was retained towards the repayment of an advance made by the Government for the purchase of implements. It is proposed again to modify the scheme in 1934 and to restrict activities to two main centres. This modification is necessitated by the difficulties of control over a number of widely-scattered areas. The men, numbering 34, who have completed their training will now strike out for themselves. A small committee consisting of the District Commissioner, Agricultural Officer in charge of

the scheme, his assistant the Mbuli and one man from each district, has been appointed to organize and encourage these men and to maintain discipline.

Lands and Survey.

LAND.

Prior to the British occupation of Fiji, European settlers had acquired large areas of land from the native Chiefs, and, after the Deed of Cession, Crown grants for land, on claims substantiated before the Lands Commission, were issued. In this manner 414,615 acres were alienated.

By the year 1912, Crown grants for a further area of 20,184 acres of land purchased from the natives had been issued, but in that year the sale of native lands, except to the Government for specific purposes, was prohibited.

The standard tenure of land is leasehold up to 99 years for leases for agricultural purposes, 75 years for building purposes, and 21 years with option of renewal for a further period of 21 years, subject to re-assessment of the rental, for leases for pastoral purposes. The rent for an agricultural leasehold for the maximum period of 99 years is subject to re-assessment in the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years, or in the thirtieth and sixtieth years in the case of a lease for less than the maximum period. In leases for building purposes the rent is subject to re-assessment in the twenty-fifth and fiftieth years. In all cases the rent is subject to re-assessment, to a maximum not exceeding five per cent. of the unimproved capital value of the land. Lessees of expiring leaseholds of native-owned land are afforded a considerable measure of security of continuance of tenure by legislation which provides that, in the event of refusal of the native owners, without just cause, to surrender control of the land for renewal of an expiring lease, the Governor in Council may require the native owners to agree to renew the lease or to pay such amount of compensation as the Governor in Council may decide to be the reasonable value of the permanent and unexhausted improvements made on the leasehold by the lessee.

Leases of Crown lands are submitted as a rule to public auction, usually with an upset premium of £2, to cover the cost of advertising the auction sale. Leases of small areas applied for by Indians are exempt from sale by public auction. Instructions for survey are issued by the Crown Surveyor on payment of the survey fees by the lessee, who is then entitled to enter into occupation.

The rent of land in Fiji varies according to situation and quality. Pasturable lands vary from 1d. to 2s. per acre, coconut lands from 6d. to 5s., hill land from 6d. to 2s., banana, sugar-cane, rice, and maize land from 5s. to £1, the latter rental prevailing only in certain favoured localities in which supply and demand have resulted in that high rent.

The following statement shows the position as regards land alienated at the end of the year 1933 :—

<i>Nature of Title.</i>	<i>No. of Titles.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>In process of alienation.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total area of Colony.</i>
			<i>No. of Lots.</i>	<i>Estimated Area.</i>		
Freeholds	1,592	532,605	—	—	532,605	4,523,620
Leases of Crown Land	676	17,559	69	3,369	20,928	—
Leases of Native Land	7,647	303,872	282	14,396	318,268	—
Totals					871,801	4,523,620

Four hundred and twenty applications for leases of native lands aggregating 9,681 acres were received during the year. Of these 188 applications for 3,497 acres were approved and 137 applications for 4,229 acres were under consideration at the end of the year. Applications by Indians formed 84 per cent. of the total. Ninety-three applications for leases of Crown lands aggregated 2,387 acres. Of these 73 applications for 1,677 acres were approved and 13 applications for 102 acres were under consideration at the end of the year, the remainder having been declined or withdrawn.

SURVEY.

The survey staff of the Lands Department consists of six officers (one temporarily seconded to the Native Lands Commission), two of whom are necessarily almost continuously employed at headquarters. During 1933 the field staff were employed almost wholly on investigations and miscellaneous surveys including surveys of native leases, and no main traverse work was possible. Seven surveyors in private practice were employed under instructions from the Crown Surveyor on surveys for leases of native and Crown lands.

Three hundred and eleven plans of surveys by Government and private surveyors were examined and passed for issue of leases.

NATIVE LANDS COMMISSION.

The Native Lands Commission, which operates under the Native Lands Ordinance, No. 1 of 1905, is charged with the duty of ascertaining what lands in each province of the Colony are the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijian owners, and whether the ownership is by Mataqali (a tribal division) or by some other division or subdivision of the people.

The Commission consists of a European chairman, a European assistant, and three native Chiefs of high rank. The clerical staff is composed entirely of native officers, and the official language of the Commission is Fijian.

The members of the Commission are vested with powers to summon and examine on oath any persons who they think are able to give relevant evidence, and to require the attendance of all claimants to any land the title of which is being inquired into and of all persons likely to be interested in such land.

Any appeal against any decision of the Native Lands Commission, provided notice of appeal is lodged within 60 days of the announcement of the decision, is heard and determined by the Governor in Council, whose decision is final. If no notice of desire to appeal is given, the record of the decision is conclusive.

All lands recorded by the Commission as the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijians are surveyed by a staff of surveyors especially employed for the purpose. The cost of the survey is borne by the proprietary unit owning the land and is assessed on a scale prepared by the Crown Surveyor and approved by the Governor in Council. The law requires that the cost of survey shall be paid within six months after demand; but, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that any proprietary unit is unable to pay, the Governor is empowered to make such order as may seem fit and just.

The Commission in 1933 continued the preparation of supplementary registers containing the names of landowners of illegitimate birth in the Provinces of Tailevu, Naitasiri, Tholo, East, Tholo North, Ra, Mba, Lautoka, Nandi, Nandronga, and Koro.

Enquiries were commenced in the Province of Lau and were completed on the island of Moala.

Mining.

Renewed interest in prospecting for precious metals was occasioned by the discovery made in Tavua district of gold-bearing ore. Fifteen additional prospecting licences were approved and issued by the Mining Board in respect of areas in Tavua district during the first part of the year. It was then decided that consideration of applications for Prospecting Licences and Mining Rights, subsequently lodged, should be deferred pending the presentation to the Legislative Council of new mining legislation. Prospecting work has been vigorously conducted on several of the prospecting licence areas in Tavua district, more especially on those of the blocks on which outcrops of ore showed reasonable prospect of proving to be in payable quantities. Pending the passing of the new mining legislation, no mining leases have been approved.

for issue, although some mining has been permitted under special permits to export gold granted by the Governor in Council.

The Mount Kasi Mining Company continued mining and prospecting operations at Yanawai during the year with such encouraging results as to justify the installation of additional plant for treatment of the ore by improved methods. The quantity of fine gold exported during the year was 1,636 oz. from Yanawai and 202 oz. from the Tavua district.

Prospecting work has been done in other districts but so far without revealing any payable deposits.

A new draft Mining Ordinance and Regulations were transmitted in draft to the Colonial Office for consideration.

VII.—COMMERCE.

During 1933 an indication of returning prosperity was noted in the increase of the value of the Colony's imports, which amounted to £1,069,266 as compared with £857,346 in 1932, namely an increase of £211,920. The value of exports also increased by £26,565 from £1,698,964 in 1932 to £1,725,529. The total value of the trade of the Colony therefore increased to £2,794,795 or £238,485 higher than the previous year. The export figures for 1933, however, include the value of 2 shipments of gold coin valued at £111,540. The tonnage of sugar exported in 1933 was 17,466 tons less in quantity and £108,457 less in value than that exported in 1932, while the quantity and value of copra exported increased, in spite of the decrease in its commercial value per ton, from 15,076 tons valued at £170,240 in 1932 to 22,597 tons valued at £195,788 in 1933.

Values of imports, exports, total trade and visible trade balance for each of the past five years are set out in the following table :—

<i>Year ended 31st Dec.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Imports.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	1,468,609	1,775,998	3,244,607	307,389
1930 ...	1,219,184	1,484,526	2,703,710	265,342
1931 ...	929,514	1,000,187	1,929,701	70,673
1932 ...	857,346	1,698,964	2,556,310	841,618
1933 ...	1,069,266	1,725,529	2,794,795	656,263

In 1933 the total trade of the Colony was divided between the different countries as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>
	£	£	£	
United Kingdom ...	366,151	849,213	1,215,364	43·49
Australia ...	379,886	73,638	453,524	16·23
Canada ...	38,175	501,767	539,942	19·32
India ...	39,242	—	39,242	1·40
New Zealand ...	88,174	118,296	206,470	7·39
Dutch East Indies ...	18,794	2,260	21,054	·76
Japan ...	39,269	3,007	42,276	1·51
United States ...	42,431	28,576	71,007	2·54
Other British Possessions ...	16,715	23,659	40,374	1·45
Other Foreign Countries ...	18,821	122,197	141,018	5·04
	1,047,658	1,722,613	2,770,271	99·13
	—	2,916	2,916	·10
Ships' Stores ...	21,608	—	21,608	·77
Parcels Post ...				
Totals ...	£ 1,069,266	1,725,529	2,794,795	100·00

The following table shows how the trade was distributed during the past two years :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Imports.</i>		<i>Percentage of Exports.</i>		<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
United Kingdom ...	29·25	34·24	49·86	49·22	42·95	43·49
Other British Possessions.	57·03	52·58	45·74	41·57	49·53	45·79
Foreign Countries...	11·17	11·16	4·27	9·04	6·57	9·85
Parcels Post ...	2·55	2·02	—	—	·86	·77
Ships' Stores ...	—	—	·13	·17	·09	·10
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Imports.—The value of imports from the principal countries during the last five years was as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	418,570	373,694	258,171	250,748	366,151
Australia ...	543,963	449,845	372,284	317,046	379,886
Canada ...	84,822	60,076	40,134	25,675	38,175
India ...	69,222	43,239	32,622	33,944	39,242
New Zealand ...	140,418	102,339	81,470	100,255	88,174
Japan ...	23,576	17,135	23,909	29,814	39,269
Dutch East Indies ...	20,746	21,889	20,115	22,633	18,794
United States ...	121,441	86,224	51,789	25,937	42,431

The proportion of the total import trade done with these countries during the same period was as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>1929.</i>		<i>1930.</i>		<i>1931.</i>		<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>	
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	
United Kingdom ...	28.50		30.65		27.77		29.25		34.24	
Australia ...	37.04		36.90		40.05		36.98		35.53	
Canada ...	5.77		4.94		4.32		3.00		3.57	
India ...	4.03		3.55		3.51		3.96		3.67	
New Zealand ...	9.56		8.39		8.76		11.69		8.25	
Japan ...	1.60		1.45		2.57		3.48		3.67	
Dutch East Indies ...	1.41		1.80		2.16		2.64		1.76	
United States ...	8.20		7.06		5.57		3.03		3.97	

The principal articles imported from the above-mentioned countries during the last two years are as follows :—

From United Kingdom.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>	
		<i>Value.</i>		<i>Value.</i>	
		£		£	
Boots and shoes...	—	2,083		2,024	
Cement and lime	50,631 cwt.	5,503		5,274	
Drapery ...	—	83,051		87,614	
Drugs ...	—	6,406		6,729	
Hardware ...	—	19,769		32,158	
Iron, black, and steel, mild.	6,089 cwt.	3,255		3,478	
Iron, galvanized...	8,078 cwt.	5,577		11,343	
Machinery ...	—	9,311		20,437	
Manures ...	2,466 tons	13,778		19,914	
Matches, wood ...	38,350 gross	6,720		7,410	
Motor vehicles ...	40	4,285		10,547	
Oils ...	36,122 gall.	3,515		5,775	
Paints ...	81 tons	3,609		6,129	
Salt ...	14,902 cwt.	2,558		2,295	
Spirits ...	12,256 gall.	13,015		14,152	
Stationery ...	—	4,347		3,981	
Tobacco ...	15,153 lb.	4,473		6,429	
Toys and Fancy Goods.	—	10,149		11,960	
Other articles ...	—	49,344		108,502	
		£250,748		£366,151	

From Australia.

Article.	1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bags and sacks ...	51,419 doz.	22,168	113,949 doz.	35,036
Beer ...	31,536 gall.	6,359	41,735 gall.	7,563
Biscuits, fancy ...	96,570 lb.	4,560	117,527 lb.	5,003
Confectionery ...	64,314 lb.	2,382	76,124 lb.	3,459
Coal ...	15,203 tons	17,134	20,523 tons	14,517
Cordage and rope ...	1,734 cwt.	4,215	1,452 cwt.	3,561
Drapery ...	—	6,761	—	4,706
Drugs ...	—	6,566	—	5,312
Flour, sharps	14,547,207 lb.	53,229	15,423,617 lb.	54,436
and pollard.				
Fruits and vegetable, fresh.	10,331 cwt.	4,324	26,204 cwt.	6,509
Grease ...	3,283 cwt.	2,622	2,524 cwt.	2,065
Hardware ...	—	24,356	—	31,275
Machinery ...	—	17,606	—	35,342
Meats ...	180,780 lb.	4,749	170,063 lb.	3,945
Oils ...	55,590 gall.	7,234	269,296 gall.	14,721
Paints ...	56 tons	3,566	58 tons	3,135
Photographs and films ...	—	6,555	1,450,484 ft.	12,578
Rice ...	10,805 cwt.	5,080	3,713 cwt.	1,958
Spirits ...	2,621 gall.	3,065	3,190 gall.	3,131
Tea ...	141,008 lb.	5,977	125,756 lb.	7,792
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.	64,956 lb.	20,578	78,211 lb.	23,461
Other articles ...	—	53,273	—	98,251
Total ...		£317,046		£379,886

From Canada.

Fish ...	492,168 lb.	9,785	624,516 lb.	13,177
Timber ...	872,224 sup. ft.	4,219	2,213,686 sup. ft.	11,822
Tyres and tubes...	—	3,829	—	4,204
Other articles ...	—	8,342	—	8,972
Total ...		£25,675		£38,175

From India.

Bags and sacks ...	18,125 doz.	4,710	27,206 doz.	7,062
Dhall ...	9,133 cwt.	5,275	11,632 cwt.	6,529
Drapery ...	—	3,068	—	4,189
Ghee and ghee substitutes.	295,532 lb.	5,853	328,603 lb.	6,213
Oil, mustard ...	55,303 gall.	7,374	57,412 gall.	7,591
Other articles ...	—	7,634	—	7,658
Total ...		£33,944		£39,242

From New Zealand.

Article.	1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bacon and hams	63,115 lb.	2,791	62,503 lb.	2,694
Bags and sacks ...	59,693 doz.	16,183	9,924 doz.	2,280
Drapery ...	—	2,390	—	3,708
Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	19,217 cwt.	7,584	19,195 cwt.	5,073
Grease and tallow	4,737 cwt.	4,599	3,040 cwt.	2,781
Manure ...	19,450 cwt.	4,150	24,986 cwt.	4,619
Meat ...	203,782 lb.	5,317	245,126 lb.	5,817
Photographs and films.	—	22,888	2,325,283 ft.	21,935
Soap, plain ...	363,006 lb.	2,878	224,267 lb.	1,898
Sugar ...	384,763 lb.	2,472	330,476 lb.	2,198
Tea ...	56,293 lb.	5,459	64,892 lb.	5,934
Other articles ...	—	23,544	—	29,237
TOTAL ...		£100,255		£88,174

From Japan.

Drapery ...	—	26,230	—	34,535
Other articles ...	—	3,584	—	4,734
TOTAL ...		£29,814		£39,269

From Dutch East Indies.

Oil, crude ...	254,506 gall.	1,629	247,390 gall.	2,608
Kerosene ...	109,797 gall.	3,608	164,855 gall.	5,747
Motor fuel ...	347,759 gall.	17,386	268,391 gall.	10,439
Other articles ...	—	10	—	—
TOTAL ...		£22,633		£18,794

From United States of America.

Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	3,897 cwt.	2,028	1,487 cwt.	1,054
Hardware ...	—	2,370	—	3,975
Oils—Kerosene ...	83,635 gall.	3,683	219,106 gall.	9,176
Motor fuel	260,308 gall.	8,917	724,061 gall.	16,373
Other ...	46,571 gall.	2,608	157,834 gall.	2,807
Machinery, agricultural.	—	940	—	1,732
Other articles ...	—	5,391	—	7,314
TOTAL ...		£25,937		£42,431

Exports.—The exports of the principal products of the Colony for the past five years were as follows :—

	1929.		1930.		1931		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar ...	72,275	881,263	90,979	853,833	67,937	624,310	131,302	1,280,239	113,886	1,180,782
Copra ...	33,226	563,978	23,882	369,524	16,917	177,786	15,076	170,240	22,597	195,788
Molasses ...	9,845	9,845	12,337	12,337	9,019	9,019	9,448	9,448	12,937	12,937
Bananas ...	384,858	107,280	169,044	57,178	194,875	57,368	340,968	67,237	326,422	69,243
Biscuits ...	373,793	9,507	338,892	8,456	149,630	3,325	133,266	3,135	84,654	1,919
Butter ...	714	5,747	903	6,496	1,612	7,519	2,421	11,299	1,837	7,504
Cotton ...	49,115	3,348	127,077	6,727	78,932	1,146	101,997	5,100	34,870	2,300
Vegetables ...	11,108	7,444	8,568	5,459	9,925	4,988	5,892	1,875	3,045	1,228
Pines, canned	128,210	2,276	306,913	6,593	297,301	5,961	621,036	8,095	380,711	5,582
Pines, fresh	6,170	1,848	7,633	2,296	5,607	1,510	1,776	668	2,684	1,007
Trocas shell	192	11,476	193	11,209	183	7,371	266	12,125	365	19,945

Imports.

During the year under review Australia maintained her place as the largest exporter to Fiji while the United Kingdom was again second.

The imports to Fiji from Australia consisted principally of flour and sharps, other foodstuffs, and coal. There is also a large re-export trade of produce from Australia. The position of New Zealand in regard to exports to Fiji is practically the same as that of Australia except that flour and sharps do not figure in her exports.

The classes of imports from the United Kingdom continued to be practically the same as those in previous years, viz. : all classes of machinery and drapery, iron and steel, oil stores, manure, matches, cement and motor vehicles.

Canada's chief exports to Fiji were fish, timber, motor vehicles, and rubber tyres and tubes, while power, illuminating and lubricating oils were imported chiefly from the United States of America and Dutch East Indies.

In 1933 there was another large increase in the value of goods imported from Japan, the main item being drapery of all classes.

The value and quantity of imports in 1933 compared very favourably with those of 1932 though the method of assessing the value of goods (i.e. in Fiji currency) which came into force on the 4th November, 1932, gives, owing to the difference in the rates of exchange, a higher value for goods from United Kingdom and a lower one for goods from Australia and New Zealand.

At the October Session of the Legislative Council the customs tariff for imports was generally revised and in many instances the rates increased to afford greater protection to goods of Empire and local manufacture.

Exports.

The four main exports in 1933 were sugar, copra, bananas and trocas shell. As has been previously mentioned, the value and quantity of sugar exported decreased while there was an increase in the value and quantity of copra exported.

Bananas although showing a decrease in quantity showed an increase of £2,006 in the value exported, while exports of trocas shell increased by 99 tons valued at £7,820. This increase in the exports of trocas shell is doubtless due to the fact that the low prices obtaining for copra are causing the natives to seek some other method of augmenting their incomes. The export figure for butter

showed a decrease as compared with the 1930 figure by 544 tons, valued at \$2,715, but this may be accounted for by increased coal consumption.

The United Kingdom and Canada took by far the greater part of the sheep exported. The bulk of the export was absorbed by various European countries. The wool clip was shipped to Europe, Australia, and Japan. Carcases were exported mainly to New Zealand although Australia took a few carcases valued at \$11,886.

The result of a certain amount of the export trade in carcases with Australia is one of the results of the Ottawa Agreement, under which the Commonwealth Government now permits the importation annually of 4,000 carcases of Friesian breed at a special rate of duty.

In general there was a slight increase in the exports of the major products of the Colony, notwithstanding due to the low prices of eggs which have forced producers to turn their attention to other products.

The following table shows quantity and value of twelve of the major products of the Colony exported during the last five years:—

Suggestions for the development of trade with the United Kingdom and the Empire generally.

The Customs tariff for imports was generally revised at the October session of the Legislative Council, and the preference granted to Empire goods and protection afforded to locally manufactured goods increased in certain instances. The proportion of imports from the United Kingdom relative to the total import trade with all countries increased from 29.25 per cent. in 1932 to 34.24 per cent. in 1933. The greatest import trade was with Australia, corresponding figures being 36.95 in 1932 and 35.53 in 1933. Trade with the United Kingdom is being stimulated by the fact that cargo vessels sail direct from London to Fiji via Panama on an average once every six weeks during the year.

The differences in prevailing exchange rates between Fiji, and the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand influenced to a certain extent trade with these countries. Fiji currency has now been stabilized at the rate £100 (sterling) equals £111 (Fiji currency). In spite of import duty preference of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* in favour of Empire manufactured cotton goods and other textiles, the value of Japanese drapery which was imported during the year, and generally sold retail at a price below similar goods of Empire manufacture, increased from £26,230 in 1932 to £34,535.

The local sugar industry benefited from the preferences granted by the Imperial Government on Empire sugar imported into the United Kingdom, and the price paid for sugar cane was maintained. While the coconut planters suffered as a result of the fall in the price of copra, the community connected with the sugar industry lived in a state of comparative prosperity and spent freely.

Although no further action was taken to follow up the successful experimental shipments of bananas to Canada, special areas have been planted up and cultivated by the Department of Agriculture with a view to obtaining in due course a supply of the best possible grade of fruit for future shipments.

The export of citrus fruits, viz., oranges, mandarines and limes, to New Zealand increased during the year. In return a quantity of cold climate fruits and vegetables, viz., apples, pears, plums, pumpkins and swedes were imported from the neighbouring Dominions, and from California.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour of Fijians.

No change has been made during the year in the conditions governing the employment of labourers under contract of service, except that following the fall in the price of copra, the wages of labourers employed on coconut plantations have fallen, on many

plantations, from £12 to £10 per annum. Agricultural labourers may be employed under contracts for a period not exceeding twelve months. Every contract for a period exceeding one month must be made before a District Commissioner who may withhold his consent if the contract appears unreasonable or inequitable. The hours of labour are nine a day, from Monday to Friday, and five on Saturday, making a working week of 50 hours. When additional hours are worked by the labourers they are either paid overtime or given time off to compensate for their additional work. The cost of bringing labourers to an estate and returning them to their villages is borne by the employer. Adequate safeguards are provided by law for the proper housing and treatment of labourers and employers are required to provide medical care in cases of sickness.

All recruitment of labour is entirely voluntary. As each Fijian is a member of a land-owning unit and has the right to use a portion of the tribal lands he is capable of supporting himself and his family from the products of his lands. There is, therefore, no necessity for him to work for wages, and generally speaking he only does so in order to gain money for some specific object. The majority of Fijians do support themselves from the products of their lands, and those who elect to work under contract of service usually return to their villages on completion of the contract. There is, therefore, no labouring class of Fijians dependent for their subsistence solely upon the wages they earn. The constant change in the personnel of the labourers obviates any serious interference with the native social system and prevents the growth of a class of Fijians divorced from tribal associations and dependent for their livelihood on the economic condition of the labour market. These conditions provide probably the most effective safeguard for the proper treatment of labourers under contract of service.

The employment of casual labourers is mostly confined to the ports of Suva, Lautoka, and Levuka. The men are employed chiefly in the loading and unloading of cargo vessels and many of them return to their villages after the work of each ship is completed. A large number of these labourers are drawn from the native villages in the vicinity of the ports and as their personnel is constantly changing they do not form a class of casual labourers. A limited number of Fijians are employed in the commercial houses and a certain proportion of these remain more or less permanently in the commercial centres. There is, however, nothing to prevent them from returning to their villages and resuming their place in the native social system if they so desire. The number of Fijians employed as carpenters, boat-builders, marine engineers, and firemen is comparatively small. Their employment as skilled workers is limited, not only by the demand for such work but by their ability to compete with members of other races. Most of the small inter-insular sailing vessels are manned by Fijians under the

charge of certified native masters. Few, if any, of these men work under contract of service. The conditions of labour vary according to the size of the vessel and the particular work in which it is employed, and they are in all cases a matter of agreement between the owner and the crew. This type of work is popular with the Filipinos and the wages they earn are sufficient for the support of themselves and their dependants.

The work being performed on the trans-island road in 1933 provided a considerable amount of employment for the Filipinos living in the provinces through which the road passed, and it is as hoped will be the case. There are further road developments in 1934 in other parts of Mindanao, and further considerable numbers of Filipinos will obtain a convenient means of paying their taxes and prices, a matter of some difficulty in these times of general economic depression.

The wages paid for the various classes of labour are a matter of agreement between the employer and the worker. No scale of wages is laid down by law but in all contracts of service exceeding one month the District Commissioner may decline to register the agreement if the terms offered are unreasonable. Statistics concerning the current rate of wages are given elsewhere.

Labour and Wages of Indians.

There was no marked alteration in labour conditions, or in the rate of wages, which tended to remain at the levels of Rs. 50 per day in Sulu and Rs. per day elsewhere. Employment is to a large extent seasonal, particularly in the sugar districts where the maximum opportunities are afforded during the months when the mills are operating, but there is very little hardship during other periods because the majority of Indian labourers, having small holdings of their own, are not entirely dependent for their livelihood on their wage earnings.

Public Works Department Labour.

The total average number of labourers, skilled and unskilled, employed in the Public Works Department, including Road Boards, was 12,831. Of these, 514 were employed in Sulu District and 579 in the various country districts. The total of 514 for Sulu District is made up of 416 who were employed on the construction of the trans-island road and of 98 who were employed on other works in and around Sulu.

Approximately three-quarters of these workmen were engaged on road work, and, as has been the case in the past, Indians predominated on maintenance work, whereas the bulk of the labour employed on new construction work was Filipino.

Wages for unskilled labour ranged from Rs. per day in some of the country districts to Rs. 50. per day in Sulu.

No fixed rate is paid to skilled workmen, rates ranging from 14s. to 20s. a day according to the proficiency displayed. Half-castes are employed as boat-builders, house carpenters, blacksmiths, and fitters. This class of labour is gradually displacing the skilled European mechanic in the various trades enumerated above and the time is not far distant when Europeans will only be employed as foremen and in the higher grades.

The following figures give an idea of the wages paid to the various classes of workmen :—

Carpenters and joiners 3s. 6d. to 20s. a day depending on the degree of skill.

Boat-builders 8s. to 20s. Some skilled Fijians employed in the boatsheds are paid 3s. 9d. to 8s. a day.

Mechanics (including motor mechanics, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc.) up to 20s. a day. Apprentices (usually European and half-castes) 5s. rising to £2 12s. 6d. a week.

Painters (usually Indians) 3s. 6d. a day, leading hands up to 9s. a day, lorry and steam-roller drivers (mostly Europeans) 11s. to 18s. a day. The average wage is £4 10s. a week.

Road overseers (chiefly Europeans) £16 to £25 per month. Road gang sirdars (Indians) £4 10s. to £10 a month. Average £7 10s. a month.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department, and the conditions under which the labourers work, are practically identical with those obtaining outside the Department. The hours of work are 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week, and these hours are only departed from by the planters and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, whose employees work 9 hours a day or 54 hours a week.

There are no records kept by the Public Works Department of the cost of living of the different classes of labourers employed. In any case, there is no single standard of living which could be taken as applicable to all classes, as there are at least four categories, each with a distinct standard. Again, the standards vary within each group and any generalization would be of little value.

Cost of Living.

The tariff in hotels varies from 10s. to 17s. 6d. a day, or from £9 to £15 a month, except at the Grand Pacific Hotel where the monthly rate is £22 10s. Boarding-house terms average about £9 a month.

In Suva and Levuka the rent of houses varies from £5 to £8 a month unfurnished, and £8 to £10 furnished. Furnished houses are very scarce and usually are only available for limited periods while the owners are absent from the Colony on holiday. In country districts houses are almost unprocureable.

The usual number of servants employed is between one and three, comprising a cook-general, cook and house-boy, and cook, house-boy and a garden-boy or nurse-girl.

Cooks earn £5 to £6 per month and food. Others, £2 to £4 per month and food.

Indians are usually employed as domestic servants. Fijian servants are cheaper, but less efficient. White servants are very rarely employed, except as children's nurses.

A family of four persons would find little margin for the provision of education for their children or for an occasional holiday in a cooler country, on a gross income of less than £500 a year.

In Suva, a single man could live, though with little margin for emergencies, on £200 a year. In country districts, if quarters were provided, he could live on slightly less.

European artisans tend to be employed only on fairly responsible work, and are usually men who keep up a fairly high standard of living. Since they are unlikely to have any privileges in the shape of free housing, it is unlikely that a married man could manage on less than £250 to £300 a year.

Average cost of foodstuffs in common use.

Butter	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	3d. per lb.
Milk	...	...	6d. per quart.
Cheese	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Fresh beef	...	...	10d. per lb.
Mutton	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Pork	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	3d. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Sugar, white	...	...	3d. per lb.
Sugar, brown	...	...	2d. per lb.
Salt	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	1s. 8d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	14s. per cwt.
Preserved meats	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	3d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	2½d. per lb.

Education.—Primary education can be obtained in Levuka, and primary and secondary education in Suva in Government schools. Tuition fees are as follows:—

	<i>Children of Ratepayers.</i>	<i>Children of Non-Ratepayers.</i>
Primary	Free	£2 2 0 a year.
Secondary	£6 0 0 a year	£7 10 0 a year

A charge of £50 a year is made for boarding in the hostels attached to the Suva Grammar Schools.

For higher education and for health purposes many Europeans send their children to Australia or New Zealand. The average cost of education in these circumstances is about £150 a year.

Medical Fees.—The usual fee charged by a private medical practitioner is 10s. 6d. a visit. The fees charged in Government hospitals are 6s. a day for the public wards, and 10s. 6d. a day for private wards. Operation fees in these hospitals range from £1 1s. to £10 10s. Medicines and medical appliances are expensive.

Sports and Social Clubs.—Entrance fees to social clubs range from £2 2s. to £10 10s. and yearly subscriptions from £2 2s. to £4 4s. The entrance fees for tennis, golf, and cricket clubs are from £1 1s. to £2 2s., and the yearly subscription fees £1 1s. to £3 3s.

Holidays.—For health reasons it is advisable that Europeans should periodically visit countries which have a more temperate climate. The average return passage rates are as follows:

New Zealand	...	...	...	£12 to £25
Australia	...	...	...	£25 to £50
England	...	...	...	£87 10s. to £159 10s.

A special cabin-class return passage to England is quoted at £119 16s.

It is difficult to give an accurate indication of the actual cost of living of Fijian and Indian labourers, of whom only a small number are dependent on their wages. In very many cases these labourers live in their own houses and cultivate small plots of land which enable them to grow a portion of their food supplies. It is also the common practice for Indian labourers to grow and husk their own rice. In these ways they materially reduce their actual living costs. All Fijian labourers are landowners and are under no economic necessity to work for wages, as they can return and live on their own lands whenever they so desire. All Fijians and Indians receive free medical treatment at all Government hospitals. Agricultural and other labourers employed under contract of service are provided with food, lodging, and medical care. In general, the wages paid to Fijians and Indians, who live largely upon locally produced foodstuffs, are more than sufficient to meet their needs.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Historical.

Native education owes its origin to missionary enterprise, which commenced with the arrival of the Methodist Mission in 1835. The Roman Catholic Mission followed in 1844, the Anglican Mission in 1870, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in 1889.

On their own initiative the early Methodist missionaries established schools throughout the Colony, reduced the language to writing, produced a Fijian-English dictionary, and printed a translation of the New Testament. Primary education is still largely under the influence of the various Missions.

An important step forward in the educational policy of the Colony took place in 1916, when an Education Bill was passed creating a Department of Education and a Board of Education. The latter was given power to register and classify schools and teachers and to regulate a system of grants-in-aid.

In 1926 an Education Commission was appointed to enquire into the education system and advise as to the steps to be taken to effect an improvement in the methods of and facilities provided for the education of the various races in the Colony. Following the recommendations of this Commission, the Department of Education was strengthened by the appointment of a Director of Education, an Assistant Director, and two Inspectors of Schools. The Education Ordinance of 1916 was repealed and Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 substituted. This Ordinance reconstituted the Board of Education and gave it greater control over the registration and classification of schools and teachers, the instruction to be given, the standards of attainment to be maintained, and the qualifications and number of teachers required for various grades of schools.

The value of practical education was recognized by making eligibility for registration and for grants-in-aid dependent on satisfactory instruction being given in agriculture or manual work for boys and domestic crafts for girls.

At the end of September, 1933, there were 360 schools having a roll of 21,159 pupils, with an average attendance of about 80 per cent.

European Education.

There are thirteen schools which enrol Europeans: three are maintained wholly by Government, five by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at the sugar centres, three by the Roman Catholic Mission, and two by local committees. Primary education is given in all these schools, while in addition secondary tuition is available in Suva at the Grammar Schools, St. Joseph's Convent and St. Felix College, pupils being prepared for the New Zealand Public Service and the Cambridge Local Examinations. Manual instruction for boys and cookery for girls are included in the curriculum. At the Convent and the Girls' Grammar School an alternative commercial course may be taken which includes book-keeping, shorthand, and commercial practice. In 1933 St. Joseph's Convent presented ten candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations; six passed. The Boys' Grammar

School presented two candidates for the New Zealand Intermediate Examination, both of whom passed, and five for the University Entrance Examination, four of whom passed.

European children in isolated parts of the Colony may be enrolled in the Government correspondence classes which are organized to enable a pupil taking the course to pass into an appropriate class in one of the Grammar Schools without loss of time. These classes are conducted by a former Head Mistress of the Girls' Grammar School and are of great value to children in outlying country districts. Forty-six pupils are enrolled.

Under a scheme of co-operation between the Education Department of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji the Grammar Schools in Suva and the Levuka Public School are staffed by trained certificated New Zealand teachers. The syllabus of instruction used is very similar to that used in New Zealand schools.

Three grades of European scholarships, tenable for three years, may be awarded by the Board of Education on the results of competitive examinations. The Local Junior Scholarships provide for free tuition at one of the Suva European schools and a monetary grant of £20 a year to country children under the age of 12 years. The Local Senior Scholarships, one for girls and one for boys under 14 years of age, provide free tuition in the secondary departments and a grant of £5 or £20, according to whether the scholar is or is not resident in Suva. The Fiji Scholarship, of an annual value of £120 and tenable for three years at an approved university or training institute in one of the neighbouring Dominions, is awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination of the University of New Zealand. For financial reasons no Fiji Scholarship was awarded this year.

Approximately half of the cost of European education in Government schools is met from general revenue and half from a special education rate levied in the municipalities on the unimproved value of rateable property. The children of ratepayers are exempt from the payment of fees in the primary departments, but they pay a fee of £6 a year if they are pupils in the secondary departments. The fees for children of non-ratepayers, are £2 2s. 0d. and £7 10s. 0d. a year in the primary and secondary departments respectively. There is a reduction of one-third when two or more members of a family attend school.

The Government maintains two hostels in Suva, one for girls and one for boys. The boarding fee is £50 a year with varying reductions for two, three, or more members of the same family. There are also hostels attached to St. Felix College and St. Joseph's Convent. In Levuka, hostels are maintained by the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Missions.

The children on the roll of these European schools number 444 girls and 486 boys. The net cost to Government in 1933 was £4,880 10s. 8d.

A private kindergarten school for pupils under six years of age has been established in Suva.

Fijian Education.

The population of Fiji, estimated at 193,000, is composed mainly of Fijians and Indians. Each race has its own schools. Village vernacular schools for Fijians have long been established by the various Missions and practically all the Fijians can read and write the vernacular. Many of these one-teacher schools are being grouped into district schools under the control of District Commissioners and staffed with trained certificated native teachers as they become available. The standard of instruction given is not high, but it is improving. In 1933, 108 Fijian and Rotuman primary schools received grants-in-aid amounting to £7,508 15s. 9d. The enrolment was 3,477 girls and 4,477 boys, with an average attendance of 85 per cent.

There are six Government provincial schools in which a primary course is given through the vernacular up to standard 3 and through English to standard 5. All these schools are residential. Every effort is made to encourage the practice of Fijian customs and ceremonies, and at least nine hours a week are devoted to instruction in practical agriculture and wood-work. The food gardens of each of these schools cover areas varying from ten to fifteen acres. One school is actively engaged in sugar-cane cultivation, another is developing a dairy herd, and a third has a banana project. The Fijians contribute £4,500 (approximately half the total cost) towards the maintenance of these six schools. Candidates for admission are selected by the local village chiefs, and places are allocated to the various provinces in proportion to their monetary contributions.

Queen Victoria Memorial School is a residential school for Fijians situated five miles from Suva. It is maintained by Government funds. The tuition fee amounts to £6 per pupil per annum. The course provided is an elementary one in which is included agriculture, animal husbandry and wood-work. Twenty-two acres of crops are in cultivation and the school maintains a dairy herd of 24 cows. The roll in 1933 was 84. Pupils are prepared for admission to the Government service, one of the Teachers Training Schools, the Central Medical School and to the Navuso Agricultural School. Many of its former pupils are successfully growing cane for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

The gross Government expenditure on Fijian primary education and teacher-training was approximately £21,046 9s. 3d. of which £6,937 19s. 10d. was recoverable through fees and provincial contributions.

Indian Education.

In 1933 there were 7 Government and 45 assisted schools for Indians, with a total roll of 3,003 boys and 1,027 girls. Many of these are two-teacher schools under the control of local committees, the members of which for the most part are uneducated and parochial. Each school was inspected during the year and there was evidence of progress which will be accelerated as qualified teachers become available. The medium of instruction in the lower classes is Hindustani. English is taught and tends to become the medium of instruction in the higher classes.

Indian boys may proceed from these schools to the Government Indian school at Natabua, which was established in 1919, where they may prepare for the Entrance Examination of the New Zealand University. The fee in the primary school is 10s. a year and in the secondary department £7 10s. a year. Provision has been made for boarders in a hostel, the fee being £24 a year.

In Suva there are two Roman Catholic schools for non-European children at which pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

A few years ago the instruction given in Indian schools was of a poor quality. Lack of experience on the part of managers, who were often illiterate, lack of qualified teachers, and the complete absence of school material and textbooks each contributed its quota to this undesirable state of affairs. But now that trained teachers are becoming available and managers are taking a keener interest in their duties, and a Hindi-English school journal is being published, the future looks more hopeful.

The net cost to Government of Indian education in 1933 was £10,024 2s. 10d. of which £5,471 2s. 6d. was distributed as grants-in-aid.

Professional and Technical Training.

There are four teacher-training institutions (three Mission and one Government), one medical school, two agricultural training institutions, and two Mission schools for joinery.

Training of Teachers.—The earlier missionaries felt the urgent need for native teachers and tried to satisfy it. As early as 1856 the Methodist Mission established a central institution for the training of pastors and teachers. It was followed by others better situated and with improved curricula, but it was not until 1916 that the present training institute for teachers was established at Davuilevu where teachers are now prepared for the Government Teachers' Examinations. The Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission for a number of years trained teachers in their own schools, but now each has a teacher-training institution in the island of Ovalau.

The Education Commission of 1926 recommended that a Government institution for the training of teachers be established, and that the Methodist Mission training institute be continued and supported by a more generous system of grants-in-aid. Both of these recommendations were adopted. The number of teachers in training at these and the Catholic Mission institutions during 1933 was 78.

There are five classes of teachers' certificates. To be eligible for a first-class certificate, candidates must hold the Bachelor's degree of an approved university, or an equivalent qualification; for the lowest or fifth class the standard required is that which would be attained by an English child passing out of the sixth standard. In 1933 55 Fijians and 11 Indian candidates from training institutions sat for the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, 28 passed and 23 obtained partial passes. The standard of attainment required for a pass is being gradually heightened and already the effect on the efficiency of the schools is very marked. The number of registered teachers in the Colony was 455 and that of recognized teachers was 709.

There is no provision for the training of European teachers, any vacancies being filled by teachers trained overseas.

Central Medical School.—This school is a development of a scheme of medical training for natives inaugurated in 1873 at the Colonial Hospital, Suva. The present school was established in 1928, with the generous assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, and is maintained by joint contributions from the various Pacific administrations. The school is residential and has accommodation for 40 students. Candidates for admission must have a fair knowledge of English, and selection is made by examination. After a four years' course graduates are granted diplomas in medicine and surgery. There were two graduates in 1933. The decrease in the number of graduates is consequent on the change from a three to a four years' course. The gross cost of the school was £2,735 13s. 7d.

Navuso Agricultural School.—This school was established by the Methodist Mission in 1924 on an estate of 830 acres and provides an elementary course in farming and the management of stock. The roll was 100. Government financial assistance amounted to £700.

In 1926 the Government took over 30 acres of the Navuso estate to be used as an experimental station. There are now 9 students at the station receiving instruction in agriculture and a training fitting them to become native agricultural instructors in the provinces.

Physical and Moral Welfare.

In 1932 regulations for the medical examination of school children were made under which School Medical Officers are invested with powers to examine all pupils in registered schools. Indian and Fijian children are entitled to free medical treatment.

Instruction in hygiene and sanitation is emphasized in all schools and pupils are required to keep their school building, conveniences, and grounds clean. Physical exercises and organized games are part of the curriculum of all registered schools. Football, both rugby and association, cricket, and basket-ball are played throughout the Colony, and in certain districts competitions arouse great interest.

An annual grant of £100 and £25 is made by the Government to the Fiji Association of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides respectively. There is a total roll of 903 Boy Scouts and 146 Girl Guides.

Finance.

The gross expenditure on education during 1933 was £47,944 17s. 10d. out of a total expenditure for the Colony of £569,983 14s. 3d. The gross revenue was £13,755 4s. 3d., representing native and other contributions, education rates of Suva and Levuka, boarding and tuition fees, and sale of school requisites. The net Government expenditure on education was therefore £34,189 13s. 8d. or 3s. 6·46d. per head of the population.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Internal mail communication is mainly by sea. There are two inter-island steamer services which are subsidised by Government :—

(1) the *S.S. Malake* which runs between Suva, Savusavu, (on Vanualevu) and the island of Taveuni once a month, and between Suva and Lautoka once a month ;

(2) the *Sir John Forrest* which provides a service twice monthly between Suva, Levuka, Nambouwalu and Lambasa calling at intermediate places in both directions.

There is also a subsidised daily launch service on the Rewa River between Nausori and Vunindawa. Communication with other parts of the group depends solely upon itinerant vessels which travel according to trade requirements.

On land there is a daily service by motor vehicle between Suva and Nausori, a distance of approximately 12 miles, and there is a weekly service to Korovou, Tailevu. A motor service runs twice weekly between Ellington and Lautoka, calling at Raki Raki, Tavua and Mba.

In March, 1933, Fiji Airways Limited, commenced to operate a local inter-insular passenger service with two seaplanes.

Owing to a mishap which put one machine out of action the Company's operations were seriously hampered ; but up to the end

of 1933, 292 passengers had been carried and a distance of 17,809 miles flown. During this period 6,105 lb. of passengers' baggage were carried between ports and 1,299 lb. of mail were carried from Suva to outstations in the Colony.

External mail communication is provided principally by the vessels of the Canadian Australasian Mail Line (*Aorangi*, 10,733 tons, *Niagara*, 7,582 tons) and by the vessels of the Matson Navigation Company (*Mariposa* and *Monterey*, 10,580 tons). The former call at Suva once in every four weeks on their voyages in each direction between Sydney, Auckland, Honolulu and Vancouver. In the case of the latter, the vessels call at Suva every four weeks on their voyages between Sydney, Auckland, Pango Pango, Honolulu, Los Angeles and San Francisco. A four weekly cargo service with limited accommodation for passengers is provided by the S.S. *Waipahi*, the itinerary of which is Sydney, Lautoka, Suva, Nukualofa, Suva, Auckland and returning to Sydney.

There are direct steamers from London to Suva via Panama at approximately six weekly intervals; there are also cargo vessels which proceed to and from Australia and New Zealand, Canada and the United Kingdom via Panama from time to time.

Telephone communication is provided between Suva, Nausori and Vunindawa; between Suva, Tailevu and Levuka on the island of Ovalau (communication between Tailevu and Ovalau being by submarine cable); between Suva and Navua and between Ra and Tavua, Mba and Lautoka. Telephone Exchange areas are Suva, Levuka, Nausori and Navua, while on the island of Taveuni and on the south-east coast of Vanualevu, rural party line communication is provided for approximately 40 miles in each case. Wireless communication within the group is provided from stations at Suva, Lambasa, Waiyevo and Savusavu, operated by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited. The Government have a permanent station on the island of Rotuma and also a temporary station at Lautoka.

The principal means of communication beyond the Colony is provided by submarine cable operated by Imperial and International Communications, Limited. The wireless station at Suva, which is provided with a five kilowatt transmitter, provides external communication to the majority of islands in the Western Pacific and also with Honolulu and Sydney, New South Wales.

It is now possible, in good weather, to drive from Suva to Singatoka via Lautoka, a distance of approximately 235 miles.

Two passenger charrs-a-bancs are running a regular service to Lautoka, and there are about 180 others running between intermediate points on the road. The fares range from 1d. per mile.

Nearly all these vehicles are Indian owned and driven, and carry from 8 to 18 passengers.

Roads.

The total length of the roads of the Colony is made up as follows :—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Metalled	155 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gravelled	299 $\frac{3}{4}$
Earth (motorable)	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Earth (not motorable)	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridle tracks	1,588 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	2,209

The trans-insular and Thuvu Yako roads were completed during the year and at the end of the year it was possible to motor from Suva, via Vitilevu Bay and the west coast, round Sovi Bay, a distance of about 222 miles.

Tramways.

The only railways or tramways in existence in Fiji are of the narrow two-foot gauge laid down by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company on the Rewa River, along the sea coast from Singatoka (south-west Vitilevu) to Tavu (north of Vitilevu), in the neighbourhood of Penang on the north-east corner of Vitilevu, and at Lambasa on the island of Vanualevu. These railways are primarily for the transport of cane to the various sugar mills under the control of the Company, but the length from Singatoka to Tavua provides a free passenger service operating to a schedule approved by the Government.

The total mileage of permanent line laid down by the Company is 380 miles.

About 220 miles of this total length consists of the main line from Singatoka to Tavua with the necessary branch lines.

Between 40 and 50 locomotives are used in connexion with the transport work of this Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two private banks are operating in the Colony—the Bank of New South Wales, with three establishments, and the Bank of New Zealand, with two. The paid-up capital of the former is £8,780,000, while that of the latter is £6,858,113. The amount of deposits held by the Bank of New South Wales was £794,229 and by the Bank of New Zealand £383,528 at the 31st December, 1933.

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, during the year under review, the number of accounts increased

from 11,898 to 13,234, while the total amount on deposit at the end of the year was £236,210, an increase over the previous year's figure of £30,624.

The assets, exclusive of the Depreciation Fund, were as follows :—

	£
Investments (market price on 31st December, 1933)	278,964
Cash at Bank and with Treasury	16,095
Total	£295,059

The transactions of the Savings Bank for the year 1933 were as follows :—

	£	£
Income from investments		10,539
Interest credited to depositors	5,902	
Salaries	1,706	
Expenses	666	
		<u>8,274</u>
Surplus		£2,265

The rate of interest paid to depositors was 3 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on deposits exceeding £500 up to a maximum of £1,000.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

The currency in circulation consisted of Government notes and British sterling coins, which are the legal tender of the Colony.

The position of the Note Security Fund at the 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

	<i>Sterling.</i> £	<i>Fiji.</i> £
Liabilities :—		
Notes in circulation	—	504,401 0 0
Assets :—		
Note Security Fund—		
Invested Portion	628,391 4 0	697,514 4 8
Cash with Crown Agents	48,540 0 2	53,879 8 1
Cash with Colonial Treasurer	—	577 11 10
	<u>£676,931 4 2</u>	<u>£751,971 4 7</u>

The transactions of the Currency Commissioners for the year 1933 produced a net surplus of £21,827 8s. 9d. which was transferred to the Colony's General Revenue.

During the year currency legislation was introduced permitting the Commissioners to issue notes against sterling drafts on London at the rate of £111 Fiji to £100 sterling.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure from public funds on the various works carried out by the Public Works Department amounted in all to £148,155 8s. 2d. and was incurred under the following headings :—

	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments and other charges ...	18,685	1	2
Public Works Recurrent	66,931	9	5
Public Works Extraordinary	6,199	16	5
Loan Works	42,500	2	4
Miscellaneous	13,838	18	10

The corresponding figures for the last five years are given hereunder :—

	£
1929	242,077
1930	212,792
1931	166,690
1932	160,747
1933	148,155

The executive staff of the Public Works Department was re-organized in 1933 and the Executive Engineers were reduced by one, thus there are now three Executive Engineers; two District Engineers and a Mechanical Engineer. The two former are in charge of all civil engineering works and the latter of all mechanical, electrical and marine engineering works as well as the inspections necessary under the Steam Boilers and Electricity Ordinances.

The combined Suva and Eastern district is the most important and is based on Walu Bay near Suva, at which place are situated the Government stores, the machine shops, the repair shops, the Government slipways, the garages of the Department, together with the offices of the District and Mechanical Engineers. The Lautoka district is based on Lautoka, where is situated the office of the District Engineer together with his workshops, garages, etc.

Each district is equipped with its water and motor transport, and with the extension of the road system the latter method of transport has become of primary importance in the economical maintenance of the roads throughout the Colony. The water transport of the materials and labour necessary for the various works

in what was formerly the Eastern district is now economically and efficiently carried out by means of the motor ship *Derek*. Vexatious delays in the transport of men and materials are a thing of the past and the Executive Officer can now estimate for the cost of the various works within narrow limits.

The two slipways at Walu Bay were in continuous operation throughout the year, and the tonnage handled was 4,663 and 1,677 for the large and small slipways respectively. The revenue received amounted to the sum of £1,463 12s.

Throughout the year more labour, both skilled and unskilled, was available than was necessary for the works in hand. The average number of skilled and unskilled workmen employed in the Suva district during the year was 247 and 567 respectively.

The expenditure incurred in the Suva district was £91,097 3s. 10d., and of this sum, £57,921 16s. 11d. was spent by the District Engineer and £33,175 6s. 11d. by the Mechanical Engineer.

The works of the greatest magnitude which were in progress or undertaken during the year were the transinsular and Thuvu-Yako roads, the Yangara bridge and the extensions to the Suva water supply. The first three of the works mentioned above were well in hand at the beginning of 1933 and notwithstanding the extremely wet weather which prevailed during the first five months of the year, steady progress was made and the works were completed and the roads opened to traffic before the close of the year. The extensions to the Suva water supply were made for the purpose of increasing the pressure in the south high-level mains, which, due to the increase of population in this area, were incapable of maintaining an adequate supply. Among the minor works undertaken during the year under review were the installation of electric light at the Public Lunatic Asylum, a work that was long overdue, the provision of an additional class room at the Samabula Indian school, necessitated by the increased attendance, and the provision of Native Assistant Masters' quarters at the Londoni and Sawani schools.

The Rewa water supply at the Naililili crossing received attention, the two inch main across the river being duplicated, thus increasing the supply to the native towns scattered over the Rewa delta. Minor extensions to native water supplies were carried out during the year.

The east coast road in the Savusavu district was extended about a mile and the west coast road by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; these lengths were only roughly formed and culverted and will require grading and surfacing during 1934.

The Vuna bridge of reinforced concrete and steel and consisting of one 40 feet span was built on the island of Taveuni. This

bridge replaces a wooden structure of some 60 feet in length which had failed owing to age and unsatisfactory foundations.

The Rasekula bridge on the Singatoka river was replaced by a reinforced culvert and the road up the Singatoka valley was extended about one mile in the direction of Mavua.

A new pontoon for the Priestman dredge was completed during the year at a cost of £3,073 12s.

Beaconing of the waterways of the Colony was continued during the year and the sum of £888 1s. was expended on this service. The numerous channels and marine dangers throughout the Colony are now fairly well marked. Work still remains to be done in the Loma Loma lagoon, the north end of Taveuni, Savusavu Bay, Tilengitha passage to Sau Sau passage on the Mathuata coast and the waters between Lautoka and the Yasawas Group. The new spear type beacons, though costly, appear to be very satisfactory as they are easy to drive into hard reefs, provide good flexibility and are easily distinguishable.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The administration of justice throughout the Colony is provided for by the constitution of the Supreme Court and various District Courts of Summary Jurisdiction—Ordinance No. 4 of 1875 declares the Supreme Court to be a Court of Record and Supreme Court of Judicature in the Colony.

It consists of a Judge, called the Chief Justice, appointed from time to time by Letters Patent and holding office during His Majesty's pleasure. There is a Registrar and a staff of assistants.

Under Ordinance No. 4 of 1875, provision is also made for the appointment of a Sheriff whose duty it is to execute all process of the Supreme Court and to act as Marshal of the Supreme Court in its Admiralty jurisdiction. The Sheriff is assisted in his work by Deputy Sheriffs in the country districts, the duty being performed by the various District Commissioners.

The same Ordinance contains powers for the admission by the Chief Justice of barristers and solicitors to practise in the Colony. The terms of these admissions are further regulated by Rules of the Supreme Court, dated the 14th May, 1883. Persons so admitted are deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is defined by Sections 28, 29, and 30 of the Ordinance. By these Sections it is enacted that the Supreme Court shall within the Colony have the same jurisdiction as that which His Majesty's High Court of Justice has in England, and it is thereunder constituted a Court of Oyer and

Terminer and Gaol Delivery Assize and *Nisi Prius*, with like powers and jurisdiction as such Court has in England.

It is a Court of Equity and has within the Colony the same jurisdiction as the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and all the powers and authorities of the Lord High Chancellor of England. It is further a Court of Probate and a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and under an Order in Council dated the 10th March, 1894, an Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court was also established.

In addition to the local Ordinances, the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on the 2nd January, 1875, are in force in the Colony, but only so far as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit.

During the year there are four Criminal sessions of the Court sitting at the Central Criminal Court. These sessions are held at Suva every third month. The Court also goes on Circuit at regular intervals each year to obviate the expense and inconvenience of bringing into Suva cases from some of the outlying districts.

The Criminal Procedure of the Supreme Court is laid down by Ordinance No. 6 of 1875,* by which it is directed that trials shall be either by a jury of seven or by the Chief Justice sitting with assessors. When the accused, or one of them, or the person against whom the crime or offence has been committed, or one of them, is a native or a person of Asiatic origin or descent, the trial takes place before the Chief Justice with the aid of assessors in lieu of a jury, unless the Chief Justice shall for special reasons think fit to order a jury. It is provided that the opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and recorded in writing, but the decision shall be vested exclusively in the Judge. In jury cases, the members of the jury are required in the first instance to give a unanimous verdict, but if after a deliberation of at least four hours they are unable to agree, the Court can accept a majority verdict of not less than 5 to 2.

In ordinary cases two assessors sit with the Chief Justice; in capital cases there must not be less than four assessors. Male residents, of an age between 21 and 60, with a competent knowledge of English are liable to be called as jurymen and assessors, with the exception of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Government officers, salaried functionaries of any foreign Government not carrying on business, persons employed by the Imperial and International Communications Limited, or by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, practising physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, barristers and solicitors in actual practice and their clerks, clergymen and ministers, officers and others on full pay in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, masters of

* Cf. Ordinance No. 16 of 1932.

vessels and licensed pilots, salaried officials of the Municipal Council, persons disabled by mental and bodily infirmity or earning an income of less than £150 a year, and persons convicted of any treason, felony, or infamous crime who have not received a full pardon, are disqualified from serving. Persons are called to serve as assessors from lists compiled by the Sheriff, consisting of such male persons as are considered qualified from their education and character to serve in such a capacity. Exemptions from serving as assessors are similar to those in the case of jurymen.

In capital cases sentence of death is pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is laid down in Section 36 of Ordinance 6 of 1875 that the Chief Justice shall forward to the Governor a copy of his notes of evidence taken at the trial with a report containing any recommendations or observations he may think fit to make. The Governor after considering the report in Executive Council communicates the terms of his decision to the Chief Justice, who causes the tenor and substance to be entered in the Court records. The Governor in these cases issues either a death warrant, an order for sentence of death to be commuted, or a pardon.

On the civil side, the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction within the Colony and is governed in its practice by the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1933, which adapt, with certain modifications, the Rules of the Supreme Court of England.

The Civil Procedure Rules have been supplemented in special matters by other Rules, the chief of which are: The Bankruptcy Rules, 1890, and Admission of Barristers and Solicitors Rules, 1883.

Provision is made for obtaining evidence for foreign Courts and Tribunals under Rules made in 1908, and service out of the jurisdiction and of foreign process within the jurisdiction are covered by Rules made in 1912.

The ordinary sittings of the Supreme Court are held in Suva and are three in number, Michaelmas Term beginning on 1st October, Easter Term on the 1st March, and Trinity Term commencing on the Monday following Whitsun week.

The only appeal from the Supreme Court is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, both Criminal and Civil, are, in the country districts, presided over by the District Commissioners to whom the various districts are assigned, and in Suva, by the Chief Police Magistrate. Broadly speaking, the powers of these officers are confined to dealing with minor offences on the criminal side with power to inflict a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment, while on the civil side the Summary Procedure Rules of 1916 limit their jurisdiction as Commissioners of the Supreme Court to claims not exceeding the amount of £50.

District Commissioners exercise Criminal jurisdiction and also Civil jurisdiction, as Commissioners, within the limits of the Magisterial districts to which they are appointed or in which they

are acting. District Commissioners also conduct the preliminary investigations in all indictable cases, the procedure being laid down in Ordinance No. 3 of 1876. Appeal from decisions of those inferior Courts to the Supreme Court is provided* in criminal matters when (a) the amount adjudged to be paid exceeds £3, or (b) a person has been adjudged to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, or (c) a charge has been dismissed, or (d) in any other case with leave of the Court where the question involved is one which, in the opinion of the Court, is of sufficient importance to justify an appeal, provided that the party did not plead guilty, and also that an appeal from a decision dismissing a charge shall in every case be by way of a stated case on a point of law. Appeals to the Supreme Court from decisions of Commissioners in civil matters are provided for under the Summary Procedure Rules, 1916, in all cases in which any judgment or order is pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £3.

Administration in the districts is supplemented by Native Regulations which provide for the establishment of Courts having jurisdiction over natives of the Colony only. A new edition of these Regulations was brought into force by Proclamation in September, 1928. The Courts constituted under the Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876, and these Regulations, are of two kinds. Firstly, there are the Provincial Courts composed of the European Magistrate (District Commissioner) sitting with the Native Stipendiary Magistrate and dealing with matters under the Native Courts Code, 1927, and the other Regulations passed by the Native Regulation Board to govern the life of the natives in accordance with their customs, and their communal social system and their system of land-tenure. These Courts are given minor criminal and civil powers over natives and can hear petitions for divorce from natives but cannot pronounce decrees, the documents in each case being forwarded to the Chief Justice for actual decision. Secondly, there is the District Court, presided over by the Native Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone, whose jurisdiction is limited to petty offences amongst natives involving a maximum penalty of 40s. or imprisonment for two months, and in civil matters having jurisdiction where the sum of money or the value of the property claimed does not exceed 80s.

There is one Judge in the Colony, the Chief Justice, 17 Magistrates (District Commissioners), 1 District Magistrate who performs the duties of itinerating Magistrate, 63 Justices of the Peace, and 28 Native Stipendiary Magistrates.

Provision is made for appeals from the District Court to the Provincial Court and from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court.

There were 35 criminal cases heard at the sessions during 1933 as against 52 for 1932; of these two were murder charges.

* Rules, 1906.

Sixty-nine civil cases were instituted in the Civil Division at the Central Registry and were composed as follows:—

Money lent 17, goods sold and delivered 12, originating summons 5, specific performance 4, actions for debt 3, actions for damages 2, monies due on accounts 2, monies due under mortgage 2, injunctions 1, recovery of rates 1, possession of land 1, admission of Barristers 1, appointment of Keeper of Lunatic Estate 1, miscellaneous 10. One civil appeal was lodged in 1933 and there were 10 criminal appeals.

In the Divorce Court 15 petitions were filed, of which three were half-caste petitioners, and 12 Indian petitioners. There were 67 petitions for divorce by native Fijians.

Eighty-nine grants were made in the Probate Jurisdiction; of these 34 were grants of probate, 25 Letters of Administration, and 30 re-seals of Colonial and other grants. A total amount of £110,375 15s. 4d. was involved in these grants.

No petitions were filed in the Bankruptcy Court.

There was one application for admission as a barrister and solicitor during the year. There are 13 European and two Indian practitioners in the Colony.

A comparative table of cases heard in the various divisions of the Supreme Court from 1928 to 1933 is given below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Divorce.</i>	<i>Native Divorce.</i>	<i>Crim- inal.</i>	<i>Bank- ruptcy.</i>	<i>Civil Appeal.</i>	<i>Criminal Appeal.</i>	<i>Grants of Probate, etc.</i>
1928	75	5	240	49	2	3	5	69
1929	77	10	175	55	4	1	7	74
1930	115	13	73	48	3	6	3	96
1931	84	12	89	35	2	—	5	66
1932	106	16	79	52	4	2	4	82
1933	103	15	67	35	—	2	12	89

As a result of increasing Court work on the western side of the island, and to facilitate business, a District Registry was opened at Lautoka in 1932, and process (with the exception of Probate applications and proceedings in Divorce) from the districts of Nandroga, Nandi, Lautoka, Mba, Tholo North and Ra are dealt with at that Registry under Supreme Court Rules, 1931. Statistics from this branch are included in the table above from the year 1932.

Police.

COMPOSITION.

The Fiji Constabulary consists of a mixed force of Fijians and Indians officered by Europeans. The Headquarters of the Force are at Suva, where there is a Central Station at Totongo and a Depot at Nasova.

Being quasi-military in organization, the Constabulary is required to suppress internal disturbances and also assist in defending the Colony against external aggression.

Special constables may be enrolled in cases of need.

There are 26 detachments distributed throughout the Colony. In those districts where there are no European officers the detachments come under the supervision of the District Commissioners.

ARMAMENT AND TRAINING.

The Force is armed with the S.M.L.E. Mk. III rifle. Regular parades are held throughout the year at Headquarters and an annual course of musketry is fired. The Force parades for annual inspection by the Governor and also with the Defence Force on ceremonial occasions. Whenever possible Police training is given, but in the absence of a Reserve it is difficult to arrange a complete course of training.

STRENGTH.

On the 31st December, 1933, the authorized strength was:—

European.

Inspector General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspector General	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Grade	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Grade	...	...	...	...	...	7

Fijian.

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	81

Indian.

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	69

EXPENDITURE.

The total cost of the Force was £23,202 0s. 9d., being a rate per head of the population of 2s. 5½d.

CRIME.

Persons prosecuted for offences against the Person	167
Persons prosecuted for offences against Property	326
Persons prosecuted for other offences	1,865
Committed for Trial by Supreme Court:—	
Offences against the Person	15
Offences against Property	15

Other Offences.

Dealt with by District Commissioners :—

Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	2,116
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	212

TRAFFIC.

The Constabulary control traffic in the Colony and carry out the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers. The total number of motor vehicles registered for 1933 was 1,340, made up as follows :—

Motor-cars for private use	...	...	...	...	523
Public motor-cars	...	...	...	...	231
Lorries for private use	...	...	...	...	192
Lorries for carriage of goods and materials	...	...	...	...	57
Private chars-a-bancs	...	...	...	...	3
Public chars-a-bancs	...	...	...	...	181
Motor-cycles	...	...	...	...	153

Convictions under the Traffic Ordinance and Regulations numbered 438.

Motor vehicles having a gross loaded weight of more than six tons are prohibited, as the existing roads, many of which have no proper stone foundations, are lightly constructed; and road bridges are mostly constructed for a rolling load of 10 tons.

Prisons.

The administration of the prisons throughout the Colony is vested in the Superintendent of Prisons, whose headquarters are at the Central Gaol, Suva.

In addition to the Central Gaol, where all prisoners whose sentences exceed six months are confined, there are 17 provincial gaols where only short-term prisoners are confined. The majority of these are sentenced for breaches of Native Regulations and are not of the criminal type.

In provincial gaols the prisoners are principally employed in the maintenance of Government stations, in cutting firewood, or in manning the Government boats. They are also employed in the prison food plantations, where native foodstuffs are grown with a view to reducing the cost of rations. Only a limited number of prisoners are confined in provincial gaols, any surplus being transferred to the Central Gaol in Suva.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

At the Central Gaol, bread-baking, tailoring, tin-smithing, mat-making, carpentry, gardening, the making of awnings and tarpaulins and saw-milling are taught.

The bakery supplies all Government institutions in and near Suva, the output for the year being 298,009 lb. valued at £2,483 8s. 2d. 2,559 tons of firewood, valued at £1,795 17s. 6d. were cut at the saw-mill and supplied to Government institutions.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

The health of prisoners during the year has been particularly good.

At the Central Gaol there is a fully equipped infirmary, with a Resident Indian Medical Practitioner under the supervision of a European Visiting Medical Officer.

Only those cases requiring major surgical operations are transferred to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. During the year there were 111 admissions, and 2 deaths. The main ailments and diseases treated were influenza, septic-wounds, diarrhoea, gastric ulcers, dyspepsia, and boils.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Ministers and priests of the following denominations are authorized to hold services every Sunday; Anglican, Roman Catholic, Moslem, Sikh, and Hindu. The interest taken by these visiting ministers in the welfare of the prisoners is greatly appreciated by the prison authorities. Religious books are available for any prisoner who asks for them.

TREATMENT OF JUVENILES.

There were 8 juvenile offenders under the age of 16 years committed during the year. These were detained on the Island of Makuluva.

Under the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1932, provision is made for the care and supervision of these children.

CLASSIFICATIONS.

Prisoners are classified as follows :—

First Class.—Debtors, persons confined for contempt, persons committed under civil process, or failure to find sureties to keep the peace.

Second Class.—Prisoners awaiting trial or under remand.

Third Class.—Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment only.

Fourth Class.—Prisoners sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment with hard labour.

FINGER PRINT AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

An up-to-date bureau is established at the Central Gaol for the taking of photographs and finger prints.

STAFF.

The Gaoler and Overseers at the Central Gaol are Europeans, as also are the officers in charge of provincial gaols. The subordinate staff consists entirely of Fijians and Indians.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

No corporal punishment was inflicted during the year.

XIV.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although subject, in common with all other sections of the community, to the laws of the Colony, the Fijians continue to enjoy a very large measure of self-government. Under the Native Regulations, which were revised in 1927, provision is made for the performance of all duties which are deemed to be for the benefit of the Fijian community. These duties include housebuilding, village sanitation, cultivation of crops for food or profit, maintenance of roads and communal property, the care of the sick and the control of infectious diseases. The domestic affairs of each district are under the control of a District Council which is composed of tribal Chiefs and village Headmen and is presided over by the Mbuli of the District. Subject to the approval of the Governor, these Councils have power to make regulations for the good government of their respective districts, and to elect representatives to the Provincial Councils. The Native Administration of each Province is controlled by a Provincial Council. These Councils are composed of native officials and representatives elected by the District Councils, and are presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs, or such officer as may be appointed by the Governor. With the approval of the Governor, these Councils have power to levy rates to defray the cost of provincial administration, and to make regulations for the good government and welfare of the inhabitants of the respective provinces. They also have the right to elect representatives to the Great Council of Chiefs. This Council, which is composed of native officials, Chiefs nominated by the Governor or the Secretary for Native Affairs, and provincial representatives, meets every two years and advises the Governor on all matters touching the welfare of the natives as a whole. From the Chiefs nominated by this Council the Governor selects the Fijian representatives in the Legislative Council. This series of Councils provides a means whereby the opinions and aspirations of the Fijian people are adequately represented in the Legislature of the

Colony. Infringements of Native Regulations are dealt with in District and Provincial Courts. A District Court is presided over by a Native Stipendiary Magistrate, and a Provincial Court by a District Commissioner and Native Stipendiary Magistrate. Appeal lies from a District to a Provincial Court and from a Provincial Court, in its original jurisdiction, to the Supreme Court of the Colony. No change was made during the year in the system of native administration, which is well understood by the Fijians and is in accord with native tradition and custom.

Throughout the year the general health of the native population was good, and there were no serious epidemics in any of the districts. The physical well-being of the natives is under the care of the Medical Service, the staff of which is comprised of European Medical Officers and Nurses, Native and Indian Medical Practitioners, and Native Obstetric Nurses. The Native and Indian Medical Practitioners are trained at the Central Medical School attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva, and the Native Obstetric Nurses at the Suva and Lautoka hospitals. All Fijians are given free medical and surgical treatment at the general and provincial hospitals, and at the hands of the European and Native Medical Officers throughout the Colony. Many of the Native Medical Practitioners and Native Obstetric Nurses are not attached to hospitals but travel throughout the country districts and attend to the natives in their own homes.

The campaign for the treatment of ankylostomiasis, yaws, and *tinea imbricata*, under the direction of Dr. Lambert, of the Rockefeller Foundation, was continued energetically throughout the year and much progress was made in the campaign for the improvement of sanitary conditions by the provision of bore-hole latrines. The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory and show improvement over those of the previous year. The total increase in the population was 1,680, as compared with 1,562 in 1932. The total native population at the end of 1933 was estimated at 96,656 which gives an increase of 12,298 since the last census, in 1921.

Child welfare work has been continued and further extended during the year. The control of this work is in the hands of a Central Executive Committee consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Medical Officer, and the Inspecting Medical Officer. District Committees, under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner, have been formed in each district. The Inspecting Medical Officer travelled extensively during the year and was able to visit and supervise the work in many of the distant parts of the Group. Child welfare work has now been extended to practically every district in Fiji. In most of the villages women's committees have been formed, and regular inspections of the children are carried out and minor ailments treated. A second

welfare centre has been established in the native section of Suva, and an ante-natal clinic started at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. Although it is, as yet, too early for child welfare work to have any marked effect upon the vital statistics there has been an encouraging decrease in infant mortality in several provinces. There is, however, no doubt that the work has led to considerable improvement in the general health of the women and children, and in the conditions of their houses.

The standard of Fijian education is being slowly but steadily improved. Certificated teachers, trained in the Government and Mission training institutions, are gradually replacing the old type of teacher in the district and group schools. Several new group schools were established during the year, and in many districts the natives have, through their District Councils, levied upon themselves a small education rate. In most cases these rates are supplementary to the salary grants given by the Government and are used for equipment and maintenance expenses. The further development of Fijian district and group schools will depend upon the funds to be made available as grants-in-aid, and to the extent to which the Fijians can afford to supplement these funds. Although funds do not as yet permit of the universal education of the natives, the high standard which is being attained by a large number of group and district schools provides a sure foundation upon which to build in the future. Education of a more advanced type, including practical agricultural and manual instruction, is provided in the Government provincial schools and the central Mission institutions. Selected pupils from these schools may continue their education at the Queen Victoria Memorial School, from which many pass to the Teachers Training Institution, the Central Medical School, the Agricultural Department Training Centre, and the Government and Provincial services. A detailed survey of native education is given in another section of this report.

The majority of the Fijians remain dependent for their livelihood upon the produce of their lands. The past year has again been free from hurricanes and floods. Throughout the whole Group native foodstuffs have been more than sufficient for the needs of the people. The yield of the copra plantations has continued to improve. Unfortunately the market price of copra showed a further decline, the opening price of £10 a ton at ports of export falling to £4 a ton at the end of the year. 22,597 tons were exported as compared with 15,076 tons in 1932. As regards bananas, the average price per case obtained in New Zealand increased from 10s. 10d. in 1932 to 13s. 11d. in 1933, and the average price paid to Fijian growers increased from 2s. 3d. per case to 2s. 8d. per case. The total number of cases exported dropped from 175,128 to 160,668, the Australian market proving

unprofitable. 78·1 per cent. of the bananas exported were purchased from the Fijians as compared with 64·3 per cent. in 1932. The year showed a further increase in the quantity of sugar-cane grown by the natives. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company's scheme of settling Fijians on cane lands as tenant farmers continued successfully. This scheme appears now to be firmly established. Apart from providing for the men actually settled on the Company's lands, it is influencing an increasing number of Fijians to cultivate sugar cane on their own tribal lands and in accordance with modern practice. As there are considerable areas of native lands comparatively uncultivated, this development is likely to prove of value to the native and the Colony. The practical training of Fijians, in the Singatoka valley, in modern methods of cultivation and harvesting of crops continued to progress and to receive the enthusiastic support of the natives. In many districts the natives have taken readily to the use of implements and animals, and their ability to adapt themselves to modern requirements gives promise of their future prosperity as agriculturists.

The Council of Chiefs met at Mtau in November, and was opened by His Excellency the Governor. The Council was a success from every point of view. Many important resolutions were passed, one of the most important aiming at making the Council of Chiefs a more democratic body. Other resolutions were in favour of reduction of Court and other fees, and there were several resolutions to effect amendments of the existing legislation governing the leasing of native lands and the renewal of leases.

XV.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Vital Statistics and Allied Questions.

Figures taken from the report of the Registrar-General for 1933 give the estimated Indian population at the end of the year as 80,991—an increase of 2,016 during the year. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 38·67, and the death-rate 11·37 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 9·33. The number of marriages registered rose from 911 in 1932 to 1,071 in 1933.

The vital statistics for the year may be regarded as entirely satisfactory, and they provide a clear indication of the steady progress in this direction of the Indian community under climatic and economic conditions that are eminently suited to its development. Until quite recently the figures of the Indian population were markedly affected by immigration and emigration. Emigration has declined approximately from 973 in 1924 to 469 in 1933. Immigration commenced its most recent decline after the year 1930 when, both from economic causes, and in the interests of the establishment by natural means of equality in numbers of the sexes (the proportion

of females to males being still as low as approximately 7 females to 10 males), the Government was obliged to introduce measures to restrict the immigration on a large scale of unattached Indian males.

In view of the steady maintenance of a rising birth-rate, of a falling death-rate, and of a low rate of infant mortality, it has not been necessary to supplement the medical facilities that are already available to Indians by that particular concentration on child welfare work which was found to be necessary in the case of the native Fijians. On their first arrival in the Colony Indians have experienced little difficulty in conforming with western economic ideas and conditions, and the adaptation required of them in their new environment was limited to climatic and other matters that have proved almost entirely favourable to them. On the other hand, the Fijian race has suffered in its own country the severe shock of sudden contact with an entirely new civilization, which thrust upon it the necessity to compete with social and economic forces that were beyond its comprehension, and introduced new epidemic diseases to the infection of which the natives have proved to be very susceptible.

On the basis of their respective rates of increase it is now anticipated that the Indian population will reach a position of parity with that of the Fijians in from twenty-five to thirty years.

Emigration and Immigration.

REPATRIATION.

Repatriation falls under the provisions of the Indian Immigrants (Repatriation) Ordinance (No. 24 of 1930), and certain limitations are fixed to the rights to free passages of the post-1906 class.

The Government has continued to avail itself of the direct steamer service to India to discharge its obligations with respect to repatriation, and the s.s. *Ganges* which sailed for India on 30th August took 248 souls, equivalent to 221 statute adults, who were provided with free passages to India at the expense of the Fiji Government.

GENERAL.

In addition to the 248 Government passengers to India, 221 Indians left the Colony by various routes during the year, bringing the total of Indian emigration up to 469. The total number of Indians who came to the Colony by overseas vessels during the year was 361; of this number 303 arrived on the *Ganges*. They were mostly made up of the small trader and laundryman classes, and of Indians domiciled in Fiji returning from a holiday trip to India.

The direct service to India both provides an economic way for the Government to discharge its repatriation liability, and accords with the aspirations of many Indians to be in direct communication with their country of origin. If the steady decline in the demand

for repatriation continues the service will have to rely for its chief support on ordinary inward and outward passengers and on inward cargo to Fiji.

Economic.

The general improvement in the economic position of the Indian community has been well maintained. No change has occurred in the rates of wages of plantation and other labourers. The available supply is adequate to the Colony's present requirements, and there has been no unemployment. The question of affording security of tenure to the subtenants of irregular small-holdings is engaging the attention of Government. In the sugar industry their position has altered from that of labourers to producers, and while there has been a great increase in recent years of the numbers of Fijians engaged both as growers and labourers, Indians continue to hold the largest share in the Colony's principal industry. The success of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's tenant farmer system has been established for some years, and the greater part of the Company's cane-land is now held by Indian growers, a further extensive area being held by independent cane-farmers. Two-thirds of the Indian agricultural community are engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane and for them the year was a prosperous one. They harvested a bumper crop, returning a heavy density of sugar content.

The value of the sugar industry to Indians cannot be estimated solely on the basis of the number directly engaged as growers and labourers. A large number of Indians who live in and around the sugar areas depend for their livelihood on markets that are made available at the sugar centres, while an increasing number of Indian traders of all descriptions have established more or less profitable businesses in the townships that are springing up around the mills and elsewhere.

While the sugar industry is at present the mainstay of the Indian agricultural community of the Colony, there exist no insurmountable difficulties in the cultivation of other tropical crops. This fact is realized and for some years past the Department of Agriculture has been actively engaged in seeking remunerative markets for other tropical products which the Colony is capable of producing for export. Efforts have been seriously handicapped by the world-wide depression, but there are now definite signs of brighter prospects in the near future. The economic position of the Indian colonist however may be regarded as sound. Land is available, the soil is fertile, and there is no unemployment. From a comparatively small plot of land an Indian farmer can draw all the requirements for himself and his family, with the exception of clothing.

The year was again a favourable one for the cultivation of rice, and markets and prices were well maintained with the aid of

measures that have been adopted to protect the industry. Only 280 tons of rice were imported during the year. The rice crop was milled by the Government mill at Suva and by over thirty private "hullers", owned mostly by Indians. It was decided during the year that after milling the 1933 crop, the Government would cease operating the Government mill. Although Indians engaged in the cultivation of rice have had opportunities to observe the advantages of scientific cultivation, many of them continue to hold with great obstinacy to their primitive methods with the result that the output is below the productive capacity of the soil; and the profits of growers are necessarily small. The importance of rice as a staple food for the Colony's increasing population justifies the efforts that are being made by the Agricultural Department to teach Indians to produce it along sound economic lines.

The temporary suspension of the cotton operations was continued, pending some improvement in the markets. The loss has been severely felt by Indian cotton growers who are experiencing difficulty in finding a marketable substitute for their cotton.

Although very few Indians are employed in the livestock industry, Indians rank high as owners of stock, and the number of peasants who own a few cattle or horses affords an indication of the comfortable position of this class of Indian.

On the commercial side immigrants from Bombay have secured a monopoly of the bootmaking, laundry, jewellery, and tailoring trades, and compete very successfully in the retail store business. Indians also control practically the whole of the motor transport by public vehicle.

Social.

The social progress of the Indian community has been steadily maintained.

Crimes and social abuses that are sexual in their origin are rapidly disappearing. The Fiji Indian has developed the characteristics of self-reliance and self-respect, which exert a favourable influence in maintaining a comfortable standard of home life.

Housing conditions grow better year by year, and Indians readily co-operate with the medical authorities in all matters for the benefit of public health. The sanitation of Indian homes has been greatly improved by the recent introduction on a large scale of the new type of latrine which is being brought into general use under a sanitation campaign organized by the Rockefeller Foundation in co-operation with the Government. With these conditions obtaining it is natural that the Indian community remains remarkably healthy and that generations born in Fiji are of a higher type both mentally and physically than their ancestors.

The Indian Orphans Ordinance, 1933, raised the age of guardianship to 18 years in the case of Indian orphans. This reform accords with the desire of the Indian community, although it conflicts to some extent with the Marriage Ordinance where the age of consent is 16 years for males and 15 for females.

No practical difficulties are expected to arise from this conflict and reforms of the Marriage Ordinance now under consideration contemplate raising the marriageable age of females from 13 to 14 years and age of consent in their case from 15 to 16 years.

There is never complete freedom from religious or sectarian strife over a long period, but the strange fact emerges throughout that only one set of disputants remains in active occupation of the stage at any one time.

During very recent years the succession of events of this nature has been Hindu versus Mohammedan, Sanatan versus Arya Samaj, and now the Orthodox Muslims are at cross purposes with the adherents of the Ahmadiya sect.

This Muslim quarrel is of quite recent origin and was precipitated by a small number of local Ahmadiya converts introducing an Ahmadiya preacher into the Colony in the latter part of 1933 against the wishes of the Orthodox Muslims. Later in the year the Orthodox Muslims captured all the offices of the Fiji Muslim League, which hitherto had controlled Mohammedan activities throughout the year. A deadlock was reached when the Orthodox party demanded, as a condition precedent to any settlement of the dispute, the return of the Ahmadiya preacher to India. This demand was refused and the dispute has since centred round the respective rights of the two parties to the control of worship in the mosques and Muslim education activities.

Political.

The political situation underwent a change when, at the October Session of 1932, the two Indian Members withdrew a motion for common franchise, and remained in the Council while awaiting a reply from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to their representations. The reply, to the effect that it was impracticable under present conditions to contemplate the adoption of a system of Common Roll representation in preference to the existing system, was announced at the February Session of 1933. Thereupon one Indian Member tendered his resignation while the other Member refused to yield to the request of the articulate politicians to resign from his seat. At the by-election for the vacant seat, which was held in July, the Indian who resigned again stood for election, and defeated the co-operationist candidate by a sweeping majority. Both members occupied their seats throughout the July Session.

A motion for common franchise was again prepared for the October Session but, being for some reason tendered too late, to comply with Standing Orders, it was not considered by the Council at the Session. The Indian Members however attended throughout the Session and participated most usefully in the Council debates.

Administrative.

The Department was administered throughout the year by the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, who also held conjointly the post of Inspecting Medical Officer. He was assisted by Mr. A. E. S. Howard, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, who had previously had experience of Indian affairs in District Administration. Mr. Howard left the Colony on 2nd December for service in Tonga and was succeeded by Mr. J. Judd, also a District Administration Officer.

The District Indian Advisory Committees continued to render excellent service. The members of these Committees maintained an enthusiastic interest in their duties and the Committees now form a most important channel for the frequent interchange of opinions on all matters affecting the welfare of the Indian community.

Education.

The Government's obligations with regard to Indian education are carried out in Government schools, of which there are now seven in the Colony, and by the system of grants-in-aid, whereunder financial assistance is given to 45 private Indian schools. The Government schools are all patronised to their fullest capacity, and being established in different centres throughout the Colony they set an example which is of value to the owners of private schools. The grant-in-aid system affords the great advantage of encouraging private enterprise among Indians in the establishment of schools, and while it serves to maintain the standard of education at a suitable level, it is also a convenient method of obtaining a reasonable contribution from Indians towards the cost of their education at a period in their evolution when specific taxation on an equitable basis has proved most difficult to devise. Three additional Indian schools were admitted to grant-in-aid during the year, bringing the total of such assisted schools up to 45.

The rolls of Government and assisted Indian schools contain the names of 3,003 boys and 1,027 girls, and the average attendance was 81 per cent.

Teachers are trained at the Government Teachers' Training School at Lautoka, and at the Methodist and Roman Catholic Mission institutions which receive financial assistance from the Government. A higher standard of efficiency is now required of the teachers, and out of 136 Indian students who sat for their

Certificate examination 36 obtained complete passes, and another 53 obtained partial passes. The results of requiring a better class of teacher are becoming apparent in the rapid disappearance of the old type of inefficient village schoolmaster, and his replacement by a type of young man who is very much better equipped for the duties of a teacher.

The standard of all schools is well maintained by a system of regular inspections by the Inspector of Indian Schools.

XVI.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-eight Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during 1933, of which the following are the principal :—

The Matrimonial Causes Ordinance reproduces the law as it stands in England to-day on the subjects of divorce, nullity of marriage, judicial separation, and the restitution of conjugal rights.

The Fiji Currency Notes Ordinance provides for the manner in which the currency needs of the Colony will in future be met. It gives the Commissioners of Currency power to issue currency notes in the Colony to the equivalent value (at the rate of £111 Fiji for £100 sterling) of sums lodged with the Crown Agents in London, and to pay out on demand through the Crown Agents to any person desiring to receive sterling in London the value of currency notes lodged in the Colony at the rate aforesaid. Provision is made for a Note Security Fund and a Currency Note Income Account, and sections are included which deal with evidence in criminal proceedings, forgery and imitation of currency notes, possession of counterfeit notes, and defacing of notes.

The Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues Ordinance provides for the collection of light dues from ships calling at any port in the Colony which have derived benefit from certain lighthouses in the Bahamas and Leeward Islands.

The Life Assurance (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the issue of special policies in place of those which have been lost or destroyed mainly owing to hurricanes and floods. At the same time the companies are relieved of liability under the original policies which may have been lost or destroyed.

The Land (Transfer and Registration) Ordinance brings up to date the law relating to registration of title to land under the Land Transfer System. New powers, some of them of a semi-judicial nature, are conferred upon the Registrar of Titles with a view *inter alia* to decreasing the costs of certain proceedings and for this reason it is provided that any future appointee to that post shall be a qualified barrister or solicitor. An Assurance Fund is established out of which any persons sustaining

loss by reason of any omission, mistake or misfeasance of the Registrar or any of his officers may be compensated.

The Trade Marks Ordinance brings the law dealing with trade marks into line with modern practice.

The Designs Ordinance provides for the registration of industrial designs. There was formerly no legislation on this subject in the Colony.

The Public Officers' Protection Ordinance protects persons acting in the execution of statutory and other public duties, and its general effect is to limit actions against public officials to six months after the act, neglect or default giving rise to the action.

The Forced Labour Prohibition Ordinance carries out certain obligations under the Treaty of Versailles, and, in accordance with the Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, forbids the exaction or employment within the Colony of forced labour as defined in the Ordinance.

The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance gives additional powers to the Health Authorities with the object of improving sanitary conditions, especially in towns.

The Fruit Export and Marketing (Amendment) Ordinance empowers the Government to appoint a particular firm or firms in the particular country concerned, to act as agents for the disposal of all bananas exported to that country, in an endeavour to enable prices to be maintained at a remunerative level.

The Immigrants (Amendment) Ordinance makes certain amendments to the Immigrants Ordinance 1909 with the object of providing for greater control by the authorities over undesirable or destitute immigrants.

The Native Lands (Amendment) Ordinance clarifies the provisions of the law with regard to compensation to outgoing lessees for improvements effected by them on native lands.

The Native Lands (Occupation) Ordinance is designed to encourage Fijians, who desire to become independent planters and to live outside the communal system, by creating machinery to enable them to acquire individual tenure of land, for a period not exceeding ten years, in an inexpensive and simple manner.

PARTICULARS OF FACTORY LEGISLATION, COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS LEGISLATION, AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR SICKNESS, OLD AGE, ETC.

The only legislation on any of the above subjects is the Steam Boilers Ordinance, 1915, which provides for compensation for accidents to persons in connexion with steam boilers. A bill relating to the payment of compensation to workmen has been drafted and is under consideration.

XVII.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The progress of the Colony in the realm of finance is shown by the following figures :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>	<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Excess of Liabilities over Assets.</i>	<i>Excess of Assets over Liabilities.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926 ...	584,515	536,079	750,010	785,027	35,017	—
1927 ...	586,574	534,939	898,491	881,752	—	16,739
1928 ...	709,534	587,845	597,903	439,475	—	158,428
1929 ...	677,945	642,124	557,043	362,794	—	194,249
1930 ...	638,763	645,291	408,971	221,250	—	187,721
1931 ...	565,393	605,973	452,080	304,940	—	147,140
1932 ...	547,461	528,604	449,743	283,746	—	165,997
1933 ...	605,201	569,984	590,660	389,446	—	201,214

At the close of the year 1922 the Colony had an accumulated deficit on Revenue Account of £243,481, and at the close of 1929 there was an accumulated surplus of £194,249. This surplus was reduced to £147,140 at the end of 1931 but increased at the end of 1933 to £201,214.

Debt.

The Loan Debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1933, was as under :—

	£
Specific Loan (Ordinance No. 7 of 1928)	765,000
Public Purposes Loan (Ordinance No. 2 of 1929) ...	171,408
Public Works Loan (Ordinance No. 14 of 1932) ...	154,996
Total (sterling)	£1,091,404

The loan of £765,000 was raised in London during the year 1928 and is redeemable between 1946-53. The stock bears interest at 5 per cent. and was issued at 101.

A second loan sufficient to produce £170,000 was authorised in 1929. It was arranged that it should be in the form of a direct loan to be provided by the Crown Agents for the Colonies and is redeemable in 1955. During that year, £80,204 was made available for public purposes and the balance was provided in 1930. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent.

The Public Works Loan, sufficient to produce £160,000, was raised in 1932 by the Crown Agents in two instalments, on 2nd August and 3rd November, at the price of £102 and £105 respectively for each £100 of stock. This loan bears interest at 4 per cent. and sinking fund contribution is at the rate of 2.32 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable on 1st February, 1959.

The sinking fund in connexion with the Specific Loan amounted to £40,282 Fiji at the close of the year. A supplementary sinking

fund for the redemption of any other loans raised now amounts to £20,627 Fiji. Provision for sinking fund contributions in respect of the Public Purposes Loan was first made in 1932, and amounted to £7,905 Fiji at the close of the year. The Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Works Loan amounted to £3,640 Fiji at the close of the year.

Revenue.

The revenue of the year amounted to £605,201, an increase of £57,740 as compared with 1932. The main items of revenue grouped under their various heads are as follows :—

	£
Customs	311,750
Port, wharfage, and light dues	21,731
Native taxes	16,315
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	101,889
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific purposes and reimbursements-in-aid	60,039
Post Office	24,416
Rent of Government property	12,653
Interest	37,892
Miscellaneous	17,316
Land sales and premia on leases	1,200

The amounts collected for licences, stamp duties, and income-tax were £18,126, £4,600 and £32,311 respectively.

The amount collected under the Residential Tax Ordinance was £22,169. The rate is £1 per annum on all males (other than Fijians) between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain exemptions. All persons liable for the tax are required to register themselves and the tax must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or a Sub-Accountant by March of each year. Penalties are imposed for failure to register and for non-payment of the tax. The Fijians pay two direct taxes, the Native Tax and the Provincial Rate, and are exempted from payment of the Residential Tax.

Customs Tariff.

The Customs tariff is in general on an *ad valorem* basis, duty being assessed on value of goods at the port of shipment. Practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment provided that British Empire material and labour represent not less than 25 per cent. in most cases, 50 per cent. in others, and in one or two cases 75 per cent. of the value of the goods, and that the final process of manufacture was performed within the Empire.

On most articles subject to *ad valorem* duty the British preferential rate is 20 per cent. and the general rate 40 per cent. On imports subject to a specific rate of duty the general rate is usually 50 per

cent. higher than the preferential rate, the principal exceptions being illuminating and power kerosene and benzine on which duties of 9d. and 5d. per gallon respectively are levied irrespective of the country of origin.

The following are some of the principal articles which, if of British manufacture, are admitted free of duty :—

Aircraft and accessories; certain specified educational material; articles for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; bags and sacks over two bushels; cans and casks for use as containers of Fiji produce; coal and coke; church furniture; infants' foods; muntz metal and copper sheathing; tar and bitumen; approved weedkillers; wire netting galvanized of not less than 4 inch mesh; wire galvanized fencing not less than 10 British gauge; fencing posts; gates; standards and droppers other than ornamental of iron or steel.

The above articles if of foreign manufacture pay duty at the rate of 20 per cent.

The following articles are admitted free of duty from all countries :—

Animals; birds and fish living; bacteriological products; ship's ballast; books; periodicals and music printed; coconuts; collections of antiques for public institutions; natural history specimens; containers used in the export of products of the Colony; copra; gas and ammonia cylinders; manures; crude and diesel oils; plants and seeds; used and unused postage stamps; and vessels being yachts the property of tourists visiting the Colony.

Machinery imported pays the following rates of duty :—

Agricultural implements and butter making and milking machines pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of British manufacture and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign manufacture; agricultural machines; sugar making machinery; fruit and meat canning machinery; engines, steam, oil or gas, marine or stationary; timber milling and sawing machinery; electric machinery and mining machinery pay the British preferential rate of 15 per cent. and the general rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following are some of the principal articles that are admitted at specific rates of duty :—

Ale and beer in bottles 4s. a gallon British preferential rate, 6s. a gallon general rate; confectionery 3d. a lb. plus 10 per cent. British preferential rate and 6d. a lb. plus 30 per cent. general rate; cornflour 1d. a lb. and 1½d. a lb.; cinema films free British preferential rate and 3d. per 100 feet general rate; dried ginger per 1d. lb. and 1¾d. a lb.; matches, wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches British preferential rate per gross boxes 4s. 6d., general rate 6s. 9d. per gross; hops

1s. a lb. and 2s. a lb.; macaroni and vermicelli 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; maize 6d. a bushel and 10½d. a bushel; malt extract, non spirituous, 1s. a lb. and 1s. 9d. a lb.; oatmeal, 1d. per lb. and 1¾d. a lb.; soap plain 1d. a lb. and 2d. a lb.; spices 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; tea 6d. a lb. containing no less than 75 per cent. British growth and 9d. a lb.; tobacco manufactured 7s. and 10s. 6d. a lb.; cigars 9s. and 13s. 6d. a lb.; cigarettes 8s. and 12s. a lb.; timber rough 2s. and 4s. per 100 superficial feet; timber dressed 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; spirits 26s. and 39s. a gallon; wines still 4s. and 6s. a gallon; wines sparkling 10s. and 15s. a gallon.

During 1933 the principal of imposing alternative rates of duty on certain articles was inaugurated. Some of the articles now subject to alternative rates of duty are:—

Bicycles, preferential rate 15s. each or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty. General rate 30s. each or 40 per cent.

Boots and shoes rubber and canvas, British preferential rate 6d. to 1s. per pair according to sizes or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. General rate 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 1½d. or 40 per cent.

Textile piece-goods—British preferential rate 1d. to 3d. per yard according to width or 20 per cent. General rate, 2d. to 6d. or 40 per cent.

Hats and caps, men's and boys'—British preferential rate 6d. each or 20 per cent., general rate 1s. or 40 per cent.

Shirts—British preferential rate 4s. to 6s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. to 12s. or 40 per cent.

Singlets or undervests—sizes up to 28 inches, per dozen, 1s. preferential rate, general rate 2s., sizes exceeding 28 inches, per dozen, 2s. preferential rate and 4s. general rate; or *ad valorem* 20 per cent. preferential rate, 40 per cent. general rate, whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Towels bath and face exceeding 24 inches in length—British preferential rate 2s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 4s. or 40 per cent.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades—each, British preferential rate 6d., general rate 1s. or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Electric lamp bulbs, incandescent filament, having, at the marked voltage, a power consumption—

Not exceeding 8 watts, each, British preferential rate 1d., general rate 2d.

Exceeding 8 watts and not exceeding 80 watts, each, British preferential rate 2d., general rate 4d.

Exceeding 80 watts, each, British preferential rate 3d., general rate 6d. or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Wrapping paper—British preferential rate 5s. per cwt. or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. 9d. or 40 per cent.

Spirits, perfumed and scented waters—British preferential rate 26s. and 10 per cent. per liquid gallon or 20 per cent., general rate 39s. per gallon and 25 per cent. or 40 per cent.

The tariff in general is a revenue tariff but aims at fostering, as far as possible, local industries, and in this regard affords protection to the rice industry by imposing a duty of £2 per ton under the British preferential rate and £3 per ton under the foreign rate, and provides, further, that if the cost, duty paid and landed at a Customs shed at a port of entry in the Colony, falls below £15 per ton, the duty shall be increased by such amount as shall bring such landed cost duty paid to £15 per ton. It provides, further, for the admission free of duty of bags and sacks over two bushels.

Protection is also afforded to the local butter industry by the imposition of a duty of 4d. per pound on all fresh butter imported and provides for the admission free of duty of boxes of wood made up or in shooks to be used as containers of butter the produce of the Colony.

The soap industry is also protected by a duty of 1d. per pound under the British preferential rate and 2d. per pound under the general tariff rate on soap, laundry, in bar or cake, and sandsoap, and, with a view to affording further assistance to this industry, the tariff was recently amended providing for the admission free of duty of resin and tallow of British manufacture which previously paid a duty of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

XVIII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall for the year at Suva was 151·40 inches which is 33·10 inches in excess of the average of 118·30 inches over a period of 49 years. Rain was recorded on 259 days, the greatest amount on any one day being 7·46 inches on 15th December. The four months January, July, August, and September were very dry, each showing considerable deficiency. February, May, and June showed a slight excess, whilst the remaining months were exceptionally wet. The rainfall for March was 13·35 inches above normal, whilst April, with a total of 33·09 inches (the greatest ever recorded for this month) exceeded the average by 20·65 inches.

There are 42 stations throughout the Colony at which a record of the rainfall was kept during the year.

The greatest rainfall recorded during the year was 202·15 inches at Salialevu (Taveuni), while Nandarivatu (Tholo North) had the

wettest month, 51.76 inches falling in March. The least rainfall, viz., 61.12 inches, was recorded on the Island of Kanathea (Lau).

During March and April, floods occurred on the main rivers of Vitilevu and Vanualevu, especially the Mba and Singatoka Rivers.

TEMPERATURES.

The mean temperature for the year was 77.8°F. as compared with the average of 77.0°F. over a period of 49 years. February was the hottest month with a mean temperature of 82.3°F. (the average being 80.4°F.), July was the coolest with a mean temperature of 73.0°F. (the average being 73.5°F.).

PRESSURE.

Pressure was below normal during the summer months except December and above normal during the cool months.

WINDS.

The direction of the prevailing wind during the year was East, 254 observations of East winds being recorded out of a possible of 730. The following table gives a summary of wind observations recorded during the year at observation hours:—

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms.
83	129	254	95	34	13	16	6	100

The maximum wind velocity recorded during the year was 43 m.p.h. (force 8) from West at 2.14 p.m. on the 10th September.

SUNSHINE.

The total number of hours of bright sunshine for the year was 1,914.1; November the most with 235.0 hours, and April the least with 95.9 hours.

CYCLONES.

No cyclonic disturbances of sufficient magnitude to damage property were experienced during the year. Suva is the central reporting station, and during the hurricane season it is possible to give warnings of practically all cyclonic disturbances in this portion of the Pacific.

SUMMARY.

The following table gives a summary of meteorological observations at Suva during the year 1933:—

MONTHLY MEANS FOR THE YEAR 1933, SUVA STATION, TAKEN AT 8.30 A.M. AND 3.30 P.M.

Months.	Mean Pressure in inches.	Air Temperature (F°).										Mean Vapour Pressure in Millibars.	Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100).	Mean amount of Cloud (0—10).					
		Mean Dry Bulb.		Mean Wet Bulb.		Means of		Mean.	Absolute Max. and Min.										
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Max.	Min.		Max.	Date.	Min.				Date.				
January.....	8.30 a.m. 29.769	3.30 p.m. 29.710	8.30 a.m. 81.5	3.30 p.m. 85.7	8.30 a.m. 75.4	3.30 p.m. 77.0	88.1	75.0	81.5	96	10	72	19	8.30 a.m. 27.3	3.30 p.m. 28.1	8.30 a.m. 74.5	3.30 p.m. 66.7	8.30 a.m. 5.7	3.30 p.m. 6.4
February.....	29.771	29.708	82.0	84.3	77.6	78.5	88.3	76.3	82.3	92	7, 13, 14	75	1/5, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 27	30.4	30.6	81.3	76.8	6.4	8.1
March	29.796	29.735	80.5	83.2	76.9	77.7	86.3	75.3	80.8	91	5	72	25	30.0	30.0	84.1	77.8	7.0	7.7
April	29.875	29.808	78.9	80.7	75.9	76.7	83.9	73.9	78.9	92	12	71	1	29.3	29.8	86.6	83.7	7.5	8.8
May	29.954	29.882	76.4	79.1	73.1	74.2	81.7	72.0	76.9	86	26	68	22	26.4	26.8	85.4	79.2	6.7	7.6
June	29.983	29.913	75.0	77.2	70.8	71.9	80.0	71.0	75.5	87	9	67	6, 16, 17, 28	24.0	24.5	81.0	77.0	6.8	8.1
July	30.014	29.941	72.6	76.3	67.7	69.3	78.6	67.5	73.0	86	22	62	16	21.1	21.3	77.2	68.3	7.0	5.9
August	30.050	29.970	73.9	76.9	69.7	70.7	79.3	68.6	73.9	88	10	65	1, 4, 7, 19, 20, 27	23.1	22.9	80.4	72.7	7.0	7.0
September...	30.025	29.951	76.0	78.1	70.7	71.7	81.5	70.8	76.1	88	10	65	1, 2	23.4	23.8	76.3	72.6	7.6	7.4
October	29.978	29.896	76.7	78.6	71.9	72.6	81.3	71.1	76.2	87	20	64	7	24.3	24.8	77.1	74.0	7.9	7.5
November....	29.889	29.821	80.0	81.1	74.6	74.9	85.4	72.6	79.0	90	3, 17	69	14	26.8	26.8	77.3	74.8	6.4	7.3
December....	29.852	29.790	81.0	82.9	76.2	76.6	85.9	74.6	80.2	92	31	72	16	28.7	28.5	79.8	74.6	6.5	7.3
Year	29.913	29.844	77.9	80.3	73.4	74.3	83.4	72.4	77.9	—	—	—	—	26.2	26.5	80.1	74.9	6.9	7.4

Highest Pressure—30.165° on June 27th at 8.30 a.m.
 Lowest Pressure—29.471° on January 10th and March 27th at 3.30 p.m.

Highest Temperature in Shade—96° on January 10th.
 Lowest Temperature in Shade—62° on July 16th.

EXTREMES FOR THE YEAR.

Greatest Range—20° on July 22nd and August 4th and 10th.
 Least Range—2° on April 27th.
 Greatest Amount of Rain in 24 hours—7.64" on December 15th.
 Maximum Wind Velocity—43 miles per hour (force 8) from W. at 2.14 p.m. on September 10th.

DESCRIPTIVE MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY.

January.—A very dry and hot month. A temperature of 96°F. which was recorded on the 10th is the highest temperature recorded since December, 1927. Rainfall was 6·60 inches less than normal.

February.—The first half of the month was very hot, the average maximum temperature being 90°F.; the latter half was wet and unsettled and consequently cooler. Temperature and rainfall were slightly in excess of normal.

March.—An exceptionally wet month, rainfall being 13·35 inches above the average. There were only two fine days; the heaviest rainfall was experienced between the 21st and 28th when 21·25 inches fell in the eight days. A cyclone which passed to the west and south of Suva during this period was responsible for the heavy falls. Temperature was slightly in excess of normal.

April.—The total rainfall was 33·09 inches being 20·65 inches in excess of normal. This is the greatest ever recorded for April which is the wettest month of the year. There were only three days without rain. Temperatures were normal but humidity high.

May.—A humid month otherwise normal, temperature and rainfall being only slightly above the average.

June.—A normal month except for rainfall which was high. 4·76 inches fell on the 15th.

July.—A dry and comparatively cool month, rainfall being 3·28 inches less than normal. One of the driest Julys on record.

August.—Another dry month. Rainfall was 5·13 inches less than normal.

September.—Another dry month although cloudy. Trade winds which blew for the greater part of the month reached force 6 to 7 at times. Temperature was 1·6° above normal whilst the rainfall was 5·89 inches less.

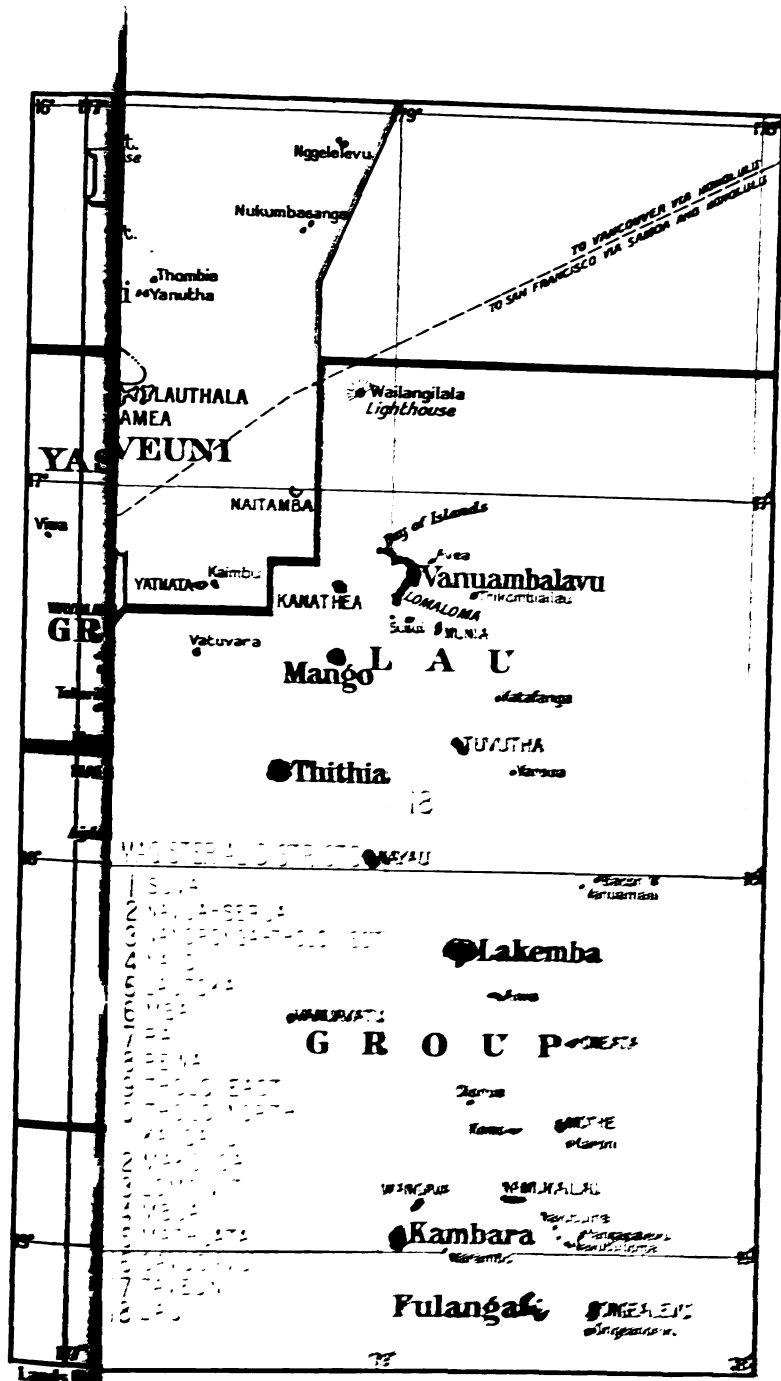
October.—A wet month and fairly cold for the time of the year. A wet spell occurred between the 18th and the 26th. On the 19th, 3·39 inches of rain fell between 2.10 a.m. and 3.48 a.m. Trade winds continued to blow for the first week of the month.

November.—A wet and warm month. Nine thunderstorms occurred. On the 27th, 2·17 inches of rain fell between 4.22 p.m. and 5.10 p.m.

December.—A warm, wet and humid month. Rainfall was 6·22 inches in excess of normal and temperature 1·3°F. in excess.

XIX.—GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., returned from leave spent in the United Kingdom on 3rd August, 1933, after an absence of eight and a half

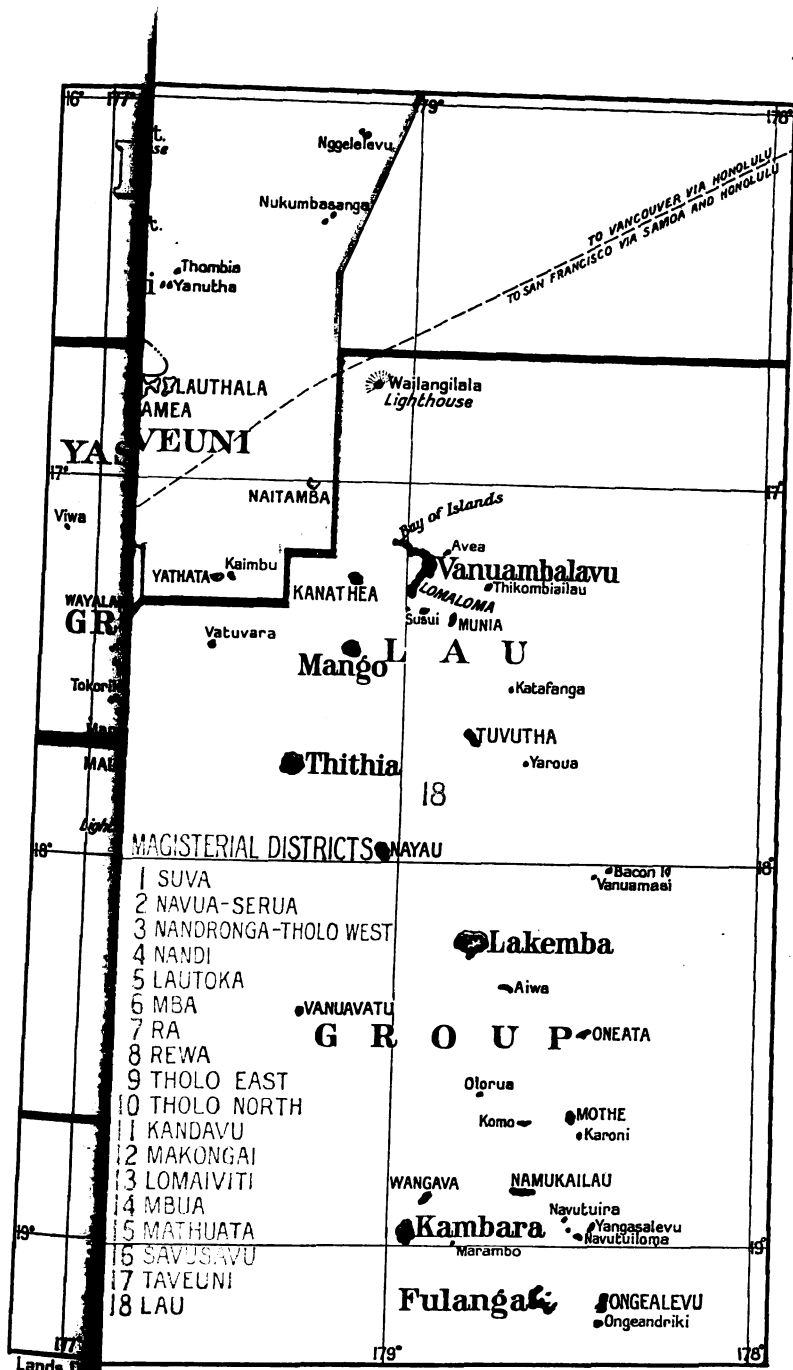


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Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

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Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

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Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

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Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

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THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

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No. 1690

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BRITISH HONDURAS

1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1680 and 1687
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America within $18^{\circ} 29' 5''$ to $15^{\circ} 53' 55''$ North latitude and $89^{\circ} 9' 22''$ to $88^{\circ} 10'$ West longitude.

The boundaries of the Colony are defined by the River Hondo and Yucatan on the north ; by a straight line drawn from Gracias a Dios Falls on the River Sarstoon to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, thence north to the Mexican frontier on the west ; by a portion of Guatemala with the River Sarstoon on the south ; while the Bay of Honduras and the Caribbean Sea are to the east. Its greatest length is about 174 miles and width about 68 miles. The total area is 8,598 square miles. The Colony is therefore about one-sixth the size of England, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and about two-thirds the size of the whole of the British West Indian Islands put together.

The mainland of the Colony is low and swampy near the coast, but rises inland. The northern half of the Colony is generally flat, but in the south it is hilly and mountainous, rising in the Cockscomb

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Range to a height of 3,700 feet. The country is well watered, and its rivers, which are many, provide the chief means of communication. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of tropical produce.

Climate.

The climate of British Honduras compares favourably with that of other tropical countries with small European populations. Europeans leading a normal life and taking common precautions will find the climate of British Honduras pleasant and healthy. The annual rainfall at Belize was 73·03 inches. The absolute extremes of temperature were on 5th May and 1st January, when the thermometer registered 91·5° F. and 61·5° F., respectively.

The extremes of temperature and rainfall at Belize, in respect of the last 8 years, are as follows :—

<i>Extremes of temperature.</i>				<i>Rainfall.</i>
		°F.	°F.	<i>inches.</i>
1932	15th September ...	93	21st November ...	67·36
1931	12th May ...	89	22nd January ...	120·23
1930	27th May,		24th December ...	84·73
	7th September ...	89		
1929	28th September ...	90	30th January ...	113·57
1928	18th July ...	88·5	26th December ...	52·29
1927	18th August ...	88	11th January ...	68·61
1926	29th July ...	88	20th February ...	60·05
1925	25th May ...	91·5	24th November ...	86·01

History.

It is probable that Columbus discovered the coast about 1502, when on his way from Cuba to find a passage to the Indies, but so far as modern history goes, the Colony became known to Englishmen about 1638, probably accidentally through a shipwrecked crew. It is also probable that many years ago people from Jamaica visited the Colony and, finding logwood abundant and easily accessible, established themselves. Within a very short time of their arrival they must have come in contact with the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan and the Peten District of Guatemala. There are records of many conflicts between them, but as England was at that time at war with Spain it was natural that the subjects of each King should fight whenever they met in this country. Indeed, long after the Thirty Years' War had ended in Europe, and Spain was our ally against France, conflicts occurred between the subjects of His Britannic Majesty and those of the King of Spain in this Colony. The Spaniards also made frequent attempts to expel Englishmen who came with their slaves from Jamaica. In 1670 Spain ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain by the Godolphin Treaty of 8th July, with plenary right of sovereignty, all lands in the West Indies or in any part of America held by the English at the time (Article vii). Logwood establishments increased rapidly from

this date. The population of the Settlement at this date amounted to 700 white settlers, among whom was the famous Admiral John Benbow. By 1671 the Settlement had grown so prosperous that it was reported to King Charles II by the Governor of Jamaica as having "increased His Majesty's Customs and the natural commerce more than any of His Majesty's Colonies." This was no doubt due to the great value of logwood and mahogany.

By 1713 there was a settled form of government carried on by magistrates elected by the inhabitants. In 1717 the Board of Trade asserted the absolute right of Great Britain to cut logwood. In the next year the Spaniards made a determined effort to conquer the Settlement and got as far as "Spanish Lookout" on the Belize River, which they fortified. In 1754 another attempt was made and defeated "principally by slaves" at Labouring Creek. In 1779 St. George's Caye was attacked and a great many settlers were captured, ill-treated, and carried off to Merida and thence to Havana, but were subsequently allowed to return. In 1786, by the Treaty of London, Great Britain agreed with Spain to give up the Mosquito Coast in exchange for the Settlement from the Belize River to the Sibun, including the lands lying between the two rivers, and St. George's Caye, but this was not agreeable to the Spaniards, and they continued their attacks from Mexico until finally beaten on 10th September, 1798, at St. George's Caye, thus ending the century and a-half of Spanish efforts at domination.

From that time until about 1849 there was peace, but in that year the Indians in Yucatan rebelled against their Spanish oppressors, and many were driven across the Hondo and settled in the northern half of this Colony, and from the year 1867, when Mexico declared itself a republic and threw off the yoke of Spain, until the year 1872, the Indians of Yucatan continued to make repeated attacks on the Colony.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The first settlers, from 1638 to 1786, managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as magistrates, at public meetings held for that purpose. These magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings and they formed the laws binding on the community. The King, in 1765, gave a "constitution to the people," founded on their ancient customs, viz., "legislating by public meetings, and the election of magistrates annually by the free suffrage of the people." This, it may be remarked, was the freest constitution ever enjoyed by, or granted to, a British settlement.

Admiral Sir William Burnaby was then sent to the Settlement to make the necessary arrangements, and the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights. Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, accompanied Sir William Burnaby, who codified

the laws and customs of the Settlement, which were afterwards published and known as "Burnaby's Laws".

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1791-97 elected magistrates again ruled the Settlement. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of eighteen elected and three nominated members. The Settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has contained six official and seven unofficial members. On 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on 10th September, 1909.

All questions are decided by the majority of the votes given, the Governor or presiding Member having an original vote, and, if the votes shall be equally divided also a casting vote. Under Ordinance No. 17 of 1932, the Governor or presiding Member may, either before or after the votes of the members have been taken, "declare the passing of any Bill or any clause of it or any amendment to any such Bill or of any resolution or vote to be necessary in the interest of public order, public faith, or other first essentials of good government including the responsibilities of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire, or to be necessary to secure within the scope of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote as aforesaid the control of finance of the Colony by His Majesty's Government for the period during which the Colony receives financial assistance from His Majesty's Exchequer". In this case "only the votes of the official members shall be taken into consideration and any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote shall be deemed to have been passed by the Council if a majority of the votes of such official members are recorded in favour of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote".

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 31 of 1923 a new and revised edition of the Laws of this Colony has been published in two volumes. This edition, referred to as "The Consolidated Laws, 1924," came into force on 4th February, 1925, and supersedes the revised edition published in 1915 and all

Ordinances passed before July, 1924. Appeals to His Majesty in Council are regulated by Chapter 155 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed with His Majesty's approval. At the date of this Report there were three unofficial members.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six Districts: Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corozal District; the Orange Walk District; the Cayo District; the Stann Creek District; and the Toledo District, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, in the south of the Colony. A Commissioner is appointed to each District, who exercises the usual judicial functions of that office as prescribed by law. He is also *ex officio* Sub-Treasurer of his District, Sub-Collector of Customs, District Postmaster, and Chairman of the local nominated District Boards.

Under Chapter 125 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, there is a District Board, nominated by the Governor, in each District. These Boards have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health; markets; slaughter-houses; traffic regulation; naming, numbering, and lighting of places and streets in any town within their Districts; building construction, etc. Their revenues are mainly derived from property taxes, liquor and other licences, rents and fees.

There is a partly nominated and partly elective Town Board in the town of Belize, established under Chapter 118 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. The Board exercises all the functions of a District Board, and its jurisdiction extends to and includes St. George's Caye, Caye Caulker, and Ambergris Caye.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1933 was estimated at 53,770, and consisted of 26,605 males and 27,165 females. Owing to intermixing, racial classification of the population is difficult and unreliable, but the Corozal and Orange Walk Districts are inhabited principally by the descendants of the early Spanish and Maya peoples. The Stann Creek District is peopled, in the main, by the Caribs, while in the Toledo District the Caribs and Mayas predominate. In the Cayo District are Guatemaltecos, Mexicans, and a few Syrians. In the capital the "Creoles" (descendants of the early settlers) are in the majority, but there are also a large number of people of Latin extraction from the neighbouring Republics, and Syrians and Chinese. There is a limited number of Europeans and United States citizens.

The population was distributed in the Districts of the Colony as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Persons per square mile.</i>
Belize	20,469	1,623	12.61
Corozal	7,945	718	11.06
Orange Walk	6,413	1,462	4.38
Stann Creek	5,959	840	7.09
Toledo	6,058	2,125	2.85
Cayo	6,926	1,830	3.78
Colony	53,770	8,598	6.25

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, marriages, and infantile mortality for 1933, with comparative figures for the previous two years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Marriages.</i>		<i>Infantile Mortality.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1931 ...	1,909	3.67	1,915	3.67	342	0.65	291	15.17
1932 ...	1,879	3.54	1,073	2.02	363	0.65	194	10.32
1933 ...	1,942	3.61	1,117	2.07	462	0.85	242	12.46

No record is kept of emigration and immigration.

IV.—HEALTH.

Quarantinable Diseases.—During the latter part of the year modified smallpox, known as alastrim, appeared in the Colony. Seven cases occurred in the town of Belize and an undetermined number in the western districts of the Colony, mostly in Benque Viejo, Cayo and Orange Walk.

In Belize the first six cases were quarantined at Sergeant's Caye, but as there was no mortality, and as in the absence of compulsory vaccination, it was realized that cases of the disease were likely to extend over a considerable period, isolation was abandoned and efforts were concentrated on vaccination of all contacts and quarantine of the patient in the dwelling house. A considerable number of the general public have been vaccinated, but not sufficient entirely to stamp out the disease.

The most prevalent diseases were as follows :—

(a) *Malaria*—accounting for 56.4 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. This disease is usually of the aestivo-autumnal type and 487 cases were treated during the year in the six hospitals in the Colony.

This disease is responsible for 7.5 per cent. of the total deaths in the Colony.

(b) *Dysentery*—accounting for 7.8 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. Both the amoebic and bacillary

types of the disease occur. Sixty-eight cases of this disease were treated in the six hospitals of the Colony with 15 deaths.

(c) *Tuberculosis*—accounting for 6·2 per cent. of the total number of infectious disease. The pulmonary form of the disease is most common. Five new cases were notified during the year, and 40 cases were treated in the six hospitals of the Colony.

(d) *Venereal diseases* are fairly common and account for 11 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. Those diseases do not appear to be quite as prevalent as they were some time ago, probably due to the information regarding them which has been distributed by the Central Board of Health.

There are six hospitals in the Colony—one for each District of the Colony. The hospital in the capital town, Belize, contains sixty-two beds. The number of beds in the other hospitals ranges from nineteen to six beds. In these hospitals treatment is afforded for medical, surgical, and obstetrical cases. In Belize there is also a venereal disease ward of eight beds. The poor and indigent receive free treatment in all the hospitals. For other classes the fees range from 25 cents to \$3·00 per day for each person. Cases of tuberculosis are ordinarily not received for treatment in the hospitals. Accommodation for twelve destitute sufferers from this disease is provided at the Belize Poor House.

Each District and each hospital of the Colony is in the charge of an Assistant Medical Officer under a Principal Medical Officer who is *ex officio* Medical Officer of Health for the entire Colony. In the Belize hospital there is one English trained nurse controlling a subordinate native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nurse who has received a course of training at the Belize hospital extending over a period of three years.

Owing to the absence of sufficient fall to the sea, and the lack of funds to carry out effectual mechanical drainage, few drains in the town of Belize act effectively. The low-lying and swampy land in the northern portion of the town is now being reclaimed by filling it in and raising its level with sand and mud dredged from the adjoining sea. The Local Authority, Belize, also operates a dredger by which means mud taken from the harbour and canals is deposited at convenient places in the town and given to householders for the purpose of raising their low-lying and swampy lots. The canal at the north side of the town is pumped out, as occasion arises, by means of an electric pump controlled by the Local Authority, Belize. In the country districts, where there is a greater fall to the sea, efficient drains are provided and maintained by the Local Authorities.

There are six Local Authorities charged with the duty of looking after the sanitation of their respective Districts. There is also a Central Board of Health, having general power of supervision over

the several Local Authorities. In Belize there are five native subordinate sanitary inspectors working under a trained Chief Sanitary Inspector, and in each of the remaining five Districts of the Colony there is also a native subordinate sanitary inspector, working under the Assistant Medical Officer of the District.

The absence of any pipe-borne water supply in Belize necessitates the storage of rain water in vats, tanks and other receptacles. Regular and thorough inspections of these water receptacles by the sanitary inspectors must be maintained in order to detect and destroy the larvae of the mosquito and in particular the yellow fever-carrying mosquito. Owing to the large number of vats destroyed by the hurricane householders have had to fall back on barrels and other improvised receptacles in which to store their water, and this has resulted in an increase in the number of mosquitoes and the necessity for increased watchfulness on the part of the sanitary inspectors. Some of the vats are kept screened by their owners but the majority are kept stocked by the sanitary inspectors with larvivorous fish. Crab holes are being treated with cyanogas (a preparation of potassium cyanide) by the sanitary staff with satisfactory results. All pools of stagnant water within the several towns are periodically oiled by the sanitary staff, a mixture of sawdust and crude oil being used for the purpose. Owing to financial stringency, operations against crabs and mosquitoes have been considerably limited during the past year. A very limited amount of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria is being distributed by the Medical Officers, free of cost, to the public.

In Belize scavenging is now being performed by motor-trucks and conditions are much improved. Buckets from latrines are regularly emptied into the sea or canals, and individual septic tanks in increasing numbers are being installed in private houses. In the out-lying towns conditions are fairly satisfactory, but in the remote country villages methods of disposal of excreta are extremely faulty.

V.—HOUSING.

In Belize the population live in wooden houses with galvanized iron roofs, standing usually on wooden piles about 7 feet above the level of the ground which is often low-lying, swampy, and flooded. The work of the Town Board and the efforts of private individuals are gradually showing a marked improvement in this connexion; more especially is this so in the northern area—Freetown Area—where extensive filling in has been done in connexion with the reclamation scheme, jointly financed by the Government and the Town Board. It is unusual to find the ground floor used as a sleeping room. It is generally used as a storeroom, washing room, kitchen, or garage.

Owing to the destruction caused by the hurricane in 1931 and the extensive fire which occurred early in 1932 there were barely

sufficient houses in the town of Belize for the accommodation of the present number of inhabitants. Thanks to the assistance of the Loan Board this has now been remedied and there is, at the present time, a surplus of good houses.

There were no building regulations prior to the year 1928. In consequence householders erected houses how, where, and in whatever manner best suited their convenience. Often, therefore, collections of small tenement houses are found packed together without order in the back-yards of houses of a better class and decent appearance facing the street. Building regulations have now been passed designed to prevent this and to provide that there should be sufficient ventilation in and free space around each house. These regulations, however, apply only to new erections. In order to deal with existing slum areas and to rectify the errors of past years legislation involving compensation to owners will be necessary. This latter cannot be undertaken in view of the present financial condition of the Colony and of the municipal authorities.

Regulations have now been framed with a view to ensuring that, in future, houses will be erected in such a manner as to afford greater protection against hurricanes.

There are several residents in the town of Belize who own extensive house property which is rented out to tenants, but there are also very many working people who own or partly own the houses in which they live.

All premises in the towns are regularly inspected by the sanitary inspectors and householders are made to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. Prosecution of offenders is not undertaken save as a last resort.

In the other towns of the Colony there is ample housing accommodation.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are :—

Agricultural.—Bananas, plantains, citrus fruits, coconuts, copra and corn (maize), sugar and rum, vegetables, root crops, pulse, and rice.

Live Stock.—Swine, cattle, and poultry.

Timber.—Mahogany, cedar, logwood, rosewood, pine, yemeri, santa maria, and other secondary woods.

Marine.—Sponges, lobsters, turtle, and fish (there are numerous varieties).

Forest Produce.—Chicle.

The employment of contract labour in the agricultural industry of the Colony is confined entirely to the sugar estates in the northern districts and to a few stock farms. The length of the contract period varies from six months to fifteen months and wages paid average \$19 per month, including rations.

As a rule labourers, whether contract or non-contract, are housed on the estates either in wooden iron-roofed barracks or bush huts.

In regard to coconuts and copra the organization consists of both plantation and individual agriculturists. In the case of the former labour is usually employed as required and paid by the task. The foremen or captains of gangs are as a rule employed permanently and are paid by the month.

The plantation organization is in the majority of cases operated by Europeans, whereas individual growers are mostly non-Europeans. The number of the latter far exceeds that of the former although the actual production is about equally divided. Figures for the actual number of non-European cultivators are not available.

Approximately 80 per cent. of the nuts are exported as such and as copra, the remaining 20 per cent. being used for oil production for home consumption.

The coconut industry more than any other agricultural industry in the Colony still suffers from the effects of the world slump in agricultural products. Prices during the year have been extremely low, so much so that planters have found it difficult to spend money on collecting nuts, much less on keeping their plantations clean. Exports of coconuts and copra during the last two years were as follows :—

		1932.		1933.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Coconuts	... No.	2,974,220	24,860	3,610,450	32,367
Copra	... lb.	995,704	14,700	818,233	11,742

The grapefruit industry is organized on plantation lines, the majority being owned by Europeans. Labour is recruited as required except in a few cases where regular gangs, amounting to about fifteen men, are regularly employed. In the case of oranges, limes, seedling grapefruit, etc., the bulk of the production is by individuals of non-European descent, who own a few scattered trees on their holdings. Previous to the year under review the last named fruits were grown entirely for local consumption.

During the year the citrus growers in Stann Creek formed the British Honduras Citrus Association which body now handles the packing and marketing of all fruit produced in the area. It has established an up-to-date packing house equipped with modern machinery for washing, grading and sizing fruit. The plant was not, however, ready to start operations until the last month in the year. Exports during the year showed a marked increase and a greater variety of citrus fruits was shipped.

The figures quoted below represent exports for the calendar year and are therefore not representative of the seasonal production, the season being approximately from September to May.

		1931.	1932.	1933.
Grapefruit	... Cases	2,106	2,663	5,094
Oranges	... „	—	—	420
Tangerines	... „	—	—	62

It is now estimated that the total exports of citrus fruits for the season 1933-34 will exceed 10,000 cases and may reach 14,000 cases. Small shipments have been made from the northern districts where two or three planters are engaged in citrus fruit production. This fruit, although packed at the point of production, is marketed on behalf of the growers by the Citrus Association.

The bulk of the banana and plantain crops is now produced by non-European planters each working as an individual unit. At harvesting time they sometimes work in association with one another; otherwise they work their plantations as individuals. Approximately 80 per cent. of the bananas grown in the Colony are exported as well as a small percentage of plantains. Markets improved somewhat during the year due in a large measure to the efforts of trading schooners. These schooners purchased fruit at the coast (in the case of Stann Creek at the rail side) and carried the bulk to Tampa, Florida. As a result of this new enterprise exports increased to 141,662 bunches as against 78,867 bunches in 1932, valued at \$48,239 and \$26,970 respectively. The planting of bananas has also increased due to the opening up of new markets and it is anticipated that the 1934 shipments will reach the quarter million mark. Developments in the planting of this crop are taking place in the Punta Gorda District.

The export of plantains increased considerably from 19,500 (number of fingers) valued at \$178 to 203,000 valued at \$1,599. This increase of shipments also was due largely to the purchases made by the trading schooners.

Rum is produced entirely on the small sugar estates in the north and on one estate in the south. The labour required is drawn from estate labour except in the case of the "still-man", who is usually a permanent employee paid monthly. In the northern districts the production is entirely by persons of Spanish descent, while that in the south is by a European. The exports of rum again showed a decrease :—

			<i>Gallons.</i>	\$
1931	...	...	14,412	14,412
1932	...	...	13,748	13,748
1933	...	...	10,815	10,824

During the year maturing vats were erected by the Customs authorities and encouragement given to producers to store their rum on easy terms. It is hoped that this facility will improve the quality of locally produced rum.

The production of fresh vegetables showed a decided improvement, but much headway has still to be made in quality. The production of ground provisions, e.g., sweet potatoes, yams, etc., also showed an increase. Marketing facilities, however, are still very poor and distribution requires much improvement. Unfortunately the consumer still retains the taste for imported articles

of diet and great difficulty is being experienced in educating the housewife to develop a taste for locally grown produce. This applies particularly to the use of maize products in place of wheaten flour, locally grown root crops in place of the Irish potato, and local rice and pulses in place of the imported articles.

Sugar-cane is organized as a plantation crop on estate lines, owned by persons of European descent and Central American Spanish descent. Labour is usually contracted. A small quantity is grown by the non-European cultivator for family consumption, and the whole of the sugar production is consumed in the Colony. Attempts have been made during the year to reorganize the sugar industry and schemes have been put up by interested parties for the establishment of up-to-date central factories, one in the north and one in the south. It is not possible to state yet whether any success will be reached in these ventures but it would appear that one central factory at least would greatly assist the industry, which is now almost dormant. There appears ample room for a central factory with an output of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons per annum as a large proportion of this quantity of sugar would find a ready local market.

Stock-raising is confined almost entirely to persons of European and Central American Spanish descent. Owing to the decrease in the use of animal draught in timber extraction less attention is given to this industry now than previously. The use of stock for agricultural draught purposes is hardly practised at all, and consequently the number of animals kept by the native agriculturist is practically nil. During the year a definite improvement took place in the use of locally bred cattle for butchering purposes. The imports of cattle for this purpose were nil and it is to be hoped that in future the demand for locally raised beef will increase. Schemes for the improvement of the local herds, as well as for the improvement of local pigs are in hand.

A promising industry, viz., the production of rice, is gaining headway. During the year increased areas were planted under rice, greater areas probably than during the last three decades. Government, in 1932, re-erected an old rice mill that had been purchased in 1920 and which had hardly been used. The mill is in the charge of the Department of Agriculture. It purchases paddy outright, mills it, and carries out the duties of marketing. The response by the planters to the facilities provided for disposing of their rice crop has been most encouraging. Although the quantities handled are infinitesimal as compared with world production, the increase during the last three years is quite remarkable.

Paddy purchased :—

1930-31	12,014 lb.	} Mill temporarily erected.
1931-32 ...	...	12,135 „
1932-33 ...	...	15,169 „
1933-34 ...	...	175,005 „

It has been found, however, that the local consumer is still wedded to the imported rice ; consequently the disposal of the local article has caused a certain amount of trouble and stocks have had to be held rather longer than was at first anticipated.

During the last few years marked improvement has taken place in regard to non-European agriculture. The advent of a fairly large number of Jamaican cultivators has appreciably raised the standard. The influence of the European planter cannot as yet be said to have affected the native cultivator. This is mainly due to the very small number of Europeans at present operating. The native of British Honduras is not a born agriculturist and thus it will be a generation or more before any pronounced improvement in his methods can be hoped for.

The value of exports of forest produce showed a rise of nearly 50 per cent. over 1932 figures. Values and percentages for export of domestic produce of the main classes were as follows :—

			\$	Per cent. of total.
Forest produce	...	...	304,172	70·86
Agricultural produce	...	...	120,074	27·97
Marine produce	...	...	4,991	1·17

The total value of domestic exports rose from \$322,649 in 1932 to \$429,237 in 1933. Export of mahogany in the log decreased considerably, but the manufacture and shipment of mahogany lumber from the new mill in Belize increased to 531,141 s. ft.

The great influence of the local sawmill on the organization of the mahogany export trade is shown by the following figures :—

		1932.	1933.
Mahogany logs exported, M. s. ft.	...	644	109
Mahogany lumber exported, M. s. ft.	...	226	531
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		870	640

which show the increase in the market for sawn mahogany at the expense of the log export market. The United Kingdom is now able to obtain its mahogany lumber requirements direct from the Colony, instead of through the United States of America sawmills as was largely the case in the past.

The export of chicle rose from 280,000 lb. in 1932 to 727,000 lb. in 1933, but the shipments were entirely of old stocks ; little chicle-bleeding was carried out during the year. The average price of chicle over the year, as shown by Customs returns, fell from 34½ c. to 29 c. per lb.

Logwood exports were insignificant at 136 tons and no rosewood was cut, but progress was made in the consolidation of the secondary woods market, large-scale test shipments of banak and santa maria being made by the Forest Department to the Forest Products

Research Laboratory in England and various other trial shipments being made by private operators. Further advance may be hoped for following the secondment of the Conservator of Forests to England for the purpose of studying markets for secondary woods. Progress has been made with assessment of stocks in promising districts.

Though no great advance in actual trade in forest products can be claimed much work was carried out the full value of which will be appreciated as markets continue to recover from the depression, as they were beginning to do at the close of the year 1933.

VII.—COMMERCE.

With the almost complete cessation of the mahogany and chicle industries on which the Colony has always been dependent in large measure and the resulting serious curtailment of business generally, trade further decreased in 1933. The building boom of the previous year, necessitated by the hurricane disaster of 1931, dwindled continuously as the year advanced. Against this some slight improvement was shown toward the end of the year and there was evidence of at least a temporary revival of our main industries, but on a very much reduced scale.

A cheering feature was the increase in the export of mahogany lumber due to the activities of the new sawmill. It is anticipated that this mill will work to full capacity in 1934 and help materially to re-establish a limited portion of our mahogany industry.

The total trade of the Colony amounted to \$2,729,207 which was less by \$1,020,115 than the total of \$3,749,322 in 1932.

The imports, exports, and total trade of the Colony during the last five years are shown in the following table :—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports	... ..	5,056,673	4,925,330	4,435,358	2,301,838	1,687,112
Exports	... ..	4,876,875	4,534,963	2,911,066	1,447,484	1,042,095
Trade	... ..	9,933,548	9,460,293	7,346,424	3,749,322	2,729,207

The following table shows the percentages of trade with the Empire, the United States of America, and other foreign countries in 1933 compared with the trade of 1920 :—

	Imports.		Exports.		Trade.	
	1920.	1933.	1920.	1933.	1920.	1933.
United Kingdom and British Possessions...	17.45	47.04	14.88	54.48	16.17	49.88
United States of America	60.44	37.57	78.18	36.25	69.31	37.07
Other Countries	22.11	15.39	6.94	9.27	14.52	13.05

Imports.

The imports in 1933 amounted to \$1,687,112 as against \$2,301,838 in 1932; a decrease of \$614,726. The direction of the import trade during the years 1929-1933 is shown in the following table :—

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom	888,406	17.57	687,324	13.95	745,024	16.80	424,339	18.43	418,511	24.81
Canada	1,105,403	21.86	1,188,837	24.14	1,289,767	29.08	704,643	30.61	326,433	19.35
Other British Possessions.	82,456	1.63	98,653	2.00	61,495	1.38	42,146	1.83	48,578	2.88
United States of America	1,992,670	39.41	1,730,051	35.13	1,459,006	32.90	815,093	35.41	633,900	37.57
Mexico... ..	410,239	8.11	563,983	11.45	357,599	8.06	92,297	4.01	78,978	4.67
Other Countries	577,499	11.42	656,582	13.33	522,467	11.78	223,420	9.70	180,712	10.72

A summary of the shipping trade, distinguishing between sailing, steam, and motor vessels, and British and foreign nationalities, is shown hereunder. The total tonnage was 479,528, a decrease of 93,748 as compared with the previous year.

ENTERED.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	1,725	91,056	92,781
United States of America	...	...	...	632	20,042	20,674
Other	...	...	...	1,474	127,359	128,833
Total				3,831	238,457	242,288

CLEARED.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	1,814	90,873	92,687
United States of America	...	...	...	632	16,950	17,582
Other	...	...	...	1,352	125,619	126,971
Total				3,798	233,442	237,240

The total tonnage during the last five years was :—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Inwards.</i>	<i>Outwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1929	...	...	...	312,581	312,691	625,272
1930	...	...	...	313,587	312,373	625,960
1931	...	...	...	327,271	315,958	643,229
1932	...	...	...	292,586	280,690	573,276
1933	...	...	...	242,288	237,240	479,528

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in British Honduras may be divided into two classes :—

- (i) Agricultural (including the timber industry).
- (ii) Industrial or skilled labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers is \$15 per month, including rations. Such labourers are engaged, principally, on sugar, coconut, and banana plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day with an hour for lunch. Labourers residing on plantations are, usually, provided with free quarters (huts).

The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows :—

Artisans from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day; carpenters, shipwrights, painters, and masons from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day.

In domestic service weekly wages, with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from \$1.25 to \$2.50; for cooks from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Labourers in the Public Works Department and the Stann Creek Railway are paid as follows :—

Unskilled labourers, \$0·50 to \$1·00 a day.

Artisans, \$1·00 to \$1·50 a day.

In the out-districts the scale of wages was slightly lower than in Belize.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded :—

	<i>cents.</i>		\$		
1 lb. Flour	= 2½	...	0·75	per diem	= 30 lb.
1 „ Rice	= 2½	...	0·75	„	= 30 „
1 „ Beans	= 4	...	0·75	„	= 18·75 lb.
1 „ Mess Pork	= 10	...	0·75	„	= 7·5 „
1 „ Sugar	= 4	...	0·75	„	= 18·75 „

The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, sugar, beans, local root crops (including yams, cassava, etc.), peas, fresh and salt-fish, pickled pork, beef, lard substitute, milk, eggs, vegetables, and fruit.

The average cost of living for Europeans is as follows :—

In Belize—in hotels—\$2·00 to \$3·00 a day.

In Boarding Houses—\$2·00 a day; \$50·00 to \$60·00 a month.

In the out-districts there are no hotels or boarding houses available except at Corozal where there are a few hotels. The cost of living, generally, is slightly higher than in Belize.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The system of education is that of subsidized denominational church schools, and is controlled by a Board of Education appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14 of 1926). Compulsory attendance is enforced in nearly all parts of the Colony and the number of schools included in these areas is sixty-four, fifty-three being grant-aided. The school officers of compulsory attendance areas are generally police constables and first alcaldes in Indian and Carib villages, except in Belize where a civilian is employed; in school areas where there are no constables or alcaldes the law is not applied.

Grants-in-aid from general revenue are based principally on the teaching staff of the schools, which is regulated by the average monthly attendance of children between five and sixteen years.

The grants for the year amounted to \$61,520·54; \$9·40 per head on an average daily attendance of 6,545. Because of a considerable decrease in Government revenue the grants for education had to be greatly reduced.

The total cost to the Government inclusive of the cost of administration was \$66,066·62, or \$10·09 per head.

There are a few private schools in Belize that receive no aid.

The number of aided schools in operation during the year was 75 ; one hundred and fifty-two teachers and an average of sixty pupil teachers were employed ; the average enrolment at all schools was 8,152, of whom 4,291 were boys and 3,861 girls ; the average attendance was 6,545. The total average roll in aided and unaided schools was 8,477 and the average attendance 6,802.

Secondary education continues to be a private undertaking conducted by the religious denominations. In Belize there are four schools, namely, the Diocesan High School for Girls conducted by the Anglican Church, the St. John's College for Boys conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the St. Catherine's Academy conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. George's College conducted jointly by the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

The average roll in these schools was 412, and the average attendance 307 ; but many pupils, of tender age, are not in the secondary department. The Cambridge University Examinations are taken.

These schools receive no aid from the Government except a capitation grant in respect of successful students at these examinations. The sum of \$821·50 was paid on the 1933 results.

There is no provision for technical education ; but mention might be made here of a Government Industrial School in the Stann Creek Valley where agriculture and farming are the principal features. There are no Universities. Evening classes are conducted in a few of the schools, one being the St. John's College.

There is no orphanage. There are two Government Poor Houses, one for men and the other for women.

Out-door relief for a certain number of indigent persons is paid from the Treasury at a weekly rate of about \$112·00. The annual vote is \$5,000·00. This had to be supplemented by Special Warrants. There was also a donation of \$500·00 from Hurricane Relief Funds to meet extra out-door relief.

In consequence of continued economic depression in the industries and trades, unemployment relief was given to the amount of \$1,882·24. There was a vote of \$5,000·00 for this purpose.

A society known as "The Women's Auxiliary", in connexion with the Anglican Church, and a St. Vincent de Paul Society in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church and the Methodist Nursing Association assist indigent persons. Besides, each Church has its Poor Fund. The Salvation Army has a men's hostel and provides night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

There are several Friendly Societies that insure their members for sickness and death. Their disbursement for the year was about \$2,700·00.

The British Honduras Infant Welfare League continued to do good work during 1933, with Dr. Cran as President and Mrs. Cran as Honorary Secretary, assisted by a number of ladies. The League receives a small subsidy from Government and contributions are made by the public in cash and kind. Medical and dental practitioners give their services voluntarily to the clinics which are held once a week.

There are several social clubs, the principal being the Polo Club, the Golf Club, and Newtown Tennis Club.

There are cricket, football, and basket ball leagues ; baseball is also played.

There are several musical associations. A cinema theatre in Belize affords entertainment on five days of the week. No facilities are provided in this Colony for the study of art.

The drama is given periodic attention by amateurs.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Internal transport in the Colony is mostly carried out by means of its many rivers (motor boats, pitpans, and doreys being the mediums used). Mule transport is the method of carriage between the Cayo District and the Peten District of Guatemala.

There are no roads in the Colony except a few short stretches around each town. There are, however, numerous bush tracks which are kept cleared by Government and along which motor-cars can sometimes run for short distances in the dry season.

A short railway from Commerce Bight, in the Stann Creek District, runs 25 miles inland through very fertile country.

The Burdon Canal connects the Belize and Sibun Rivers. Another canal connects the Sibun River with Northern Lagoon.

No tram-car or omnibus service exists in the towns. Transport of passengers is done by automobiles, and of goods by motor-trucks and drays.

Coastwise transport is done by means of motor vessels and sailing boats. External transport is carried on entirely by sea.

There is a steamship service between Belize and New Orleans weekly via Puerto Barrios, about once every three weeks via Cuba and Jamaica, and approximately once a month direct by ships of the United Fruit Company.

The Canadian National steamships provide a fortnightly service between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica, connecting with the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Canada.

Ships of the Harrison Line from Liverpool about once every four weeks and of the United Fruit Company from Mobile about once a month call at Belize.

There is regular and frequent communication with the neighbouring Republics.

A weekly air mail and passenger service northward through Mexico to Miami, Florida, and southward through the Central American Republics to Panama is provided by the 'planes of the Pan American Airways, Inc.

There are 26 post offices in the Colony. The number of articles dealt with in 1933 was 794,894. Money and postal order business amounting to \$55,124 internal and \$50,309 foreign was done in 1933.

There are 45 telephone offices (transacting also telegraph business). The local telegraph system is connected by cable across the Rio Hondo with Payo Obispo, by means of which telegraph business is transacted through Mexico with countries abroad.

A wireless station exists in Belize for transacting radio-telegraph business with foreign stations. The equipment consists of the following :—

- 6 KW. Marconi Valve Transmitter.
- 5 KW. Spark Transmitter.
- 200 Watt Short-Wave Transmitter.
- 50 Watt " "
- 1 RG19 Marconi Receiver.
- 1 Long Wave Receiver (locally made).
- 2 Short-Wave Receivers.
- 1 Low Power Generating Unit.

Daily communication was maintained with Stony Hill, Jamaica ; Guatemala City, and Quezaltenango, Guatemala ; and New Orleans, United States of America.

During the year 1933 the number of radio telegrams transmitted was 4,821, and the number received was 5,325.

The figures quoted above do not include messages relating to the conduct of the service, service messages, weather reports or Press messages.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Belize. This was established in October, 1912, when the Bank of British Honduras was bought over as a going concern by the former. Banking business of every character is conducted. There is no note issue.

Currency.

The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States of America. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for \$4·86 and \$2·43 respectively. There is also a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces, and bronze 1-cent pieces, coined specially for the Colony. There is a paper currency of 10, 5, and 2 dollars and 1 dollar issued by the Government. Notes of the United States of

America circulate freely. The Government note issue is administered by Currency Commissioners, the gold and other securities by which it is secured being, for the time being, in the custody of the Royal Bank of Canada.

On the 21st of April an Ordinance was assented to providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 36 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, the silver coins of the Colony shall be legal tender in the Colony for all purposes and to any amount. A suspending clause provides for the bringing into operation of the Ordinance, by Proclamation, on such day as the Governor shall direct and appoint.

Weights and Measures.

The standard Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, but the following local weights and measures are also in use :—

Weights.

1 Arroba	...	...	...	...	...	25 lb.
1 Quintal	...	...	...	...	...	100 lb.

Dry Measure.

1 Almud	...	...	...	...	5 quarts.
1 Cargo	...	...	...	...	60 quarts.
1 Baril	...	...	...	...	110 quarts.
1 Benequen	...	...	...	...	15 quarts.
1 Quarto	...	...	...	...	2½ quarts or ½ almud.
1 Shushack	...	...	...	...	4 almuds or 20 quarts.

Land Measure.

1 Manzana	...	...	...	...	16 mecates.
1 Mecate	...	...	...	...	25 yards square.
1 Vara	...	...	...	...	1½ths of a yard.

The testing of weights and measures throughout the Colony is carried out periodically by the Police, who are the custodians of the Colonial standards.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was \$109,133. The principal heads of expenditure were: Personal Emoluments and Sundries \$15,453; Maintenance of Public Buildings, \$9,193; Maintenance and Improvement of Roads, \$40,513; Conservancy of Waterways, \$2,376; Upkeep of Piers, \$522; Sundry other recurrent work, \$4,617; Public Works Extraordinary, including a contribution of \$4,500 to the Belize Town Board towards

roads in Mesopotamia Area, \$10,219. Under the Hurricane (1931) Reconstruction Loan there was expended \$5,940; on reclamation, \$12,105; sundry other works undertaken for the Belize Town Board and private parties on repayment, and for other departments, amounted to \$8,195.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances.

Petty civil courts (termed "District Courts") are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Each Court is presided over by a District Commissioner who is *ex officio* judge of the Court.

The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$100. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order of the District Court.

When dealing with cases which can be tried summarily a District Commissioner or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances, and, subject to these Ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights, and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the Common Law of England. Appeals from the jurisdiction of District Commissioners lie to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of British Honduras is governed by Chapter 153 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, and is presided over by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England. Appeal lies from this Court to the Privy Council. The Court holds quarterly sessions at Belize, during January, April, July, and October, and at Corozal similar sessions during March, June, September, and December.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences (excluding petty misdemeanours and petty offences) before the Courts of the Colony during the year:—

Persons charged by Police	...	...	...	257
" " otherwise	...	...	...	117
				— 374
Convicted summarily	...	...	...	281
Acquitted summarily	...	...	...	55
Committed to Supreme Court	...	...	...	38
				— 374
Convicted by Supreme Court	...	...	...	26
Acquitted	...	...	...	6
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	...	...	...	6
				— 38

Police.

The British Honduras Police Force consists of 3 officers and 118 other ranks. There are 24 stations in the Colony, 18 of which are in telephonic communication.

The Police are responsible for the supervision of aliens and undesirable immigrants, and are trained in traffic regulations and signals. Applicants for motor drivers' licences are examined by the Police before the licences are granted by the Municipal Board.

Prisons.

The main prison in Belize is a substantial brick building with 102 separate cells, each having an average of 582 cubic feet of space. There are no association wards except the sick ward. The prisoners are employed in association during the day in gangs outside, and in workshops indoors. At night separation is complete.

The female prison consists of a concrete building with six roomy cells with approximately 700 cubic feet of space each. In each of the five Districts of the Colony there are small prisons which are really lockups. The Corozal District has the largest with concrete walls around it. Only prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are confined in the District Prisons. Prisoners sentenced to more than three months are sent to Belize Prison. The District Prisons are under the direct orders of the District Commissioner and are visited from time to time by the Superintendent of the Prison at Belize, who reports on their condition and makes such recommendations as he may consider desirable.

There is no accommodation for the separation of juvenile offenders, but they are kept apart as much as possible from old offenders. Boys under sixteen who commit offences are sent to the Government Industrial School at Pomona, Stann Creek. There is no probation system in force at present, but an Ordinance to provide for such a system has been enacted recently and will be brought into operation in due course. The general health of the prisoners at the Belize Prison was good.

Whenever it is considered desirable so to do, District Commissioners allow time for payment of fines.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

Thirty-one Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the under-mentioned are the more important :—

No. 10 of 1933.—The British Honduras Chamber of Commerce (Amendment) Ordinance. This Ordinance revives the British Honduras Chamber of Commerce.

No. 12 of 1933.—The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance. This Ordinance gives effect to certain Conventions of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, regulating the employment of women, young persons and children.

No. 13 of 1933.—The Silver Coin Ordinance. This Ordinance (when brought into operation) makes the silver coin of the Colony legal tender.

No. 25 of 1933.—The Agricultural Society Ordinance incorporating the British Honduras Agricultural Society.

No. 26 of 1933.—The Exportation of Fruit Ordinance regulates the export of locally grown citrus fruit.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Colony for the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, amounted to \$1,056,244 or \$162,528 more than the previous year and \$257,134 more than the amount estimated. During the year the Reserve and Fire Insurance Funds were realized in aid of the General Revenue. Investments on behalf of the Widows' and Orphans' Funds were similarly realized and transferred and pensions under the scheme will in future be paid from General Revenue. The total transferred amounted to \$263,869·81. In addition a loan-in-aid of £20,000 representing \$103,600 at exchange current was received from the Imperial Treasury.

The total expenditure was \$958,233, a saving of \$1,790 on the estimate and \$17,248 more than the expenditure in the previous year.

The totals of the revenue and expenditure for the last six years are given below :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				\$	\$
1928-29	...	...	...	1,039,666	1,046,877
1929-30	...	...	...	1,036,068	1,023,603
1930-31	...	...	...	1,160,445	1,087,047
1931-32	...	...	...	875,045	1,035,600
1932-33	...	...	...	763,460*	940,985
1933-34	...	...	...	1,056,244	958,233

Public Debt.

At the close of the year the funded public debt stood at \$2,702,795·71. In addition, the total outstanding on advance account in connexion with reconstruction work amounted to \$131,826·55. The total of the accumulated sinking funds towards redemption of the funded debt was \$324,012·57.

* This total does not include receipts from the sale of Crown Lands, the sale of leases of Crown Lands, nor Colonial Development Fund grants.

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets, which consist chiefly of investments, advances, building and company loans, and cash in hand, amounted at 31st March, 1933, to a total of \$670,788·05. The main liabilities were :—

Savings Bank depositors \$243,116·59, advances from Joint Colonial Fund \$76,800, and Loan Funds (1921, 1927 and 1928) \$60,720·46.

There is a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund with balance of \$10,337·83. The difference is made up of sundry deposits, etc.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs Import and Export Duties.
2. Excise Duty.
3. Land Tax.
4. Income-tax.
5. Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.
6. Fines of Courts.
7. Estate Duty.
8. Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties.
9. Warehouse Rents.

The *Customs Import Duties* are principally on an *ad valorem* basis with specific duties on wines, spirits, and tobacco. The general *ad valorem* rate is 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. under the British preferential and general tariffs respectively. From 22nd December, 1931, a surtax of 25 per cent. was imposed on almost all the *ad valorem* duties except articles of food, and certain increases were made on some of the specific duties. A package tax at the rate of 5 cents per package was also introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932.

Export Duties are collected on mahogany and cedar logs (but not on sawn timber), chicle, including re-exports, and liquors re-exported.

An *Excise Duty* at the rate of \$3·00 per proof gallon is imposed on rum manufactured in the Colony and entered for home consumption.

Land Tax at the rate of 2½ cents an acre is paid on all lands other than land in a town. Lands served by the Stann Creek Railway pay an additional tax of a maximum of 50 cents an acre, all of which above 10 cents is earmarked for improvements and road construction ; but refunds are made on improved land.

The *Income-tax* rate is low, the percentage of tax on chargeable incomes up to \$30,000 being 7·3 per cent. only.

Fines of Courts are casual ; and *Estate Duty* is fixed at a very low rate as the aggregate annual yield will show.

The principal *Stamp Duties* are 3 cents on cheques, receipts, and bills of exchange, and 10 cents per \$100 on promissory notes. On transfers of property the rate is 20 cents per \$100.

Warehouse Rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond principally for re-export.

The following table shows the yield of each head during the last five years :—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs, Import, and Export Duties.	641,844	711,745	546,785	425,858	376,227
Excise Duty	79,821	84,561	60,873	40,706	34,816
Land Tax	46,610	45,973	36,807	30,195	27,431
Income-tax	36,162	37,133	29,259	25,162	10,539
Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.	1,605	1,669	1,413	1,317	1,034
Fines of Courts	4,954	6,349	5,014	2,901	2,126
Estate Duty	2,109	944	1,429	2,172	2,874
Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties	21,561	19,272	12,121	9,921	8,251
Warehouse Rents	28,019	25,155	19,040	20,798	18,033

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

During the financial year 1933-34 120 applications for leases aggregating 3,066 acres of agricultural land and 56 applications for leases of 78 town and village lots were approved and taken up by lessees. Sixty-nine acres of agricultural land were sold to one applicant for \$239.75 and three town lots were sold to two applicants for \$80.00. Grants were approved for a total area of 115.41 acres in four parcels without payment. Of these, 100 acres in one parcel were made to a claimant of part of one of the two large estates surrendered in lieu of land tax at Stann Creek. 15.41 acres in three parcels were given to three applicants in compensation for extinguishment of their right to cultivate in the Carib Reserve in accordance with section 19 of Chapter 88. Thirteen titles for 13 town and village lots and six titles for 123 acres of agricultural land were issued.

The opening of the boundary between the Colony and Guatemala is nearing completion.

General.

On 12th June His Excellency Sir Harold Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., proceeded on leave of absence. He returned to the Colony on 20th October. During his absence the Government was administered by the Honourable H. G. Pilling, C.M.G.

Mr. Pilling proceeded on leave of absence on 9th December prior to his assumption of duties as Deputy Colonial Secretary of Kenya.

On 1st May, in accordance with Article VII of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1925, the Government of British Honduras gave six months' notice to the Canadian Government that from and after the 1st of November, in order to be entitled to certain preferential concessions under Articles IV and V of the Agreement, the products of Canada shall be conveyed to British Honduras without transshipment by ships direct from a Canadian port, or by way of one of the other Colonies entitled to the advantages of the Agreement.

On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday The King was graciously pleased to appoint W. A. J. Bowman, Esq., to be an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

In August the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, to visit the Colony for the purpose of carrying out an investigation into its financial policy and economic prospects. The Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. S. E. V. Luke (Assistant Principal, Colonial Office) as Secretary, arrived in Belize during November and spent about two months in the Colony. The Report of the Commissioner has since been published.

In October, under the Chairmanship of His Honour C. W. W. Greenidge, Chief Justice, a Delegation from this Colony attended the West Indian Inter-Colonial Fruit and Vegetable Conference at Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., Director of Education, Jamaica, visited the Colony in December to report on education; his report has since been received.

In order to assist the Budget for 1933-34 the Colony received from the Imperial Exchequer a sum of £20,000.

The saw-mill erected by The Belize Estate and Produce Company, Ltd., operated during the year and provided employment for quite a number of the unskilled labourers of Belize.

APPENDIX.

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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
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SWAZILAND.

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SEYCHELLES.

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MAURITIUS.

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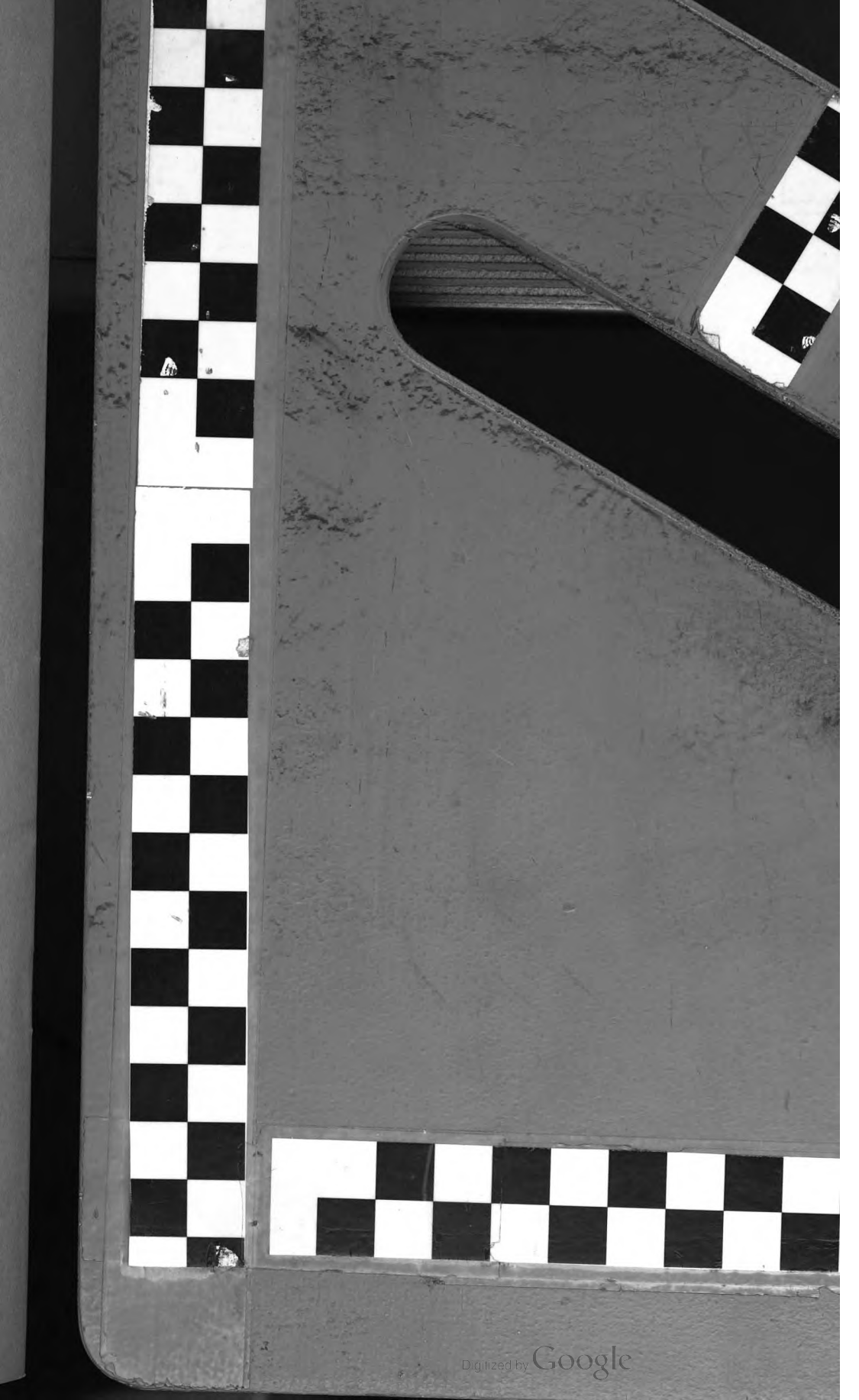
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' North latitude and 64° 51' West longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population in 1931 of 27,789. The estimated density of the population is 1,407 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

History.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica*, of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island "La Barmuda" in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group "The Somers Islands". The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands".

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the Charter of the Bermuda Company, the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

Climate.

The range of temperature during 1933 was between 48° F. in January and 90° F. in July. The mean temperature for the year was 71° F. and the mean relative humidity 77° F. The total rainfall was 1,380 m.m., or 103.4 m.m. below the average for the past 30 years. The mean atmospheric pressure was 1,017.3 millibars.

IV.—HEALTH.

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the anopheles has never existed in the islands, which have consequently been free from malaria. Epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The numbers of infectious diseases notified from 1929 to 1933, with the principal contributors, were as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Chicken-pox	92	15	17	61	15
Diphtheria	175	54	8	30	23
Typhoid	4	8	4	7	4
Tuberculosis	16	13	17	11	13
Measles	6	460	142	—	8
Scarlet fever... ..	5	—	33	39	8
Whooping cough ...	167	2	7	22	199
Other diseases	55	26	45	15	12
	<hr/> 520	<hr/> 578	<hr/> 273	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 282

The number of deaths from infectious diseases in 1933 was 15, divided as follows :—from tuberculosis 7, septicaemia 8, tetanus 2.

The inoculation of school children to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in 1929 is being continued with good effect.

District Health Officers have been appointed for the Western and Eastern Districts and free clinics are held by them. These clinics are well attended and are proving of considerable value.

The provision of District Nurses by the Bermuda Welfare Society continues to contribute greatly to the general improvement in health throughout the islands.

V.—HOUSING.

The housing problem is receiving consideration at the present time as rents are high and the cost of building great.

Draft regulations for the control of buildings are under consideration by the Legislature.

The majority of the wage-earning population own or rent well-constructed stone houses.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry of the Colony is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs.

The provision of Government packing houses and the supervision and grading of produce are having a marked effect in increasing the popularity of Bermuda products in the Canadian markets.

The following table gives the quantities of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables exported each year from 1929 to 1933, together with an estimate of the net annual value of the crop exported and consumed locally :—

		<i>Quantity (bushels).</i>	<i>Net Bermuda exports. Value. £</i>	<i>Consumed locally. Farm value. £.</i>	<i>Total value of crop. £</i>
1929 ...	...	491,500	136,013	161,587	297,600
1930 ...	...	441,000	138,028	177,022	315,050
1931 ...	...	212,100	121,753	143,247	265,000
1932 ...	...	315,000	49,465	189,235	238,700
1933 ...	...	349,000	36,525	168,500	205,025

The chief crops and their destinations in 1933 were as follows :—

<i>Vegetable.</i>		<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Country of Destination.</i>
Potatoes...	...	29,771 bushels	United States of America
"		14,459 "	Canada
"		358 "	British West Indies
Celery ...	...	1,908 "	Canada
"		766 "	United States of America
Carrots ...	...	26,005 "	Canada
Kale ...	...	9,294 "	United States of America
Onions ...	...	20,890 "	Canada
"		1,573 "	British West Indies
Tomatoes ...	...	13,852 "	Canada

The total value of the exports of local products was £62,588. This figure includes lily bulbs, of which 1,507 cases were shipped, to the value of £4,910.

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of small farmers of European descent. All holdings are of less than 10 acres. The total area cultivated was approximately 2,087 acres.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The only trade of any importance in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the great bulk of whom come from America. The majority of visitors arrive in the winter months, from the end of December until the end of April. During this period in 1933 three passenger steamers a week came to Bermuda from New York ; two belonging to Messrs. Furness Withy and Company Limited, and one to the Munson Line. The Furness Company were in receipt of a subsidy at the rate of £25,000 a year.

Two fortnightly services from Canada to the British West Indies call at Bermuda on both northbound and southbound voyages one of these services touches at Boston, Mass.

Steamers from England to the British West Indies and South America touch at Bermuda on the outbound voyage.

The summer season has been increasing steadily in popularity during the last few years; it lasts from July to October. Hotel and steamship rates are lower in summer than in winter. The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the summer season continued to show an increase in 1933.

The management of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. It is composed entirely of unofficials and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the traffic.

The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table:—

					<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Tourists.</i>
					£	
1929	...	...	...	...	50,243	39,052
1930	...	...	...	...	51,676	43,094
1931	...	...	...	...	58,499	47,376
1932	...	...	...	...	56,005	44,000
1933	...	...	...	...	61,270	39,878

The 1933 figures do not include 22,096 arrivals in cruise ships.

The expenditure on advertising annually is approximately £15,000 in the United States of America, £2,800 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain. Some £4,000 are spent locally for the entertainment of visitors. Steamer subsidies of £31,900 are included in the expenditure of this Board.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12s. 6d. on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the United States or Canada. It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows:—

					<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					£	£
1929	...	...	...	...	1,718,248	185,903
1930	...	...	...	...	1,954,568	191,727
1931	...	...	...	...	2,463,259	119,005
1932	...	...	...	...	1,891,526	93,461
1933	...	...	...	...	1,397,066	119,578

Imports.

<i>From—</i>		1932. £	1933. £
United Kingdom	... ..	717,213	506,383
British Colonies	... ..	487,887	317,111
Foreign Countries	... ..	686,426	573,572
		<hr/> £1,891,526	<hr/> £1,397,066

The chief articles of import with their values were as follows :—

Boots and shoes, £27,343 ; butter, £25,756 ; beef, £58,894 ; bran, £6,687 ; clothing, £159,446 ; electrical goods, £39,425 ; fancy goods, £87,031 ; furniture, £32,098 ; oats, £24,580 ; poultry, £16,468 ; fruit (fresh), £29,466 ; malt liquor, £25,476 ; whisky, £36,852.

Exports.

<i>To—</i>		1932. £	1933. £
United Kingdom	... ..	—	190
British Colonies...	... ..	28,869	43,082
Foreign Countries	... ..	64,592	76,306
		<hr/> £93,461	<hr/> £119,578

Chief Articles of Export.

		1932. £	1933. £
Lily bulbs	... ..	7,331	4,910
Potatoes	... ..	28,750	24,636
Other vegetables	... ..	51,832	27,693

Competition in practically all branches of trade is keen. Import business is conducted either through local commission agents, or through the placing of orders by buyers who visit centres of production during the summer.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural labourers	8s. to 10s. a day.	54 hours a week.
Masons	... ..	16s. to 20s. a day. 53 hours a week.
Painters and carpenters	14s. to 20s. a day.	ditto.
Building labourers	... ..	8s. to 10s. a day ditto.
Cooks	... ..	£4 to £7 a month.
Maids	... ..	£2 10s. to £4 10s. a month.
Coachmen	... ..	£1 10s. to £2 a week.

Cost of Living.

The standard of living in Bermuda is very high, and is reflected in high prices. Practically all essentials, as well as luxuries, are more expensive than elsewhere. Prior to the opening, in November, 1931,

of the Bermuda Railway, the only form of land transport other than bicycle was either by carrier bus or by carriage, with a nominal minimum fare of 3s. for half a mile or less and 8s. for over one mile and under two. Electricity costs 9d. per kilowatt for light and 4d. for power, with certain discounts. Other expenses are proportionately high. The upkeep of a horse and trap costs about £200 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. There are in practice and by consent separate schools for white and coloured children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races. The total number of children of school age in the Colony was 4,212 in 1933. The average number of pupils registered in the schools was 4,116, and the average attendance 3,457 or 85 per cent. The drop in percentage of attendance from 87 in 1932 to 85 in 1933 was largely due to the epidemic of whooping cough.

The statistical records regarding the children of school age in 1933 are as follows :—

		<i>White.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aided schools	... ..	841	2,189	3,030
Unaided „	... ..	191	230	421
Taught at home	... ..	28	49	77
Physically or mentally unfit		30	20	50
		<hr/> 1,090	<hr/> 2,488	<hr/> 3,578

Thirty schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 19 by coloured children.

The total expenditure on education in 1933 was £27,343, of which the principal items were :—

	£
Administration	1,525
Pensions	246
Scholarships	1,030
Buildings	601
General Grant	19,581
Special Grants	4,360

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually in December; and every year candidates from five of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local university, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes' Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are :—

(a) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this scholarship is £200.

(b) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship, also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years "to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

(c) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £300 for one year at a University Training Department in Great Britain.

(d) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £200 for one year at an approved Training College in Great Britain.

(e) Two Scholarships for two years each at a Training College in Jamaica of an annual value of £110 for a man and £90 for a woman.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 6,638,051 tons.

The following table shows the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships :—

		<i>British.</i>		
		<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Sail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Entered ...	...	2,480,746	335	2,481,081
Cleared ...	...	2,476,530	335	2,476,865
Total British shipping ...		...	...	4,957,946
		<i>Foreign.</i>		
		<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Sail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Entered ...	...	838,918	3,611	842,529
Cleared ...	...	833,975	3,611	837,586
Total foreign shipping ...		...	...	1,680,115

In addition to the regular service with New York with from one to four steamers running weekly according to the season, the service with the West Indies and Canada for passengers and freight was maintained at fortnightly intervals throughout the year by the Canadian National Steamships.

Direct passenger service was maintained between England and Bermuda by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Limited. The Royal Mail Company and the London Direct Line were mainly responsible for the freight service from the United Kingdom.

Railways.

A light standard gauge railway 22 miles in length connects both ends of the island to Hamilton.

Roads.

Two new by-pass roads were constructed during the year. No other development of any importance took place.

Postal.

Three hundred and fifty-six mails were received from overseas and 251 despatches. The volume of business generally is probably greater relatively than that of any other Colony owing to the constant stream of tourists. The number of parcels received was 62,626. The money order business amounted to £64,487. Of this, orders to the value of £60,159 were issued and £4,328 paid.

The transit to London for mails is usually eleven days.

The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire remains at 1d. per ounce or part of an ounce.

Cables and Wireless.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company maintain a line to Halifax, and the Direct West Indies Company a line to Jamaica via Turks Islands. The full-rate charges are : New York 1s. 6d., and England 2s. 4d. a word. There is a week-end letter service to Great Britain at a minimum charge of 11s. 8d. (for twenty words).

In 1925 a licence was granted to the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company granting them a monopoly of commercial wireless traffic, the right being reserved to the Government to take over the station at the end of ten or fifteen years. The station was completed by the end of 1927 but was not open for traffic. The call sign is G Z H. The system of transmission is Marconi C.W. Valve 25 KW. The wave-length is between 2,750 and 3,000 metres and the range 2,500 miles. There is also a 1.5 KW. quenched gap set, tuned to 600, 650, 750, and 800 metres for working with ship stations. Wireless telephonic communication is now maintained with New York and, by relay, to Canada, Europe, Bahamas, Hawaii, Mexico, and Cuba as well as to ships at sea.

Telephones.

There are about 1,500 miles of telephone line owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £12 (residential) to £20 per annum. There is no limit to

the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges. The system is automatic throughout the Colony. The number of subscribers is 1,650.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £745,380 and £806,354 respectively.

English currency, weights and measures are the legal standards.

Bermuda has issued £1 and 10s. notes to supplement the supply of English notes, which is small.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The heaviest item of expenditure under this head for a number of years has been the cost of widening and deepening the approaches to the Colony by sea. A sum of £492,841 has been spent on this object since 1910. The Narrows Ship Channel has been widened to 450 feet and deepened to 31 feet throughout, and a general plan for the improvement of the Channel is being carried out.

During the year 1933, 32 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Public Works Department was on dredging and 68 per cent. on general works.

The expenditure on the provision and maintenance of the roads was £26,340.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND PRISONS.

The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court and three Magisterial Courts.

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and one or two Assistant Justices.

The Magisterial Courts are presided over by one Police Magistrate each.

During the year 301 persons were committed to prison as against 280 in 1932. Of these 269 were men; 54 were first offenders, 8 were sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more, and 91 for three months or less.

During the year 1,252 persons were prosecuted, of whom 102 were discharged, 1,080 punished on summary conviction, and 69 convicted for offences against property and 22 for offences against the person.

There are two prisons in the Colony, the one at Hamilton accommodating 45 prisoners, and the one at St. George's 18 prisoners.

There are no associated wards, each prisoner being provided with a cell. The male prisoners break stone for the metalling of the roads, and the female prisoners remake bedding for the Military Authorities. Extra-mural labour is carried out by the male prisoners.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The Acts passed during 1933 included the following:—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
1.	The Immigration Act, 1931, Amendment Act, 1933.
2.	The Juvenile Offenders Act, 1933.
3.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act (No. 1), 1933.
5.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1932, Amendment Act, 1933.
6.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1932, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
10.	The Stamp Duties Act, 1919, Amendment Act, 1933.
12.	The Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1933.
14.	The Appeals Act, 1905, Amendment Act, 1933.
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39.	The Summary Offences Act, 1926, Amendment Act, 1933.
42.	The Stamp Duties Act, 1933.
47.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1933.
48.	The Appropriation Act, 1933.
49.	The Pilotage Superannuation Act, 1933.
50.	The Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1933.
51.	The Police Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1933.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1929–1933 :—

			Revenue.	Recurrent Expenditure.	Expenditure from Reserves.
			£	£	£
1929	...	...	331,448	334,262	—
1930	...	...	429,190	409,572	—
1931	...	...	464,351	458,700	—
1932	...	...	462,607	443,501	—
1933	...	...	438,226	414,667	—

Of the total revenue for the year, £235,748 represents Customs receipts, and £19,105 11s. 0d. the balance from 1932.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties.

There is a Government Note issue of £1 and 10s. denominations. Notes in circulation at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £171,817.

The value of the investments held as security for this liability was £211,758 on 1st January, 1934. There is no coin reserve, but a liquid reserve of £10,000 is maintained in England in addition to the invested reserve.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Bank on 31st December was £90,503, against £98,692 and £97,595 in 1932 and 1931 respectively.

The public debt of the Colony stood at £117,476 at the end of the year. A sum of £45,000 was borrowed in 1920, £5,000 in 1925, £20,000 in 1927, and the balance in 1930. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £38,053.

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1933, was £171,635.

The total assets amounted to £433,956 of which £221,758 was held for Government Notes redemption, £102,994 for the Savings Bank, and £51,152 for the Superannuation Fund.

The revenue from specific Customs tariffs was derived as follows :—

					£
From	<i>ad valorem</i>	duties	...	...	97,417
„	surtax	...	...	...	28,943
„	duty on	spirits	...	...	20,208
„	cigars and	cigarettes	...	...	14,398
„	rum	...	...	...	13,738
„	malt liquor	...	...	...	8,826
„	export tax	...	...	...	9,100

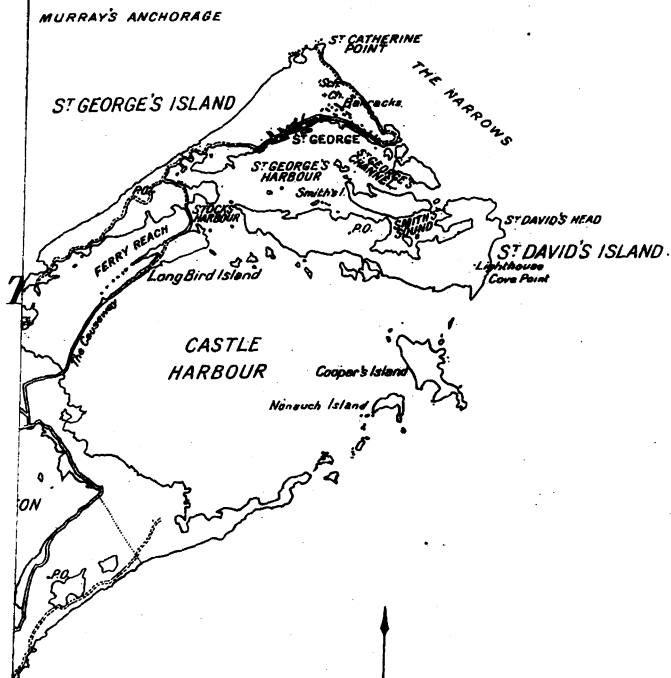
There is a stamp duty of 12s. 6d. on each passenger ticket entitling any person to leave Bermuda. Revenue from this source is about £31,000. A stamp duty of 1d. is payable in respect of all receipts for £1 or more and in respect of all cheques.

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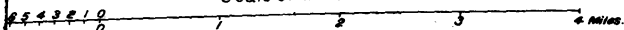
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[Continued on page 3 of cover]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1691

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

BERMUDA, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1596 and 1646
respectively (price 9d. each).)*

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1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BERMUDA, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' North latitude and 64° 51' West longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population in 1931 of 27,789. The estimated density of the population is 1,407 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

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BERMUDA, 1933

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History.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica* of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island "La Barmuda" in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group "The Somers Islands". The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands".

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the Charter of the Bermuda Company, the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

Climate.

The range of temperature during 1933 was between 48° F. in January and 90° F. in July. The mean temperature for the year was 71° F. and the mean relative humidity 77° F. The total rainfall was 1,380 m.m., or 103.4 m.m. below the average for the past 30 years. The mean atmospheric pressure was 1,017.3 millibars.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Orders and Constitution of the Colony under the Bermuda Company made provision for a reasonable amount of self-government by the settlers, including the right to elect representatives to make laws within certain restrictions. The first General Assembly for Bermuda was held at St. George's on 1st August, 1620.

When the government passed to the Crown in 1684, the Commission to the first Royal Governor confirmed the grant of representative institutions, which have been continued without interruption until the present day.

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature, consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting at present of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. The members of the Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8s. a day for each day's attendance. There are about 2,608 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at £240.

A number of the departments of Government are controlled by Executive Boards with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity only.

There are two municipalities and nine parish vestries exercising the right to impose local taxes.

III.—POPULATION.

				<i>White.</i>		<i>Coloured.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
1921 Census	...	...	...	3,282	3,724	6,347	6,774	20,127
1931 „	...	...	...	6,090	5,263	8,084	8,352	27,789
Increase	...	...	...	2,808	1,539	1,737	1,578	7,662
„ per cent.	...	...	...	85	41	27	23	38
				<i>1923.</i>		<i>1933.</i>		
Births	...	...	...	33·2	per 1,000.	29·09	per 1,000.	
Deaths	...	...	...	16·4	„ „	12·02	„ „	
Marriages	...	...	...	8·8	„ „	7·1	„ „	
Infantile mortality	...	...	...	94	„ „	69·6	„ „	
Emigration	...	...	...	507		—		
Immigration	...	...	...	676		—		

IV.—HEALTH.

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the anopheles has never existed in the islands, which have consequently been free from malaria. Epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The numbers of infectious diseases notified from 1929 to 1933, with the principal contributors, were as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Chicken-pox	92	15	17	61	15
Diphtheria	175	54	8	30	23
Typhoid	4	8	4	7	4
Tuberculosis	16	13	17	11	13
Measles	6	460	142	—	8
Scarlet fever... ..	5	—	33	39	8
Whooping cough ...	167	2	7	22	199
Other diseases	55	26	45	15	12
	<hr/> 520	<hr/> 578	<hr/> 273	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 282

The number of deaths from infectious diseases in 1933 was 15, divided as follows :—from tuberculosis 7, septicaemia 8, tetanus 2.

The inoculation of school children to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in 1929 is being continued with good effect.

District Health Officers have been appointed for the Western and Eastern Districts and free clinics are held by them. These clinics are well attended and are proving of considerable value.

The provision of District Nurses by the Bermuda Welfare Society continues to contribute greatly to the general improvement in health throughout the islands.

V.—HOUSING.

The housing problem is receiving consideration at the present time as rents are high and the cost of building great.

Draft regulations for the control of buildings are under consideration by the Legislature.

The majority of the wage-earning population own or rent well-constructed stone houses.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry of the Colony is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs.

The provision of Government packing houses and the supervision and grading of produce are having a marked effect in increasing the popularity of Bermuda products in the Canadian markets.

The following table gives the quantities of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables exported each year from 1929 to 1933, together with an estimate of the net annual value of the crop exported and consumed locally :—

		<i>Quantity (bushels).</i>	<i>Net Bermuda exports. Value. £</i>	<i>Consumed locally. Farm value. £</i>	<i>Total value of crop. £</i>
1929	...	491,500	136,013	161,587	297,600
1930	...	441,000	138,028	177,022	315,050
1931	...	212,100	121,753	143,247	265,000
1932	...	315,000	49,465	189,235	238,700
1933	...	349,000	36,525	168,500	205,025

The chief crops and their destinations in 1933 were as follows :—

<i>Vegetable.</i>		<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Country of Destination.</i>
Potatoes...	...	29,771 bushels	United States of America
"		14,459 "	Canada
"		358 "	British West Indies
Celery	...	1,908 "	Canada
"		766 "	United States of America
Carrots	...	26,005 "	Canada
Kale	...	9,294 "	United States of America
Onions	...	20,890 "	Canada
"		1,573 "	British West Indies
Tomatoes	...	13,852 "	Canada

The total value of the exports of local products was £62,588. This figure includes lily bulbs, of which 1,507 cases were shipped, to the value of £4,910.

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of small farmers of European descent. All holdings are of less than 10 acres. The total area cultivated was approximately 2,087 acres.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The only trade of any importance in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the great bulk of whom come from America. The majority of visitors arrive in the winter months, from the end of December until the end of April. During this period in 1933 three passenger steamers a week came to Bermuda from New York ; two belonging to Messrs. Furness Withy and Company Limited, and one to the Munson Line. The Furness Company were in receipt of a subsidy at the rate of £25,000 a year.

Two fortnightly services from Canada to the British West Indies call at Bermuda on both northbound and southbound voyages one of these services touches at Boston, Mass.

Steamers from England to the British West Indies and South America touch at Bermuda on the outbound voyage.

The summer season has been increasing steadily in popularity during the last few years; it lasts from July to October. Hotel and steamship rates are lower in summer than in winter. The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the summer season continued to show an increase in 1933.

The management of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. It is composed entirely of unofficials and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the traffic.

The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table:—

					<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Tourists.</i>
					£	
1929	...	...	...	...	50,243	39,052
1930	...	...	...	...	51,676	43,094
1931	...	...	...	...	58,499	47,376
1932	...	...	...	...	56,005	44,000
1933	...	...	...	...	61,270	39,878

The 1933 figures do not include 22,096 arrivals in cruise ships.

The expenditure on advertising annually is approximately £15,000 in the United States of America, £2,800 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain. Some £4,000 are spent locally for the entertainment of visitors. Steamer subsidies of £31,900 are included in the expenditure of this Board.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12s. 6d. on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the United States or Canada. It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows:—

					<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					£	£
1929	...	...	...	...	1,718,248	185,903
1930	...	...	...	...	1,954,568	191,727
1931	...	...	...	...	2,463,259	119,005
1932	...	...	...	...	1,891,526	93,461
1933	...	...	...	...	1,397,066	119,578

Imports.

<i>From—</i>			1932. £	1933. £
United Kingdom	...	...	717,213	506,383
British Colonies	...	...	487,887	317,111
Foreign Countries	...	...	686,426	573,572
			<hr/> £1,891,526	<hr/> £1,397,066

The chief articles of import with their values were as follows :—

Boots and shoes, £27,343 ; butter, £25,756 ; beef, £58,894 ; bran, £6,687 ; clothing, £159,446 ; electrical goods, £39,425 ; fancy goods, £87,031 ; furniture, £32,098 ; oats, £24,580 ; poultry, £16,468 ; fruit (fresh), £29,466 ; malt liquor, £25,476 ; whisky, £36,852.

Exports.

<i>To—</i>			1932. £	1933. £
United Kingdom	...	...	—	190
British Colonies...	...	...	28,869	43,082
Foreign Countries	...	...	64,592	76,306
			<hr/> £93,461	<hr/> £119,578

Chief Articles of Export.

			1932. £	1933. £
Lily bulbs	...	...	7,331	4,910
Potatoes	...	...	28,750	24,636
Other vegetables	...	...	51,832	27,693

Competition in practically all branches of trade is keen. Import business is conducted either through local commission agents, or through the placing of orders by buyers who visit centres of production during the summer.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural labourers	8s. to 10s. a day.	54 hours a week.
Masons	16s. to 20s. a day.	53 hours a week.
Painters and carpenters	14s. to 20s. a day.	ditto.
Building labourers	8s. to 10s. a day	ditto.
Cooks	£4 to £7 a month.	
Maids	£2 10s. to £4 10s. a month.	
Coachmen	£1 10s. to £2 a week.	

Cost of Living.

The standard of living in Bermuda is very high, and is reflected in high prices. Practically all essentials, as well as luxuries, are more expensive than elsewhere. Prior to the opening, in November, 1931,

of the Bermuda Railway, the only form of land transport other than bicycle was either by carrier bus or by carriage, with a nominal minimum fare of 3s. for half a mile or less and 8s. for over one mile and under two. Electricity costs 9d. per kilowatt for light and 4d. for power, with certain discounts. Other expenses are proportionately high. The upkeep of a horse and trap costs about £200 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. There are in practice and by consent separate schools for white and coloured children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races. The total number of children of school age in the Colony was 4,212 in 1933. The average number of pupils registered in the schools was 4,116, and the average attendance 3,457 or 85 per cent. The drop in percentage of attendance from 87 in 1932 to 85 in 1933 was largely due to the epidemic of whooping cough.

The statistical records regarding the children of school age in 1933 are as follows :—

		<i>White.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aided schools	... ..	841	2,189	3,030
Unaided „	... ..	191	230	421
Taught at home	... ..	28	49	77
Physically or mentally unfit		30	20	50
		<hr/> 1,090	<hr/> 2,488	<hr/> 3,578

Thirty schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 19 by coloured children.

The total expenditure on education in 1933 was £27,343, of which the principal items were :—

	£
Administration	... .. 1,525
Pensions	... .. 246
Scholarships	... .. 1,030
Buildings	... .. 601
General Grant	... .. 19,581
Special Grants	... .. 4,360

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually in December; and every year candidates from five of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local university, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes' Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are :—

(a) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this scholarship is £200.

(b) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship, also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years "to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

(c) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £300 for one year at a University Training Department in Great Britain.

(d) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £200 for one year at an approved Training College in Great Britain.

(e) Two Scholarships for two years each at a Training College in Jamaica of an annual value of £110 for a man and £90 for a woman.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 6,638,051 tons.

The following table shows the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships :—

		<i>British.</i>		
		<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Sail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Entered ...	...	2,480,746	335	2,481,081
Cleared ...	...	2,476,530	335	2,476,865
Total British shipping ...		...	...	4,957,946
		<i>Foreign.</i>		
		<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Sail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Entered ...	...	838,918	3,611	842,529
Cleared ...	...	833,975	3,611	837,586
Total foreign shipping ...		...	...	1,680,115

In addition to the regular service with New York with from one to four steamers running weekly according to the season, the service with the West Indies and Canada for passengers and freight was maintained at fortnightly intervals throughout the year by the Canadian National Steamships.

Direct passenger service was maintained between England and Bermuda by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Limited. The Royal Mail Company and the London Direct Line were mainly responsible for the freight service from the United Kingdom.

Railways.

A light standard gauge railway 22 miles in length connects both ends of the island to Hamilton.

Roads.

Two new by-pass roads were constructed during the year. No other development of any importance took place.

Postal.

Three hundred and fifty-six mails were received from overseas and 251 despatches. The volume of business generally is probably greater relatively than that of any other Colony owing to the constant stream of tourists. The number of parcels received was 62,626. The money order business amounted to £64.487. Of this, orders to the value of £60,159 were issued and £4.328 paid.

The transit to London for mails is usually eleven days.

The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire remains at 1d. per ounce or part of an ounce.

Cables and Wireless.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company maintain a line to Halifax, and the Direct West Indies Company a line to Jamaica via Turks Islands. The full-rate charges are : New York 1s. 6d., and England 2s. 4d. a word. There is a week-end letter service to Great Britain at a minimum charge of 11s. 8d. (for twenty words).

In 1925 a licence was granted to the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company granting them a monopoly of commercial wireless traffic, the right being reserved to the Government to take over the station at the end of ten or fifteen years. The station was completed by the end of 1927 but was not open for traffic. The call sign is G Z H. The system of transmission is Marconi C.W. Valve 25 KW. The wave-length is between 2,750 and 3,000 metres and the range 2,500 miles. There is also a 1.5 KW. quenched gap set, tuned to 600, 650, 750, and 800 metres for working with ship stations. Wireless telephonic communication is now maintained with New York and, by relay, to Canada, Europe, Bahamas, Hawaii, Mexico, and Cuba as well as to ships at sea.

Telephones.

There are about 1,500 miles of telephone line owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £12 (residential) to £20 per annum. There is no limit to

the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges. The system is automatic throughout the Colony. The number of subscribers is 1,650.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £745,380 and £806,354 respectively.

English currency, weights and measures are the legal standards.

Bermuda has issued £1 and 10s. notes to supplement the supply of English notes, which is small.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The heaviest item of expenditure under this head for a number of years has been the cost of widening and deepening the approaches to the Colony by sea. A sum of £492,841 has been spent on this object since 1910. The Narrows Ship Channel has been widened to 450 feet and deepened to 31 feet throughout, and a general plan for the improvement of the Channel is being carried out.

During the year 1933, 32 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Public Works Department was on dredging and 68 per cent. on general works.

The expenditure on the provision and maintenance of the roads was £26,340.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND PRISONS.

The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court and three Magisterial Courts.

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and one or two Assistant Justices.

The Magisterial Courts are presided over by one Police Magistrate each.

During the year 301 persons were committed to prison as against 280 in 1932. Of these 269 were men; 54 were first offenders, 8 were sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more, and 91 for three months or less.

During the year 1,252 persons were prosecuted, of whom 102 were discharged, 1,080 punished on summary conviction, and 69 convicted for offences against property and 22 for offences against the person.

There are two prisons in the Colony, the one at Hamilton accommodating 45 prisoners; and the one at St. George's 18 prisoners.

There are no associated wards, each prisoner being provided with a cell. The male prisoners break stone for the metalling of the roads, and the female prisoners remake bedding for the Military Authorities. Extra-mural labour is carried out by the male prisoners.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The Acts passed during 1933 included the following:—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
1.	The Immigration Act, 1931, Amendment Act, 1933.
2.	The Juvenile Offenders Act, 1933.
3.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act (No. 1), 1933.
5.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1932, Amendment Act, 1933.
6.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1932, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
10.	The Stamp Duties Act, 1919, Amendment Act, 1933.
12.	The Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1933.
14.	The Appeals Act, 1905, Amendment Act, 1933.
15.	The Board of Trade Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1933.
17.	The Parliamentary Election Act, 1928, Amendment Act, 1933.
19.	The Immigration Act, 1931, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
20.	The Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1933.
22.	The Public Health Act, 1930, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
23.	The Alien Act, 1926, Amendment Act, 1933.
24.	The Legitimacy Act, 1933.
26.	The Public Health Act, 1930, Amendment Act (No. 3), 1933.
27.	The Superannuation Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1933.
28.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
32.	The Police Establishment Act, 1933.
37.	The Superannuation Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1933.
38.	The Interpretation Act, 1907, Amendment Act, 1933.
39.	The Summary Offences Act, 1926, Amendment Act, 1933.
42.	The Stamp Duties Act, 1933.
47.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1933.
48.	The Appropriation Act, 1933.
49.	The Pilotage Superannuation Act, 1933.
50.	The Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1933.
51.	The Police Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1933.

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XI.—BANK

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MURRAY'S ANCHORAGE

ST GEORGE'S ISLAND

ST CATHERINE POINT

THE NARROWS

ST GEORGE'S HARBOUR

FERRY BEACH

Long Bird Island

ST DAVID'S HEAD

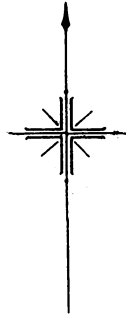
ST DAVID'S ISLAND

Lighthouse
Cove Point

CASTLE HARBOUR

Cooper's Island

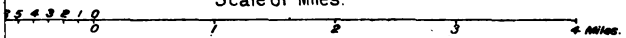
Nonsuch Island



LOBSTER F

THE ISLANDS OF BERMUDA.

Scale of Miles.



Parish Boundaries

W. Lon. 64° 54'
814, 2255 A3220, 675, 11/94.

W. Lon. 64° 37'

N. Lat. 32°

Melby & Sons, Lith.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1929–1933 :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Recurrent Expenditure.</i>	<i>Expenditure from Reserves.</i>
			£	£	£
1929	...	...	331,448	334,262	—
1930	...	...	429,190	409,572	—
1931	...	...	464,351	458,700	—
1932	...	...	462,607	443,501	—
1933	...	...	438,226	414,667	—

Of the total revenue for the year, £235,748 represents Customs receipts, and £19,105 11s. 0d. the balance from 1932.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties.

There is a Government Note issue of £1 and 10s. denominations. Notes in circulation at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £171,817.

The value of the investments held as security for this liability was £211,758 on 1st January, 1934. There is no coin reserve, but a liquid reserve of £10,000 is maintained in England in addition to the invested reserve.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Bank on 31st December was £90,503, against £98,692 and £97,595 in 1932 and 1931 respectively.

The public debt of the Colony stood at £117,476 at the end of the year. A sum of £45,000 was borrowed in 1920, £5,000 in 1925, £20,000 in 1927, and the balance in 1930. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £38,053.

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1933, was £171,635.

The total assets amounted to £433,956 of which £221,758 was held for Government Notes redemption, £102,994 for the Savings Bank, and £51,152 for the Superannuation Fund.

The revenue from specific Customs tariffs was derived as follows :—

					£
From	<i>ad valorem</i> duties	...	...	...	97,417
„	surtax	...	...	...	28,943
„	duty on spirits	...	...	...	20,208
„	cigars and cigarettes	...	...	...	14,398
„	rum	...	...	...	13,738
„	malt liquor	...	...	...	8,826
„	export tax	...	...	...	9,100

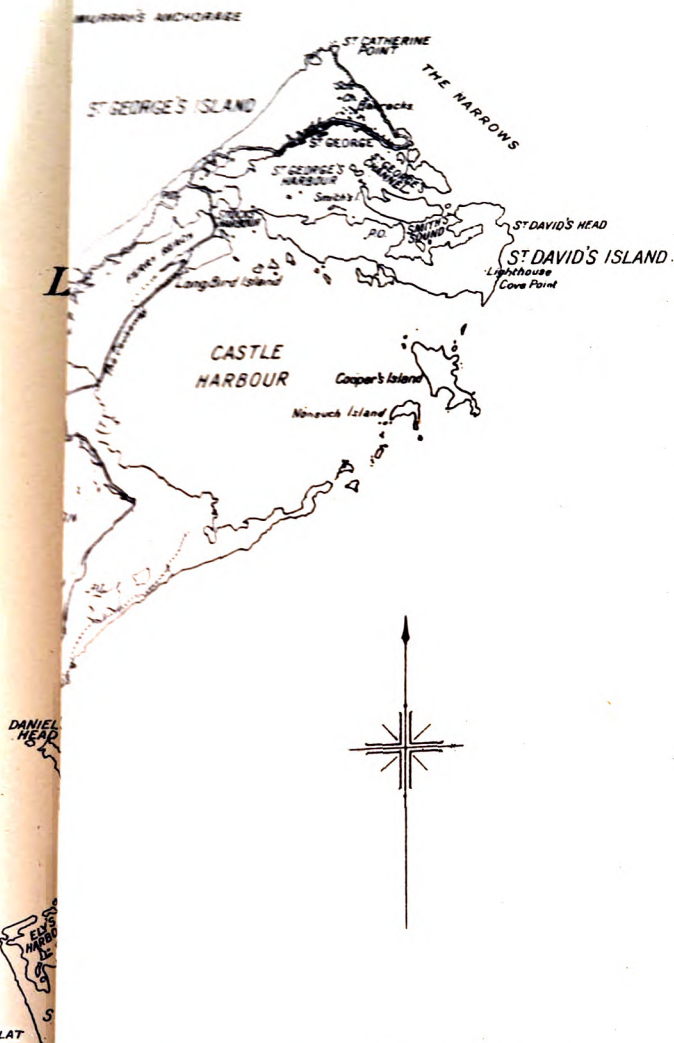
There is a stamp duty of 12s. 6d. on each passenger ticket entitling any person to leave Bermuda. Revenue from this source is about £31,000. A stamp duty of 1d. is payable in respect of all receipts for £1 or more and in respect of all cheques.

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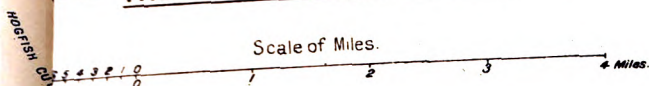
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IV
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3
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Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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BRITISH GUIANA, 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1598 and for Report for 1932
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH GUIANA FOR THE YEAR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of British Guiana, which, it is interesting to note, is the only British possession on the South American Continent, lies between the first and ninth degrees of North latitude and the fifty-seventh and sixty-first degrees of West longitude, and has a sea-board of roughly 270 miles, extending from near the mouth of the Orinoco River on the west to the Corentyne River on the east. The Colony is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by the Dutch colony of Surinam, and on the west by Venezuela, and is divided into the three counties of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. It has an area of approximately 90,000 square miles, of which only 198 square miles along the coast and up the rivers are cultivated, and only 4,178 square miles have been alienated under firm title.

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The climate is a naturally healthy one for the tropics. On the coastal region there are two wet and two dry seasons in the year. The long wet season usually commences about the middle of April and lasts until the middle of August. This is followed by the long dry season, which extends to the middle of November. From the middle of November to the end of January there is a short wet season, while a short dry season follows from the beginning of February to the middle of April. In the forest region of the interior the usual contrast between the wet and dry seasons is less marked than on the coast. In the savannah region in the far interior the rainfall is less than that registered in either of the other two. The mean temperature in the shade ranges in the coastal regions from 79° F. to 82° F., the mean maximum registering from 83° F. to 87° F., and the mean minimum from 74·5° F. to 76·5° F. Fresh sea-breezes blow steadily, almost without intermission in the day time, during the greater part of the year. During the months of January, February, and March, they continue both day and night, and make life pleasant for the European. The general direction of the wind is north-east, east-north-east, or east. Occasionally, however, during the wet months of the year, a land-breeze is experienced from the south-east, south, or south-west, and with this wind the heaviest falls of rain occur. The wind varies from "gentle" to "fresh" and gales are exceedingly rare. During 1933 the mean shade temperature as recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, was 80·4° F., or 0·5° F. lower than that of the previous year, and 2·0° F. above that at the Forestry Station, Mazaruni River. The absolute maximum was 89·5° F. and the absolute minimum 70·0° F. The total rainfall for the year was 116·55 inches. The mean rainfall in 1933 for the coastlands was 111·92 inches, as compared with 106·05 inches at the Forestry Station, Mazaruni, and 103·98 inches at stations situated more than 15 miles from the coast.

The principal languages spoken in the Colony are English and different Indian languages.

The Colony was first partly settled between 1616 and 1621 by the Dutch West India Company, who erected a fort and depot at Fort Kyk-over-al in the present county of Essequibo. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice River by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, under licence from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Leigh on the O'apock River (now French Guiana) in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana and founded a settlement in Surinam in 1663, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667 and ceded to them at the Peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution

they were captured by a British fleet sailing from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year was retaken by Great Britain, and finally ceded to that Power in 1814.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy together with six financial representatives. The laws of the Colony were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, with the exception of the annual Tax and Customs Duties Ordinances which were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Combined Court. Towards the end of the 18th century when British Guiana still belonged to the Dutch, there were two sets of taxes and two separate treasuries or chests—these taxes were :—the Capitation Tax, which, together with the import, produce, and tonnage dues, went into the Dutch West India Company's (now the King's) chest ; and the Ongeld, an additional head tax, which belonged to the Colony chest. The abolition of slavery in 1834 rendered it necessary to alter the system of taxation to suit the new social conditions obtaining, and the King's taxes and the Colonial taxes were abolished, and the ways and means necessary for carrying on the Government were raised by increasing the import duties. The two chests were merged into one—the revenue of the King's chest was surrendered to the Combined Court as a part of the ways and means in return for, and during the term of, a Civil List. In 1842, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, it was declared that during continuation of the Civil List the King's chest should continue to be abolished. The Civil List has continued to be renewed from time to time as necessary.

During 1891 an Act of Parliament was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the Constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy were transferred to an Executive Council, and the duties of the former became purely legislative. The Court of Policy then consisted of the Governor, seven official members, and eight elected members, and together with six financial representatives formed the Combined Court.

A Parliamentary Commission was appointed in October, 1926, “to consider and report on the economic condition of the Colony, the causes which have hitherto retarded and the measures which

could be taken to promote development, and any facts which they may consider to have a bearing on the above matters," and in their Report* they recommended that it was essential, on the ground both of immediate financial exigencies and of future development, that the existing Constitution should be altered so as to confer power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State for the Colonies consider essential for the well-being of the Colony. On their recommendation a local commission was appointed to advise on the precise nature of the constitutional modification required to secure such control, and generally upon any other improvements such as those suggested by the Commission which might be effected in the Constitution. As a result of these reports an Act to make provision for the government of the Colony of British Guiana was passed by Parliament in 1928, and by Proclamation issued by the Governor in Executive Council and published in the Official Gazette as provided by Article 3 of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the Court of Policy and Combined Court then subsisting were determined on 18th July, 1928, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor.

The Legislative Council as now constituted consists of the Governor, two *ex officio* members, eight nominated official members, five nominated unofficial members, and fourteen elected members.

In accordance with the provisions of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the first Legislative Council was dissolved two years after its constitution, and a general election was held in September, 1930. The Council is dissolved at the expiration of every five years if it has not been dissolved earlier. A general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, two *ex officio* members, four nominated official members, two nominated unofficial members, and three elected members, all of whom are members of the Legislative Council.

Local Government.

There are two Municipalities—one in respect of the city of Georgetown in the county of Demerara, and one in respect of the town of New Amsterdam in the county of Berbice.

The city of Georgetown is governed by a Mayor and Town Council, and for administrative purposes is divided into nine wards for each of which a Councillor is elected. In addition to these elected Councillors there are three Councillors nominated by the Governor in Council. The revenue of the Council is derived from a tax on the appraised valuation of lands and houses within the municipal boundaries, and from market fees, water-rates, etc. A Medical

* Cmd. 2841.

Officer of Health is responsible for the hygiene of the city, a City Engineer for the roads, drainage works, etc. The area of the city is 1,612 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1933 was \$783,508·82 or £163,231 0s. 1d., and the expenditure \$740,189·05 or £154,201 1s. 0½d.

The town of New Amsterdam is administered by a Mayor and Town Council. Six Councillors are elected by the rate-payers and three nominated by Government. The revenue is raised from sources similar to those of the city of Georgetown. The area of the town is 669 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1933 was \$90,855·08 or £18,928 2s. 10d., and the expenditure \$102,835·86 or £21,424 2s. 9d.

The Colony's rural population is resident in villages scattered along the coastlands and for some distance up the principal rivers. Here the freed negro slaves settled after emancipation. Forming themselves into companies, they bought with their savings, accumulated during slavery and the apprenticeship period, the estates of those of their former masters who were anxious to quit the Colony, or they purchased the front lands of plantations, the proprietors of which were eager to establish a resident population.

These rural communities range in importance from the hamlet with a population of 100 to the large village with 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. Several of these areas, it must be noted, while called villages are really potential towns from the point of view of both area and population.

The history of these village communities is a record, firstly of the unsuccessful efforts of the villagers, left to their own devices, to manage their affairs and later, of the endeavours of the Government to provide an efficient system of village organization.

Numerous legislative enactments aiming at providing and perfecting the machinery needed for efficient village administration have from time to time been passed.

The affairs of these rural districts, i.e., communities declared to be either "Village" or "Country" districts under the Local Government Ordinance, are under the immediate direction of Local Authorities. In the case of village districts the Village Council consists of elected and nominated Councillors; in the case of country districts membership is wholly nominated; nomination in both instances being made by the central authority—the Local Government Board. Both these Local Authorities have powers of voting funds and levying taxes, of appointing officers and constructing village works, etc. There are 25 village districts and 70 country districts.

The revenue received from all sources in respect of village districts was \$82,103·88 or £17,104 19s. 6d., and the amount expended on all works was \$85,607·06 or £17,834 16s. 1d. The revenue received

from all sources in respect of country districts was \$72,331.41 or £15,069 0s. 10½d., and the amount expended on all works was \$71,482.45 or £14,892 3s. 6½d.

District Administration.

On 1st January, 1932, a system of District Administration was introduced. This system has decentralized the work of three Departments, viz., Local Government Board, Commissary's Department, and the Immigration Department. District Commissioners and staffs were appointed for the administrative areas of Berbice, East Coast Demerara, Georgetown and East Bank Demerara, West Demerara, Essequibo, North-West and Rupununi Districts. This administration, which is working satisfactorily, has enabled reductions in staff to be made.

III.—POPULATION.

Births.—The birth- and death-rates noted below have been calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of population of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, which was 321,260 or 160,716 males and 160,544 females enumerated as follows:—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	1,137	914	2,051
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	3,992	4,633	8,625
East Indians ...	71,691	63,423	135,114
Chinese ...	1,786	1,323	3,109
Aborigines ...	4,169	4,388	8,557
Blacks ...	60,667	66,436	127,103
Mixed ...	17,092	19,276	36,368
Other races and races not stated ...	182	151	333
Totals ...	160,716	160,544	321,260

During the year 10,461 births—5,339 boys and 5,122 girls—were registered. In 1932 the number was 10,825, 5,473 boys and 5,352 girls. The birth-rate was 32.6 per 1,000 of the population; that for 1932 was 34.1, and for 1931, 31.4. The numbers and birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of each of the several races representing the community were as follows:—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per thousand.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	27	13.2
Europeans (Portuguese)...	189	21.9
East Indians ...	4,942	36.6
Chinese ...	59	19.0
Aborigines...	406	47.4
Blacks ...	3,565	28.0
Mixed races ...	1,270	34.9
Other races and races not stated ...	3	9.0

Deaths.—The deaths registered were 7,848—4,236 males and 3,612 females. In the previous year the figures were 6,694—3,491 males and 3,203 females. The death-rate was 24·4 per 1,000 of the population. In 1932 it was 21·1 and in 1931, 21·8. The death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of the various races was as follows :—

<i>Races.</i>							
Europeans (other than Portuguese)	...	...	...	...	...	18·0	} 19·7
Europeans (Portuguese)...	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	
East Indians	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	
Aborigines...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	
Blacks	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	
Mixed races	...	...	...	...	...	14·8	
Other races and races not stated	...	...	...	...	...	33·0	

Marriages.—1,295 marriages were registered. In 1932 there were 1,157. The marriage-rate per 1,000 was 8·1 as against 7·3 in 1932.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of children who died under one year of age was 1,613 or 154 per 1,000 births in 1933, as compared with 1,503, or 139 per 1,000 in 1932. The following table shows the proportion of deaths of the children under one year of age of each race to every 1,000 births of each such race for the past ten years in the whole Colony :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Whole Colony.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Portuguese.</i>	<i>East Indian.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>
1924 ...	165	44	163	163	171	172	146
1925 ...	155	—	102	168	115	160	123
1926 ...	159	51	123	132	59	191	163
1927 ...	158	—	104	153	26	163	139
1928 ...	185	—	154	209	63	177	137
1929 ...	146	—	116	136	62	169	123
1930 ...	146	100	44	155	70	150	114
1931 ...	139	—	95	140	66	146	129
1932 ...	139	33	134	142	88	145	118
1933 ...	154	37	127	172	68	153	110

IV.—HEALTH.

There are six public hospitals situated in different districts in the Colony, the largest being that in Georgetown which has accommodation for 578 in-patients. This hospital has up-to-date provision for bacteriological, X-ray, and electrical investigation and treatment ; venereal diseases clinics are regularly conducted, and eye work is supervised by a Government Ophthalmologist. A special feature of this hospital is the Lady Thomson Ward, probably one of the most modern and well-equipped of paying wards in the West Indies. The Seamen's Ward was rebuilt in the course of the year and accommodated 32 private cases and 20 police and seamen.

The nursing staffs of the hospitals are supervised by European Divisional Sisters under a Nurse Superintendent resident in the Georgetown Hospital.

In the country districts some fourteen Government Medical Officers serve the needs of the people, attend at estate hospitals, and engage in ante-natal and infant welfare work in the villages. Medical staffs supervise the Mental Hospital, Berbice, the Leprosy Hospital on the East Coast, Demerara, and the Alms House in Georgetown.

The Government Public Health Department supervise the sanitary activities of Local Authorities, on behalf of the Local Government Board in village, country, and rural areas, twenty-eight Sanitary Inspectors being stationed in different districts of the Colony. One Sanitary Inspector carries out the duties in relation to the Port of Georgetown, while one serves as Laboratory Assistant for the examination of blood films, water analyses, etc., for the Department.

Lectures for the local certificate in hygiene and sanitation and for the examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute are regularly held. A course of lectures in hygiene is also given to the pupil teachers of the Teachers' Training Centre of the Education Department.

"Health Weeks" were continued to be held in the country districts of the Colony, lantern lectures and demonstrations being given and displayed in the more important populated areas. In association with the Health Department of the Municipality of Georgetown a special "Health Week" was held in that City during the month of November.

The total number of deaths registered as directly due to fever (malarial and unqualified) was 1,140 as against 1,034 in 1932, the death-rate being 3.5 as against 3.3 in 1932. Malaria remains the chief disease of the Colony but the incidence is higher in country districts than in the towns. The prevalent form of this disease along the coastlands of the Colony is the simple or benign tertian malaria, the sub-tertian form being more prevalent up the rivers and in remoter areas.

There was an increase in the number of notified cases of enteric fever, 246 cases being notified in 1933 as against 197 in 1932, the number of deaths being 68 and 46 respectively. The majority of these cases and deaths occur in more or less localized areas in country districts. Enteric fever has been appreciably reduced in the city of Georgetown.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in 1933 was 385 as against 424 in 1932; the number of deaths being 289 and 320 respectively.

The British Guiana Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis has continued its activities throughout the year.

These consist in the work of the Health Visitors who help to bring patients to the dispensary and to keep in touch with these patients in their homes by regular visits ; dispensary work which is carried out by honorary visiting physicians ; and the treatment and care of early and convalescent cases at the Tuberculosis Hospital on the west bank of the Demerara River.

No quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox) occurred during the year. The last epidemic of any of these diseases occurred in 1904 (smallpox), while the last epidemic of any importance of yellow fever occurred as far back as 1881. Cholera and plague have not been known to have occurred in the Colony.

No special outbreak of any of the notifiable infectious diseases was reported during the year, but an epidemic of influenza occurred in the earlier months. The usual precautions were taken such as arrangements for the provision of an additional hospital and other accommodation in case the necessity should arise, the distribution of appropriate literature, and similar measures.

Infantile paralysis was made a notifiable disease consequent upon a small outbreak of that disease having occurred in a neighbouring island, but no cases were reported in this Colony.

Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Supervision.

Ante-natal and infant welfare work on the sugar estates has steadily progressed throughout the year since its initiation by the Surgeon-General in the later half of 1931. With the active support of the Government Medical Officers in charge of estate hospitals excellent attendance at these clinics has been maintained and a number of Baby Shows has been held during the year.

Ante-natal and infant welfare work in the villages has been well maintained ever since the inception of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League about nineteen years ago.

In some of the districts difficulty is experienced in the working of the clinics owing to the want of suitable accommodation. In most cases the clinics are held either in the office of the local Village Council or in one of the school rooms.

Anti-Mosquito Measures.

Estate authorities are being encouraged to undertake extensive anti-malaria measures both in the estate yards and on the land adjacent thereto. It is more and more being realized that the annual recurrent hospital and out-patient expenditure for the treatment of malaria fever is uneconomic and that adequate preventive measures should materially help to reduce this expenditure.

The bonification of lands adjacent to the city of Georgetown has been continued. The provision of a wide belt of mosquito-free land between Georgetown and the neighbouring villages should do much

towards the reduction of the mosquito incidence in the city. This work is undertaken partly by convict labour and partly by paid gangs.

V.—HOUSING.

For some time past the laws in relation to the laying out of land for building purposes have not been fully enforced. This has been a consequence of the complexity rather than the inadequacy of these laws and the difficulties have been met in the draft of the new Public Health Bill which is still being considered by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

Owing to the scattered nature of the agricultural population, and the necessity for dwelling houses to be erected in the vicinity of cultivated areas, a somewhat haphazard building system has evolved which is now receiving close attention.

Enforcement of the building by-laws has been maintained, so far as is possible with the existing sanitary staff, throughout the populous districts of the Colony. These as a whole have been adequate, but require modification in the light of varying conditions obtaining in village, rural, and estate areas.

In remoter areas along the coastland and isolated portions on the outskirts of village and country districts the simplest form of dwelling house is prevalent, consisting of "wattle and daub" troolie or trash-roofed buildings of one- or two-roomed capacity. These dwellings are no longer permitted to be built flush with the ground as formerly, but otherwise, owing to the prevailing economic depression, little more is demanded.

In the villages throughout the coastlands a distinct improvement in the type of dwellings is noticeable; the average villager instead of being content with living in thatched cottages built of flimsy material, now aims at a well designed shingle and board residence and, with the help and guidance of the Government Public Health Department, a proper means of disposal of excreta is provided and the compounds or "lots" occupied by these cottages are kept in a fair state of cleanliness.

Sugar estates authorities continued the policy of the erection of one- or two-family cottages. These cottages, it is hoped, will gradually replace the large ten-roomed ranges which were built flush with the ground and without adequate light and ventilation. Further progress has also been made in the provision of five- or six-roomed trough closets, with septic tank system of disposal, these replacing the less satisfactory over-trench latrines. In a few instances where less expensive accommodation has been necessitated the model multiple-roomed dry pit system as recommended by the Government Public Health Department has been installed.

In Georgetown the discomfort from mosquito infestation is comparatively small. Mosquito-proofed dwellings are practically non-existent as conducive to too great warmth. All the dwelling houses

are raised on pillars to a varying distance of from four to twelve feet from the ground.

The activities of building societies are at present chiefly restricted to existing buildings.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mining.

The mineral production of British Guiana is at present confined to gold, diamonds, and bauxite.

The records of gold production date back to 1884 and the aggregate amount produced from then to the end of 1933 was 2,740,274 ounces, valued at £10,037,678. With the exception of an aggregate of about 278,742 ounces won by organized enterprise by underground mining, dredging, and hydraulic mining, the whole of this was obtained by native miners using simple hand methods. There are no mines in existence at present and no hydraulic mining is being carried on, but a small amount of dredging is being done by a local concern. The highest production in any one year was 138,528 ounces in 1893, valued at £505,049 and the lowest 6,083 ounces valued at £22,633 in 1928. The output of gold has been adversely affected since 1915 by the attraction of local miners to the diamond industry; but the fall in the world's market price of diamonds and rise in the price of gold has revived interest in the latter mineral and the output for 1933 rose to 25,439 ounces valued at £123,962—an increase of 10,268 ounces on the previous year.

Diamonds were first discovered in 1890, but, though of first-rate quality, failed to obtain a good market until 1916, from which year production rose steadily to a peak output in 1923 of 214,474 carats valued at £1,033,014. Owing to the gradual decline in prices the production has steadily fallen to 48,569 carats in 1933, valued at £109,685, an average of £2 5s. 2d. a carat as compared with £5 0s. 10d. a carat in 1922. The aggregate production from 1901 to the end of 1933 was 1,936,822 carats valued at £7,590,584. Practically the whole output has been won from alluvial workings by local miners using simple methods; but of recent years concentrating pans, both hand and power driven, manufactured by a local firm of engineers, have been increasingly used with considerable success.

Contingent on attractive finds being made, the diamond and gold industries provide congenial employment for an average of from five to ten thousand men. The actual miners are mostly of the negro race as the open air life, freedom from restraint, and element of chance appeals to them and they are better fitted physically to stand conditions in the interior. They depend principally for supplies on shops established by traders in the various districts and on the whole foodstuffs, such as rice, flour, peas, salt-beef, salt-pork, salt-fish, etc., which form their diet are sold at reasonable prices

and fair values paid for the gold and diamonds. There is an increasing tendency to cultivate ground provisions and fruit in the mining areas which is having a beneficial effect on health and cost of living. Drink and other luxuries are proportionately higher in cost.

Valuable and extensive deposits of bauxite of high grade exist in easily accessible localities. Mining operations on a large scale have been carried on since 1914, in the Demerara River, where a plant and buildings costing approximately £1,000,000 have been erected by the Demerara Bauxite Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada. Until recently the number of regular employees averaged about 800, the actual labour force being almost entirely native and the whole staff 97 per cent. British ; but work and staff have been reduced by about 60 per cent. recently owing to world production exceeding the capacity of the markets to absorb it. A well-equipped hospital and dispensary—open to local residents as well as employees—is maintained and two resident medical officers employed. The labourers are housed under model conditions in mosquito-proofed dwellings and sanitary services of a high order are provided by the Company. Additional bauxite deposits in the same locality have been leased to the British and Colonial Bauxite Company of London—a Company formed and controlled by the British Aluminium Company and other British and Colonial manufacturing concerns of high standing, but mining operations have not yet commenced. Deposits have been located in several other localities, but not yet taken up. The aggregate output to the end of 1933 was 1,580,197 tons, the output for that year being 36,084 tons. All the bauxite is exported to America and Canada after being washed and kiln dried, there being no local utilization.

Agriculture.

The sugar crop of the Colony for 1933 was 141,956 tons as compared with 148,634 tons in 1932. The local consumption for the year was approximately 12,650 tons the amount exported was returned at 127,083 tons valued at £1,196,906 9s. 2d., shipment to the United Kingdom and Canada amounting to 91,054 tons and 35,774 tons, respectively. The total acreage of sugar under cultivation in the Colony, as shown by the agricultural census returns, was 63,093 English acres—which includes acreage under farmers' canes returned at 1,525 acres. On the sugar estates 54,286 acres were reaped yielding 139,628 tons of sugar, while the total acreage reaped throughout the Colony, including farmers' canes, was 55,811 English acres yielding 141,956 tons. The average yield of sugar on the sugar estates for the year was equivalent to 2.57 tons sugar per English acre.

Generally speaking, the Berbice estates produce more sugar per acre than do those situated in other parts of the Colony with the exception of the Diamond group of Estates situated on the east

bank of the Demerara River. There is no reason to suppose that the clay soils of Berbice differ greatly in fertility from those of other parts of the Colony, but in this county there is little or no pegasse land planted to cane, and as a rule, the pegasse is less fertile. In regard to climatic conditions the rainfall in Berbice is lower than that experienced in other parts of the Colony although the estates possess an assured water-supply from the Canje Creek for irrigation and flood-fallowing.

There were under cultivation 72,161 acres of rice of which 14,964 acres yielded both spring and autumn crops, bringing the total acreage reaped throughout the Colony to 87,125 English acres. The total yield of padi was 63,524 tons, equivalent to about 38,154 tons of cleaned rice. The amount of rice exported during 1933 was 29,120 tons valued at £221,347 18s. 4d. as compared with 28,541 tons with a value of £247,473 for 1932. A regulated water-supply is essential to successful rice cultivation and where this is unobtainable owing to seasonal and other factors, yields and acreages are subject to considerable variation. In some districts an appreciable percentage of the spring crop is not re-sown but merely allowed to grow from volunteer padi (i.e., shattered padi which falls from the ripened heads before and during reaping operations of the previous crop). With the systematic supply and distribution of selected seed padi by the Department of Agriculture in the principal rice growing districts of the Colony, and with the resulting interest and increased activity in the cultivation of this cereal, substantial extension in cultivation has taken place. An endeavour is also being made to grow two crops per annum in areas where only one crop had previously been grown but this can only be accomplished successfully in those districts where irrigation and drainage facilities are assured, thereby eliminating the risk of failure of at least one of the crops.

Coconuts occupy approximately 23,452 acres, although reliable figures as to the exact acreage actually covered by this crop are exceedingly difficult to obtain. The export of nuts amounted to 1,698,175 valued at £4,776 0s. 10d. as compared with 962,300 valued at £2,184 in the previous year. In addition 921 tons of copra and 20,198 gallons of coconut oil were exported. The falling off in the exports of this product since 1931 is due mainly to the demand created for it locally for use in the manufacture of deoderized coconut oil. On many acres occupied by this crop the soil is unsuitable; on the other hand, there are areas where crops could be grown which are not so utilized. Capital for empoldering and drainage is the limiting factor, while it should be emphasized that there is a great deal of neglect even in those areas where the crop is already established.

The area under coffee during 1933 was 4,630 English acres. The export of coffee amounted to 1,143,170 lb. valued at £16,582 1s. 8d. as compared with 1,054,451 lb. in 1932. The area is capable of

expansion notably in the North-West and Pomeroon Districts, but the difficulty of such expansion is one of markets and prevailing low prices. The Liberian variety is grown.

The area under cultivation with limes was 869 acres. In the year under review there were no exports of concentrated lime juice but 1,166 gallons of essential oil of limes valued at £13,544 11s. 8d. were exported. The high prices ruling in recent years for essential oils have provided some stimulus to this minor industry, but as the areas suited to the commercial cultivation of this crop are limited, and with the synthetic production of citric acid from waste sugars, no great increase in area may be looked for. Plantings of grapefruit and oranges to meet local demand continue to increase.

The cultivation of all crops in the Colony is carried out by the East Indian and West Indian population. On the sugar estates the supervision of the work is conducted mostly by European staffs. There is no indentured immigration ; labourers are free to come and go as they choose.

The annual exports and values of the principal agricultural commodities during the last five years are as follows:—

		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Tons ...	...	100,449	114,542	119,346	137,078	127,083
£ ...	...	1,238,289	1,128,934	1,109,532	1,342,190	1,196,906
<i>Molasses—</i>						
Gal. ...	...	2,536,623	3,851,337	7,106,997	7,554,520	8,137,233
£ ...	...	29,417	41,345	76,945	80,790	87,855
<i>Rum—</i>						
Pf. gal. ...	...	1,109,482	846,319	722,076	645,511	883,019
£ ...	...	102,390	75,619	70,759	59,742	79,846
<i>Rice—</i>						
Tons ...	...	14,091	22,480	23,632	28,541	29,120
£ ...	...	182,585	227,164	220,904	247,473	221,347
<i>Copra—</i>						
Lb. ...	...	8,420,160	4,503,099	3,093,440	1,673,680	2,063,040
£ ...	...	65,489	29,880	12,214	10,195	8,551
<i>Balata—</i>						
Lb. ...	...	599,897	995,459	765,475	638,316	479,584
£ ...	...	48,260	81,311	54,138	31,082	26,568

The following is a brief résumé of activities carried out during the year with assistance from Imperial Funds :—

Sugar.—In 1932 a free grant of £900 for one year was provided from the Empire Marketing Board for the assistance of sugar research in British Guiana. This grant expired on 30th June, 1933. As a result of representations made, the Colonial Development Fund have sanctioned a capital grant of £150 per annum and a maintenance grant not exceeding £750 per annum for two years for the continuance of sugar research in British Guiana. These grants are conditional on a sum not less than \$16,000 being provided annually by the British Guiana sugar industry.

The moth-borer investigations started in 1931 through a grant from the Colonial Development Fund were continued. The chief work undertaken during the year has been connected with the introduction of the Amazon parasite.

Livestock.

Very little improvement, if any, in the organization of the livestock industry or progress in the establishment of pure-bred herds has been made during the year. At the outset the initiation of any progressive schemes needs financial assistance, and until such time as funds can be provided for the industry very little improvement can be expected. Development can only come by improvement of pasture, control of breeding animals, introduction of selected stock, grade herds, fencing and a properly equipped experimental livestock farm and adequately trained staff. In addition to financial assistance legislation will be necessary, as it is unlikely that the peasants will take kindly to any change in the present system.

The numbers of livestock in the Colony for 1933 are returned as follows:—Horned cattle (including 72,000 on the hinterland savannahs) at 159,935; horses at 5,616; asses at 7,582; mules at 1,594; sheep at 35,004; goats at 22,408; swine at 18,769; buffaloes at 170.

The following table gives the exports of livestock during 1933:—

<i>Class of Stock.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
(\$1=4s. 2d.)			
Asses	1	15	British West Indies.
"	7	50	Dutch Guiana.
Horned Cattle ...	418	6,450	British West Indies.
"	40	723	Dutch Guiana.
Goats	1	2	British West Indies.
Horses	41	1,031	British West Indies.
"	6	310	Dutch Guiana.
Sheep	1	2	British West Indies.
"	1	2	Dutch Guiana.
Swine	299	1,157	British West Indies.
"	19	100	French West Indies.
"	95	336	Dutch Guiana.

Forestry.

Crabwood and a few red cedar logs were felled and extracted departmentally in the Cuyuni River above Camaria Falls and were run down in two drives, some 430 logs being successfully run with a low percentage of losses. Subsequently 455 logs from above the falls in the Cuyuni and Mazaruni Rivers, most of them extracted and brought down by men who had previously worked as steersmen or boat hands in the departmental log-drives, were bought. The total volume of logs procured during the year from above the falls was over 24,000 cubic feet.

A grant of \$25,000 was made by the British Government from Unemployment Relief Funds to be expended in sawing and curing local lumber to replace imported pine lumber on the local market. During the year 114,131 board feet of crabwood and 129,359 of deturma were sawn by hand besides small quantities of other woods. This lumber was all stacked for seasoning, additional sheds having been erected for the purpose. The average number of men who obtained steady employment as a result of this work was 46. Besides these 14 carpenters and labourers were employed for three months, and the extraction of the logs for sawing also gave employment to a number of people living in the district who would otherwise have been unemployed.

The formation and tending of experimental plantations of exotics was proceeded with. Teak and both Honduras and Spanish mahogany show promise. Owing to a bad seed year it was not possible to procure seed of native species.

During the year a total of 150,589 cubic feet of greenheart was inspected, branded and certified by officers of the Forest Department and Department of Lands and Mines.

The total amount of timber produced from licensed Crown lands during the year was 767,986 cubic feet of which greenheart formed 80·8 per cent.

Fisheries.

There are three two-masted schooners engaged in fishing. The local demand for fish is amply met, and should it increase, additional schooners would be forthcoming. There seems little prospect, however, of development to any appreciable extent. During the year 81,460 snapper valued at \$25,450 (£5,302 1s. 8d.) and 3,156 grouper valued at \$2,300 (£479 3s. 4d.) were caught.

A fair supply of sea-fish is generally kept in cold storage at an ice manufacturing establishment in Georgetown. Salt cod, herrings, and mackerel are imported in quantity.

The angler may enjoy good sport with tarpon (or cuffum) as well as with several other fish which are more agreeable to the palate. The river fishing in the interior is good.

Fish glue from the gilbakker to the amount of 14,961 lb. valued at \$1,462 (£304 11s. 8d.) was exported during the year.

Crustaceans, such as crabs and prawns, add much to the food supply in the country districts.

Manufactures.

There are four local manufactures worthy of mention, viz., matches, boots and shoes, edible oil, and cigarettes. The matches produced find a ready market locally and an export trade to the West Indies is being developed. The oil which is manufactured

from coconuts and registered trade-marked as "Fryol" compares favourably with imported cooking oils. In 1931, 187,062 gallons of edible oils were imported, in 1932, 144,350 gallons, and in 1933, 140,701 gallons.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total value of the trade of British Guiana (including bullion and specie) during each of the past three years is shown hereunder :—

	1931	1932	1933
	£	£	£
Imports	1,595,205	1,690,891	1,801,666
Exports (including re-exports)	2,010,462	2,208,901	2,077,690
Total	<u>£3,605,667</u>	<u>£3,899,792</u>	<u>£3,879,356</u>

The value of goods in transit to other countries transhipped direct in Colony ports was £84,385, as compared with £84,434 in 1932, and £100,261 in 1931. Domestic produce to the value of £2,018,551 was exported during 1933, £2,156,237 during 1932 and £1,931,000 during 1931. An improvement in prices is noted in respect of gold, coconuts and diamonds, but there was a marked decline in the prices of copra, rice, sugar and coconut oil.

The 1933 exports of sugar totalled 127,083 tons and were the third largest on record. The quantity fell short of that shipped in the record year 1932 by 9,995 tons, and of that in 1887 by 7,791 tons.

The exports of rice in 1933 exceeded in quantity the exports of 1932 which were up to then the largest on record. The excess in quantity was 579 tons but the value £221,348 showed a drop of £26,125 when compared with the value in 1932.

Another record was created in respect of the exports of molasses ; the quantity exported in 1933, viz., 8,137,233 gallons, having exceeded by 582,713 gallons the exports of 1932 which were until then the largest quantity exported in any one year.

There is to be added to the list of products of which record quantities were exported in 1933 yet another—coffee. The quantity of this product exported was 1,143,170 lb. an excess of 88,719 lb. over the exports of 1932, the next best year.

As was the case in 1932, the United Kingdom again held the premier position as the Colony's best customer. The total value of exports to the mother country in 1933 was £1,204,736 or 60 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £378,472 (or 19 per cent.), the value of our export trade with Canada in the same year. The value of the total exports to these two countries in 1932 in the order named was £1,003,738 and £575,921.

The principal products purchased by the United Kingdom were :—

						Value.
						£
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	91,054	856,339
Gold	...	...	...	oz.	25,405	125,323
Molasses	...	...	...	gal.	5,405,853	56,311
Rum	...	...	...	pf. gal.	506,273	55,762
Diamonds	...	...	...	carats	22,967	52,949
Balata	...	...	...	lb.	434,240	24,695

The principal exports to the Dominion of Canada were :—

						Value.
						£
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	35,774	338,089
Molasses	...	...	...	gal.	2,566,376	28,764

The British West Indies took 21,421 tons of rice valued at £164,259 which represented 74 per cent. of the total exports of that commodity.

The principal products finding a market with the United States of America were :—

						Value.
						£
Bauxite	...	...	...	tons	35,025	53,766
Gold	...	...	...	oz.	1,628	6,402

Canada was the destination of 432,420 lb. of coffee or 38 per cent. of the total quantity exported in 1933. Holland, which took 390,428 lb., was the next largest market for this produce.

Fifty-three per cent. of the diamonds exported went to Belgium and 45 per cent. to the United Kingdom, very much the same proportions as in the previous year.

The United Kingdom regained the market for the Colony's gold, 94 per cent. of the total quantity exported having been shipped thereto in 1933. The United States which in 1932 absorbed 72 per cent. of the exports with the advantage of its favourable currency exchange in that year, took 1,628 oz. in 1933 representing only 6 per cent. of the total exports.

A comparison of values per unit of quantity of the Colony's exports for the period 1931-1933 is as follows; the figures quoted are f.o.b. and are as declared by the exporters on export specifications :—

		Unit of	1931			1932			1933		
Article.		Quantity.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Raw gold ...	...	oz.	3	7	11	3	19	7	4	17	5½
Diamonds...	...	carat	1	14	0½	1	19	6½	2	5	2
Bauxite ...	...	ton	1	0	10	1	12	0½	1	10	7½
Sugar ...	...	ton	9	5	11	9	15	10	9	8	4½
Rum ...	...	pf. gal.	1	11½		1	10		1	9½	
Molasses ...	...	gal.		2½			2½			2½	
Rice ...	...	ton	9	6	11½	8	13	4	7	12	0½
Coffee, raw	...	lb.			2			3			3½
Coconuts	...	1,000	1	17	9	2	5	10	2	16	3
Copra ...	...	ton	12	9	3½	13	9	4	9	5	8½
Balata ...	...	lb.	1	5			11½		1	1½	
Lumber ...	...	sup. foot			4			4			3½
Timber ...	...	cub. foot	3	0		2	9½		2	9	

Eighty-three per cent. of the total import trade was with Empire countries, 62 per cent. being with the United Kingdom (usually the Colony's largest supplier), 12 per cent. with Canada, and 5 per cent. with the British West Indies. Of foreign countries the United States contributed 6 per cent. of the total followed by Japan whose share was 4 per cent.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were :—

				Quantity.	Value
					£
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	yards	8,189,940	127,340
Flour, wheaten	...	...	bags	105,641	87,533
Sugar machinery	...	...	value	—	64,688
Manures	...	...	tons	8,099	57,423
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	lb.	144,464	40,445
Metal manufactures	...	...	value	—	48,255

The main supplies from Canada were :—

				Quantity.	Value.
					£
Flour, wheaten	...	...	bags	73,781	66,714
Fresh vegetables	...	...	value	—	20,585
Lumber	...	...	feet	1,371,805	12,717

The chief imports from the United States of America were :—

				Quantity.	Value.
					£
Pickled meat	...	...	barrels	4,561	12,624
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	yards	854,592	11,900

Changes in the direction of the Colony's import trade with Empire countries are noted, particularly in respect of the following articles :—

Boots and Shoes.—Japan, whose share in our import trade of boots and shoes (particularly in respect of rubber shoes) had risen to 61 per cent. in 1932, fell to the low figure of 7 per cent. in 1933. The trade was captured by Empire countries principally the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements, imports from which countries increased from 30 per cent. in 1932 to 50 per cent. in 1933 and 5 per cent. in 1932 to 23 per cent. in 1933, respectively. This re-diverting of trade to Empire countries was caused by the increased preference of 24 cents a pair given in terms of the recent Ottawa Imperial Conference trade agreements to all boots and shoes of rubber or of canvas with rubber soles, of Empire manufacture.

Pickled meats.—Empire countries which supplied 65 per cent. of pickled meats in 1932 contributed only 46 per cent. in 1933. Trade was lost to the United States of America and the Argentine whose combined supplies amounted to 54 per cent. of the total. Imports in respect of the United States of America rose from 33 per cent. in 1932 to 43 per cent. in 1933, while those from the Argentine increased from 2 per cent. to 11 per cent. in the same period.

Milk, condensed.—Holland was in 1933 the largest supplier of condensed milk, 38 per cent. of the total imports having been received from that country. Canada, whose contribution in 1932 totalled 53 per cent. of the total, supplied only 23 per cent. in 1933.

Oil, Kerosene.—Imports of kerosene oil from the British West Indies increased from 57 per cent. in 1932 to 93 per cent. in the year under review and this at the expense of the United States and Canada. The imports from the United States of America declined from 18 per cent. to 2 per cent., while those from Canada dropped from 25 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Bags and Sacks.—British India increased her supplies of bags and sacks from 40 per cent. in 1932 to 62 per cent. in 1933, while the United Kingdom which had supplied 49 per cent. in 1932 contributed only 28 per cent. of the total in 1933.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The economic depression which prevailed during 1933 adversely affected wages of skilled tradesmen and agricultural labourers. The average wages per day of eight and a-half hours paid during 1933 were as follows :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Carpenters	4	4	to	6	0
Fitters, Tinsmiths	6	0	„	7	0
Painters	4	2	„	6	0
Masons	4	2	„	6	0
Blacksmiths	6	8	„	7	6
Labourers (men)	2	6	„	3	6
Labourers (women and children over 14 years)	1	2	„	1	6

Persons in domestic service such as cooks, housemaids and butlers receive monthly wages ranging from £1 to £2 10s. The principal articles of diet are rice and locally grown vegetables. The average price per gallon of rice was 8d. Retail prices of other staple articles of diet were :—wheaten flour 1½d. to 2d. per lb., pickled beef 6d. per lb., pickled pork 7d. per lb., salted fish 6d. to 8d. per lb. East Indian agricultural labourers worked an average of 4½ days at wages ranging from 6s. 8½d. to 7s. 4d. The staple article of food of the East Indian labourer is rice.

The wages of railway labourers vary from 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day of eight hours according to the nature of the work performed. These rates apply to railway workers in Government employment and correspond closely to the average paid by commercial concerns for similar work.

Labourers on sugar plantations are usually housed free. Rents in the towns and villages range from 5s. per month for one tenement room to £1 13s. 4d. for a cottage containing two or three rooms. It is enacted that each room shall contain not less than 300 cubic feet of space for each person above 12 years of age, and 150 cubic feet for each person under 12 years of age.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

A state-aided system of elementary education was established by Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 (now Cap. 196). With three exceptions, the elementary schools are denominational. The central administration is vested in a Director of Education and an Advisory Education Committee, and the local control in school managers who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools which received grants in 1933 was 231 with an enrolment of 46,587, and the grants-in-aid amounted to £67,811.

Provision is made for the higher education of boys by a Government College in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first-grade grammar school in England.

Two secondary schools for girls, one for boys, and one for boys and girls, conducted by the religious denominations, received grants-in-aid from the Government. The Government also awards annually one scholarship of the total value of £900 open to boys and girls and tenable at a University or institution of University rank within the British Empire. Twelve scholarships, entitling the holders to free education at the Government College or at other approved secondary schools, are granted to candidates from the elementary schools. In 1924–25 the whole system of education in the Colony was investigated by a Commission. Important changes were recommended and these are being made as opportunity arises.

A Teachers Training Centre was established in 1928. Five Woodwork Centres have been established in the following localities :—Georgetown (2), New Amsterdam, East Coast, Demerara, and West Coast, Demerara ; and two Domestic Science Centres, one in Georgetown and one in New Amsterdam.

A new Government elementary school in Georgetown was opened in June, 1932. This project was part of Government's policy of re-organization adopted in accordance with the report of 1925, but could not be carried into effect earlier on account of the economic depression. The school has now been erected from a grant from the Imperial Government and is used as a demonstration and practising school in connexion with the Teachers Training Centre.

A Trades Centre for boys and youths was opened in Georgetown during the latter part of 1931. It is run on the lines of a junior technical school and provides a course in woodwork and technical drawing. Apprentices and journeymen in the building and other trades attend evening classes at the Centre.

A Trades Centre for women and girls was opened in Georgetown in 1933 to provide practical training in domestic subjects and local crafts. Funds for the purpose were provided by the Carnegie Corporation, United States of America, supplemented by a grant from the Imperial Government.

With regard to welfare institutions, orphans are housed and educated in two Roman Catholic institutions, viz., the Ursuline Convent in Georgetown for girls and the Convent of Mercy at Plaisance for boys. There are now no Government orphanages, but there is a Government Industrial School at Onderneeming in Essequibo for the education and industrial training of wayward boys.

There is no State insurance for accident, sickness or old age.

There is a philanthropic fund called the Trotman Fund, founded in 1887, from which destitute sugar planters and destitute widows and orphans receive financial assistance through the Committee of the Trotman Trust Fund.

There is also the De Saffon Trust Fund which is administered by Trustees and provides for the maintenance and education of orphan children.

For the general community, recreation is encouraged by several sports clubs which cater for the different social classes. The secondary schools provide playgrounds and the pupils take part in cricket and football competitions. Music is taught principally in girls' secondary schools and by private persons. Examinations are held annually by examiners who visit the Colony under the aegis of the Trinity College of Music and the Associated Board of the Royal School of Music. An examination of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held during 1932. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and similar institutions provide, in addition to outdoor recreation, literary classes.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

Roads, with an aggregate length of 272 miles and a fair motoring surface extend along the coastlands from Skeldon on the Corentyne River to Charity on the Pomeroon River, and also along the lower reaches of the principal rivers for short distances, but do not penetrate inland. Communication beyond these limits is, generally speaking, by water, but there are also roads and paths in the interior. These are as follows :—

In the North-West District, between Arakaka on Barima River and Towakamia on the Barima River, a distance of 29 miles, with a branch line to Five Stars, a distance of 17 miles ; and from the Barima River opposite Morawhanna to Waniana Creek, a distance of 11 miles, 8 of which are suitable for motor traffic. The latter road passes over the Mabaruma hills, on which are situated the Government offices for the administration of the district, a public hospital, etc.

In the Potaro District, between Tumatumari and St. Mary, Konawaruk, $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and Potaro Landing and Minnehaha, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with connecting trail from the six-mile post on the

former road to the ten-mile post on the latter (known as the Tiger Creek Line) a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a trail from the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile post on the Potaro-North Fork road to Kangaruma on the right bank of the River Potaro, a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In the Essequibo District, between Lower Camaria and Upper Camaria on the Cuyuni River, a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

A cattle trail is being maintained by the Government between Takama on the Berbice River and Annai on the Rupununi River, a distance of 182 miles, with a branch line to Arakwa, a place approximately opposite Wismar on the Demerara River.

Up to the end of 1933 issues of £61,825 have been received from grants approved to a total of £63,249 from the Colonial Development Fund for the construction of the Bartica-Potaro road for opening up the interior of the Colony. By the end of 1933, the road, 104 miles in length, and the construction of a 360 foot span suspension bridge across the Potaro River, were completed and now join up with the Potaro Landing—Kona-waruk road, the average cost per mile being £594 including the cost of the suspension bridge.

The branch road from $91\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Tumatumari has also been completed.

A branch road from 75 miles on the Bartica-Potaro road to Tiboku on the Mazaruni River is now under construction, 6 miles of which were completed and opened for traffic at the end of the year.

Railways.

There are two lines of single-track railway in the Colony which were acquired by the Government from the late Demerara Railway Company, and are operated under the control of the Transport and Harbours Department. One of the lines runs from Georgetown along the east coast of Demerara for a distance of $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Rosignol on the left bank of the Berbice River and diagonally opposite New Amsterdam. The other runs along the west coast of Demerara for a distance of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, starting at Vreed-en-Hoop on the left bank of the Demerara River and ending at Parika, a point on the coast immediately opposite the island of Leguan in the estuary of the Essequibo River.

Government steamer and other inland services.

The Transport and Harbours Department also operates steamers on the following routes:—

Ferries across the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo Rivers.

A steamer service from Georgetown to Morawhanna and Mabaruma on the Barima and Aruka Rivers, North-West District.

Georgetown to Adventure on the Essequibo coast.

Georgetown to Bartica at the junction of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni Rivers.

Georgetown to Pickersgill and other stations on upper reaches of the Pomeroon River.

Parika to Adventure and Bartica.

New Amsterdam, on the right bank of the Berbice River, to Paradise, 110 miles up that river.

Launch services are also run as follows :—

Charity on the Pomeroon River, up and down the river, and also to Acquero on the Moruka River.

New Amsterdam to Ilkuruwa up the Canje Creek. A lorry service from Bartica to Potaro is now being run by the Department.

Messrs. Sproston, Limited, operate a steamship service between Georgetown, Wismar on the west bank, and Mackenzie on the east bank of the Demerara River. Sailing craft owned by this Company also run between Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Omnibuses operate on all the roads of the Colony and provide a cheap, though somewhat unreliable, form of transport. There are no organized services and the fees for licences vary in accordance with the density of the population and the economic prosperity of the areas over which the omnibuses operate. Efforts are being made towards the inauguration of a reliable and up-to-date omnibus service for the city of Georgetown.

Postal.

(Including Telephones, Telegraphs, and Wireless.)

The Postal Service embraces the whole of the coastlands and extends up the principal rivers. The General Post Office is situated in Georgetown and there are 38 branch post offices at which all classes of postal work are transacted, including savings bank, money order, and postal order business. The postal agencies are 37 in number, at 26 of which postal orders may be obtained, and the number of travelling post offices are now ten, at three of which postal orders are obtainable. The Post Office controls the inland telegraph, telephone and radio systems. There are 50 telegraph offices connected by 313 miles of wire. Up-to-date telephone systems are operated in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, to which there are 1,000 and 125 subscribers, respectively, both exchanges being a continuous service. In 1928 a Strowger automatic exchange was opened at Georgetown to which are connected 100 subscribers. In addition there are ten country sub-exchanges, four of which are semi-automatic. A separate police and railway service is operated.

The Georgetown Wireless Station (taken over from the Admiralty) is in communication with ships at sea and neighbouring points, and a direction-finding station is also maintained. In conjunction with the main station six stations are maintained in the interior of the Colony.

A radio station is operated on the Demerara Light Beacon for official communications, and an aeronautical station is operated at Georgetown under Government licence by the Pan American Airways for communication with aircraft.

Shipping.

Regular steamship communication is maintained with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, the West Indies, and the Dutch and French Guianas. The principal lines calling here are the Harrison Direct Line, the Bookers Line, the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the Canadian National Steamships, the Ocean Dominion Steamships, the Aluminium Line, the Munson Steamship Line, the Furness Bermuda Line, British Molasses Steamships, and the Dutch Government steamers from Surinam.

Airways.

A weekly air mail service between Miami and Brazil via Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, the West Indian Islands, Georgetown, and Dutch and French Guianas is operated by the Pan American Airways Incorporated.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Currency.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling and United States gold coin are legal tender.

On 16th August, 1915, the Combined Court approved of the issue of Government currency notes of the face value of \$1 = 4s. 2d. and \$2 = 8s. 4d. The first notes were issued in January, 1917, and on 31st December, 1932, there were notes in circulation to the face value of £104,166 13s. 4d. or \$500,000.

The Government note issue is fully backed by a Note Guarantee Fund, one-third of which is retained in coin. The remaining two-thirds is invested together with an additional sum in order that the disposal value of all the securities held in respect of the Fund shall be equivalent to 110 per cent. of the note circulation not covered by coin.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The note circulation in the Colony of the former Bank was \$460,670 and of the latter \$311,730 at 31st December, 1933. Both of these banks carry on savings bank business.

The first Government Savings Banks were established at Georgetown and at New Amsterdam in the year 1836, and the first Post Office Savings Banks in December, 1889. In November, 1910, the Combined Court passed a resolution approving of the amalgamation of these banks, and authorising the transfer of the Government Savings Bank to the Post Office as from 1st July, 1911.

Savings bank business is conducted at 40 post offices throughout the colony.

On 31st December, 1933, there were 36,799 depositors with a total of £360,909 12s. 11d. at credit in the banks. The investments on the same date were £373,024 10s. 9d. from which an interest income of £13,257 10s. 1d. was received.

Co-operative Credit Banks.

Provision was first made for the establishment of Credit Banks in this Colony in the year 1914 by the enactment of Ordinance No. 9 of 1914, which forms Part VII of Chapter 84—Local Government Ordinance—under which banks are registered. Under Ordinance No. 28 of 1933 the management and constitution of Co-operative Credit Banks was revised. The chief features of the Ordinance are :—

(a) Government to appoint a Co-operative Credit Banks Board for the general superintendence of all banks. The Director of Agriculture to be Chairman of the Board ;

(b) The appointment of a Registrar of Banks who will be Secretary to the Board and subject to the direction of the Board ;

(c) Rules for the registration and cancellation of banks ;

(d) Definition of powers of the Board ;

(e) Operation of the banks ;

(f) Dissolution and winding-up of all banks ;

(g) Offences, penalties and legal proceedings.

Designed primarily to provide credit for peasant-farming, raising crops of rice, cane, and ground provisions, and to inculcate thrift, the banks have also given assistance to many other forms of industrial undertakings.

The annual audit of the banks by the Registrar has not been completed and details of investments, loans made, etc., are not available.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use in the Colony.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Facilities for prospecting and other works in the interior, such as the clearing of creeks, the making of bridle-paths and trails, and the maintenance of portages around the falls in the various rivers, were maintained.

Roads.—The construction of the Bartica-Potaro road and the erection of the 360 foot span suspension bridge over the Potaro River by means of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund, for the purpose of opening up the interior of the Colony, have been

completed. The road, a total distance of 104 miles, is now connected to the Potaro Landing—Konawaruk road.

The branch road from 91½ mile to Tumatumari has also been completed during the year.

A branch road from 75 mile on the Bartica-Potaro road to Tiboku on the Mazaruni River was under construction at the end of the year ; 6 miles were completed and opened for traffic.

Approximately 10½ miles of burnt earth roads throughout the Colony were resheeted and ¾ mile macadamized and oiled during the year as unemployment relief works with funds provided by the Imperial Government.

The Bartica-Potaro road and bridge were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., on 4th November, 1933. This road and bridge have opened up a new province of an area of approximately 2,000 square miles in the hinterland of British Guiana. Previously it was only possible by waterway to penetrate some of the creeks out of the Essequibo and Mazaruni rivers, as direct access was excluded by the forests with which the area is covered.

Travelling by waterway often entailed loss of life and goods, because of the rapids and falls which had to be crossed, and this had the effect of discouraging the younger generation from going as "porknockers" or miners into the interior. The construction of this road and bridge should prove of great benefit to the Colony.

Sea Defences.—The sea defences throughout the Colony have been satisfactorily maintained.

The sea defences on the east coast of Demerara were strengthened by the construction of 974 feet of reinforced concrete wall and the rebuilding of 1,300 feet of earth dam, and on the west coast by 240 feet of wave screen with back apron.

6,400 lineal feet of old groynes were dismantled and the following new works constructed :—

Groynes	...	...	...	...	5,840 lineal feet.
Extension of Koker runs...	...	...	...	611	,, ,,
Wave screen copings	...	...	...	787	,, ,,

The total expenditure was \$115,538.

Buildings.—Extensive repairs and improvements were carried on several Government buildings during the year as unemployment relief works.

The new Seamen's Ward, Public Hospital, Georgetown, which was commenced in 1932, was completed during the year.

The erection of the Carnegie Trade Centre, Georgetown, which provides for the domestic and vocational training of women, was completed and the building handed over during the year.

Artesian Wells.—Reconditioned wells.—During the year three Government and two privately owned wells were reconditioned bring the total of Government wells to 18.

Government wells—

Vergenoegen well No. 51, West Coast, Demerara.

Sparendaam well No. 34, East Coast, Demerara.

Novar well No. 20, West Coast, Demerara.

Privately owned wells—

Plantation Uitvlugt, West Coast, Demerara.

Plantation Leonora, West Coast, Demerara.

In addition to the above, reconditioning work is in hand on two Government wells, Belfield well No. 28, East Coast, Demerara, and Belladrum well No. 19, West Coast, Berbice.

Distribution Lines.—On the West Coast, Demerara, 9·56 miles of pipes have been laid drawing water from the following wells :—Vreed-en-Hoop well No. 44, Fellowship well No. 46, Anna Catherina well No. 48, and Vergenoegen well No. 51. At convenient intervals along these lines stand pipes with taps have been fitted from which a good supply of water can be drawn by the villagers. By this distribution of water the following villages benefit—Vreed-en-Hoop, North and South Pouderoyen, Malgré Tout, Versailles, Best, the Best Hospital, from well No. 44, Hague, Fellowship, Blankenburg, La Jalousie and Windsor Forest from well No. 46 and Anna Catherina well No. 48, Vergenoegen, Tuschen, Zeelugt, De Kinderen and part of Met-en-Meerzorg from well No. 51.

On the East Coast, Demerara 2·80 miles of pipe-line have been laid and water is being distributed from Clonbrook well No. 27 through the villages of Clonbrook, Ann's Grove, Bee Hive, Greenfield, Unity and Lancaster, and into the Mahaica Asylum. In the compound of the Asylum there are 10 points from which water can be drawn.

Development of Country Areas.—The Philippi-Macedonia Empolder Scheme commenced in 1932 and the bonification of Thomas lands were completed.

The work of throwing up the dam for the extension of the Tapa-cooma Lake Conservancy was completed during the year. The Kaibouri Relief Weir which is being constructed in connexion with this scheme is now in progress and it is anticipated the weir will be completed by the end of March, 1934.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of not less than two, but may consist of three or more Judges. The Court is duly constituted during and notwithstanding any vacancy in the office or absence from the

Colony of any Judge. During 1933 there were only two Judges—the Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge.

A single Judge may, subject to the Rules of Court, exercise in Court or Chambers all or any part of the jurisdiction vested in the Court.

CIVIL ACTIONS, CAUSES AND MATTERS.

General.—The Judges sit to hear matters in the original civil jurisdiction of the Court throughout the year except during the statutory vacation of the Court, that is to say, in the months of July and August. The jurisdiction in such matters is exercised by any one of the Judges of the Court.

In 1933 the Court sat by one or more of its Judges on 263 days. Four hundred and forty-three actions, causes, and matters were instituted during the year 1933, and there were 131 pending at the end of 1932, making a total of 574. Of these, 366 were disposed of, withdrawn, or abandoned.

The numbers for the years 1931 and 1932 were as follows :—

	<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Pending at end of preceding year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending at end of year.</i>
1931 ...	408	132	540	406	134
1932 ...	404	160	564	432	131

The Court usually sits in Georgetown in the county of Demerara where cases from the counties of Berbice and Essequibo also are generally heard, but any civil cases required by the Rules of Court to be heard in the county of Berbice are, as a rule, taken by the Judge at the conclusion of the Criminal Sessions held in that county in February, June and October in each year. The Court never sits in the county of Essequibo to hear any matters other than criminal.

A Judge sits on every Monday in what is commonly known as the Bail Court to deal with specially indorsed writs and motions whether in actions or otherwise. Summonses are taken in Chambers on Mondays.

Appellate Jurisdiction.—The full Court, that is say, a bench composed of two or more Judges, sits on Fridays in Georgetown to hear : (1) appeals from decisions of a single Judge ; and (2) appeals from decisions of Magistrates.

No Judge sits in the Full Court on the hearing of an appeal from a judgment or order given or made by him. Sections 89 and 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribe the matters in which there is an appeal to the Full Court from the decision of a single Judge, namely, (a) a judgment or order in an action where the amount claimed or the value of the property in respect of which the action is brought does not exceed \$250 ; (b) a judgment or order in an application for prohibition ; (c) a judgment or order in an application for mandamus ; and (d) generally

speaking, interlocutory judgments or orders. Leave to appeal under (a) is necessary. Leave to appeal from all interlocutory judgments or orders is required except in the following cases :— (a) where the liberty of the subject or custody of infants is concerned ; (b) cases of the granting or refusing an injunction or appointment of a receiver ; and (c) any decision determining the claim of any creditor, or the liability of any contributory, or the liability of any director or other officer, under the Companies (Consolidation) Ordinance, Chapter 178, in respect of misfeasance or otherwise.

In 1933 the total number of appeals disposed of was 27, as compared with 16 in 1931 and 20 in 1932.

No appeal lies from the decision of the Full Court.

Matrimonial Causes.—In 1933 the Court dealt with 8 cases of this kind, as compared with 23 cases in 1931 and 13 in 1932.

Admiralty Actions.—Actions of this kind are few in number. In 1933 there was one action. In 1931 there were none, and in 1932 there were three.

Wills.—Actions for probate of wills in solemn form of law are not frequent. In 1933 there were 346 applications for probate of wills in common form as against 275 in 1932 and 190 in 1931.

Letters of Administration.—Letters of Administration were granted in 1933 as follows :—

By a Judge (usually the Chief Justice) of a Court	
(estates over \$250)	62
By the Registrar (estates not exceeding \$250) ...	65

The figures for the years 1931 and 1932 were as follows :—

	1931	1932
By a Judge	55	63
By the Registrar	44	45

Petitions.—These are required by the Rules of the Court to be addressed to the Supreme Court of British Guiana and are dealt with by the Chief Justice. Some of them are of a formal nature, e.g., petitions for leave to levy on immovable property pursuant to a Magistrate's Court judgment. Some of the matters formerly brought by way of petition are now brought by way of originating summons.

In 1933 there were 98 petitions filed, 94 orders on petitions were made including 17 *Fiat Executio* orders, i.e., orders for leave to levy on immovable property. In 1932 the figures were :—126 petitions filed, 117 orders made, including 41 *Fiat Executio* orders, while in 1931 there were 160 petitions filed, 144 orders made, including 43 *Fiat Executio* orders.

Parate Execution and Proceedings.—These are relics of the Roman-Dutch practice, in which the Judge without a trial makes a summary order for the recovery of debts due to the Colony and of town taxes, village rates, etc. A "summation" calling on the debtor to pay

within a certain time is the first step. On failure to pay within the time stated, the summation is laid before a Judge for his "fiat" and when this is granted, the marshal levies on, and later, after advertisement, sells the property of the debtor. Proceedings of this kind may be either *in personam* or *in rem*, the latter form being more common. In 1933 fiats were granted as follows:—town taxes, 450; village rates, 1,901; other matters, 90.

The figures for the years 1931 and 1932 were:—

	1931	1932
Town taxes	589	452
Village rates	1,668	1,414
Other matters	73	40

Insolvency Matters.—These are heard in Georgetown by a Judge in the Bail Court on Mondays. The Insolvency Ordinance, Chapter 180, is based on the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

In 1933 the Court dealt with 12 petitions for Receiving Orders, 8 being by creditors and 4 by the debtors themselves, the number of petitions in 1932 being 6 (2 by creditors and 4 by the debtors themselves), while in 1931 there were 9 petitions (3 by creditors and 6 by the debtors themselves). Eight Administration Orders were made in 1933 as against two in 1932, and none in 1931 and applications for discharge from insolvency were made and granted in those years as follows:—1933, three; 1932, none; 1931, three.

Criminal Cases.—Statutory provision is made for sittings of the Court, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, in every year in each of the three counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, as follows:—in Demerara in the months of January, April, June and October; in Essequibo in February, May and October; and in Berbice in February, June and October. Power is given to the Governor to suspend or postpone any such sittings by proclamation. No sitting is now held in Essequibo in October. Cases which would have been committed for that Session are committed for trial in Demerara in October. The former practice was for two Judges, the Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge, to sit concurrently in Demerara, but since 1927 the Chief Justice alone has sat in Demerara. Only one Judge attends the sittings in Berbice and Essequibo. In 1933 the criminal cases for trial included three for murder, four for manslaughter, and 61 for other offences; these resulted in one conviction for murder, two for manslaughter, and 54 for other offences. The figures for the years 1931 and 1932 are as follows:—

					<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>
1931—						
Murder	...	...	...	...	18	3
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other Offences		...	...	...	81	53
1932—						
Murder	...	...	...	...	6	4
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	1	2
Other offences	...	...	...	...	51	42

A case may be stated by a Judge on a question of law which has arisen on the trial, and which has been reserved by him, for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal.

West Indian Court of Appeal.—Section 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribed the matters in which there is no appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal. The following appeals, among others, lie to the West Indian Court of Appeal (a) from all final judgments or orders, and from all orders refusing unconditional leave to defend, except in matters where the amount claimed or the value of the property in respect of which the action is brought does not exceed \$250 ; (b) from any order on a special case stated under the Arbitration Ordinance, Chapter 24 ; (c) from a decree *nisi* in a matrimonial cause ; and (d) from a judgment or order in an Admiralty action determining liability.

The Chief Justice functions as one of the Judges of the West Indian Court of Appeal, and in that capacity is required to attend sittings of that Court outside the Colony from time to time. In 1933 he attended sittings of the Court outside this Colony in Trinidad, Grenada and Antigua. In that year there was one sitting of the Court in this Colony which occupied one day.

Police.

The establishment of the Force, exclusive of the Fire Brigade, is now 17 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 640 other ranks of whom 45 are mounted. During the last seven years the total reduction in personnel amounts to 3 officers, 4 warrant officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and 77 constables, as well as the 1st-Class Clerk.

The actual cost of the Force in 1925 was \$505,413 ; the amount voted by the Legislature for 1934 is \$418,311, a reduction of \$87,102.

Crimes reported to or known to the police during the year numbered 7,614. They comprise 14 homicides, 819 reports of other offences against the person, 85 cases of praedial larceny, 3,564 reports of other offences against property, and 3,132 of other crimes. The number of persons proceeded against in connexion with the foregoing figures were :—19 for homicides, 991 for other offences against the person, 62 for praedial larceny, 1,115 for other offences against property, and 4,729 for other crimes.

A strike of labourers took place at Plantation Diamond and lasted from 3rd August to 18th October, seventeen labourers were subsequently prosecuted for intimidation and were bound over to keep the peace in the sum of \$50 for two months.

Training in first-aid to the injured has made rapid progress since it was instituted in 1928. Voluntary classes are held by the Police Surgeon and by specially selected non-commissioned officers

with the result that on 31st December, 1933, serving members of the Force were in possession of 14 labels, 51 medallions, 165 vouchers and 340 certificates.

Prisons.

The prisons of the Colony of British Guiana comprise two main prisons and three small ones; the latter are situated in remote and sparsely populated districts, viz.:—Mabaruma Prison in the North-West District, and Kamakusa and Annai Prisons in the Mazaruni and Rupununi Districts, respectively. They are supervised by the police stationed in those Districts and are administered and maintained by the Prisons Department.

The two principal prisons are as follows:—

(a) Georgetown Prison situated in the county of Demerara containing 181 cells for male prisoners, 3 large association wards, 1 hospital ward, 5 observation cells, and 2 rooms for debtors. Convicted female prisoners are sent to New Amsterdam Prison but there are 3 cells for remanded females.

(b) New Amsterdam Prison situated in the county of Berbice, containing 60 cells for male and 16 cells for female prisoners with 2 hospital wards for male and female prisoners, respectively.

The prison staffs together comprise 12 superior officers, including prison surgeons and chaplains, 44 subordinate officers, and 1 matron. Casual or temporary matrons are employed when necessary.

Prisoners are employed at various trades supplying the internal requirements of the prisons, on public works, and in the cutting of firewood, and their labour is also used on the prison farms. The mark system is in force and is applicable to all prisoners sentenced to 12 months and upwards. None of the prisons is on the complete separate system. All prisoners are worked in association but the principle that each cell should contain one occupant only is strictly observed except in the case of patients in hospital or association wards.

As far as possible first offenders are kept separate from habitual criminals, and female prisoners are confined in separate buildings in such a manner as to prevent their seeing or holding any intercourse with the men.

There is no provision in the prisons of the Colony of British Guiana for juvenile offenders. Male juvenile offenders are sent to the Government Industrial School at Onderneeming which is a separate establishment.

The health of the prisoners during the year 1933 was uniformly good as evidenced by the daily average in hospital which was 3·38, and deaths from natural causes being 2. The prevailing diseases were bronchitis, malaria fever, and minor injuries; the health of the prisoners for the year may be recorded as satisfactory.

The number of prisoners committed to the different prisons during the year 1933 was—males, 1,648, females, 158 ; total 1,806.

Prisoners convicted of certain offences are allowed, at the discretion of the Magistrate, time to pay their fines.

There are no rules or regulations of the prisons in this Colony in connexion with the " Probation System." All the persons put on " probation " by the Court are subject, however, to the conditions imposed by the laws of the Colony, the offender being placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

There were forty-two public Ordinances passed during the year. The principal of these were :—

(1) *The Employment of Women and Young Persons and Children Ordinance.*—No. 14, makes statutory provision for the carrying out of certain conventions which have been adopted relating to the employment of women, young persons and children. The effect of the Ordinance is to restrict the employment of women, young persons and children in respect of certain forms of employment.

(2) *The Pensions Ordinance.*—No. 20, regulates pensions, gratuities and other allowances to be granted in respect of service in offices held by Civil Servants in this Colony.

(3) *The Rice Factories Ordinance.*—No. 25, makes provision for

(a) the regulation and control of rice factories and the manufacture of rice ; and

(b) the improvement of milling conditions in the rice industry and fixing standard weights for the sale and purchase of padi.

Persons desirous of operating rice factories are to obtain certificates from the authority controlling public health and sanitation that the premises are fit to be used as a rice factory ; on the issue of such certificate application is to be made to the District Commissioner for a licence. The manufacture of rice without a licence is prohibited and any person who manufactures rice without a licence is liable to a penalty, for the first offence to a fine not exceeding \$250, and for a second or subsequent offence to a like penalty or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months.

Every holder of a licence is required to keep books in which there are to be recorded the quantity of padi received into a factory ; the name and address of every person from whom padi has been purchased and the quantity purchased ; the name and address of every person from whom there has been received padi to be manufactured into rice for that person and the quantity of padi received ; the quantity of padi produced by the holder of the licence and

received into the factory ; the total quantity of rice manufactured ; the quantity of rice manufactured in respect of each person.

(4) *The Opticians Ordinance.*—No. 27, makes provision for the registration of opticians, to regulate the practise of sight-testing and for purposes incidental thereto. The main principle of the Ordinance is the registration of opticians after the Medical Board is satisfied that they have attained a certain standard of knowledge in that work. The Ordinance enables control to be established not only of opticians who become registered, but also of those who practise illegally.

(5) *The Copra Products (Sale and Manufacture) Ordinance.*—No. 32, makes provision for the regulation of the sale of copra and the manufacture of certain products from the kernel of the coconut. The object of this Ordinance is to give protection to the local industry in a manner similar to that adopted in Jamaica in 1931, and Trinidad in 1932.

(6) *The Cinematograph (British Films) Ordinance.*—No. 42.—The object of the Ordinance is to secure the exhibition of a certain proportion of British films, and for the purposes connected therewith. The Ordinance carries out the policy which has been adopted in the United Kingdom and in most of the Dominions and Colonies.

Compensation for accidents is legislated for by the Accidental Deaths and Workmen's Injuries (Compensation) Ordinance, Chapter 265, Part I of which is an adaptation of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846 (9 and 10 Vict. c. 93) as supplemented by the Fatal Accidents Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 95) and Part II an adaptation of the Employers Liability Act, 1880 (42 & 44 Vict. c. 42) with the necessary modifications to suit local requirements.

By the Factories (Dangerous Trades Regulation) Ordinance, Chapter 268, the erection of any factory or building in a town or within a quarter of a mile of the limits of a town for the manufacture of an explosive or inflammable substance or thing is prohibited, and the manufacture of explosives, etc., in a factory or building situated in a town is similarly prohibited.

There is no legislative provision in the Colony in regard to sickness or old age.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue.

The total Colony revenue of the year amounted to £1,068,508. Excluding the extraordinary general revenue receipts of £35,185, the year's return from normal revenue heads was £1,033,323, thereby exceeding the 1932 collection by £64,282 and the estimate of the year by £80,091. In 1932 extraordinary general revenue receipts totalled £55,540.

Expenditure.

The total Colony expenditure was £1,050,375, being £9,252 more than the expenditure for 1932. Included in the Estimates of the year were extraordinary appropriations of £10,676, the actual ordinary expenditure exclusive of these items being £1,037,123.

Special receipts from the undermentioned sources and the related expenditure not included in the revenue and expenditure totals above are as shown below :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
Colonial Development Fund Approved Schemes ...	33,956	33,956
Unemployment Relief Works (Grant from Imperial Government)	44,304	44,304
Empire Marketing Board	684	684
	<u>£78,944</u>	<u>£78,944</u>

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as under :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1929	1,252,322	1,126,218
1930	1,013,282	1,039,304
1931	1,319,862 from all sources	1,251,732
1932	1,179,615 „ „	1,137,789
1933	1,147,452 „ „	1,129,319

Financial Position.

	£	£
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account at 1st January, 1933		Nil
The Colony Revenue of the year was	1,068,508	
The appropriation to Revenue during the year from Colonial Development Fund Loans, Unemployment Relief Grants, and Empire Marketing Board amounted to	<u>78,944</u>	
		1,147,452
The Colony Expenditure amounted to	1,050,375	
The expenditure on works financed from Colonial Development Fund Schemes, Unemployment Relief and Empire Marketing Board Grants amounted to	<u>78,944</u>	
		1,129,319
Surplus at 31st December, 1933		<u>£18,133</u>

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance sheet discloses the following position at the close of the year :—

	£	£
Balance held on Loan Account		18,750
<i>Surplus and Reserves—</i>		
Balance on Surplus and Deficit Account	18,133	
Realization of Reserve Funds	86,900	
Realization from Sinking Fund Ord. 6 of 1916	32,646	
		<u>137,679</u>
<i>Borrowings—</i>		
Imperial Government—Advance for fixed working capital	100,000	
Crown Agents' Joint Colonial Fund—Advance pending the raising of loan	67,000	
		<u>167,000</u>
<i>Disposal—</i>		<u>£323,429</u>
Cash Balances	201,505	
Investments held for realization	2,188	
Barclays Bank—Deposits against Loan interest due on 1st January, 1934	34,385	
Unallocated Stores	39,995	
Advance for redemption of 6 per cent. Bonds pending the raising of a new Loan	5,203	
Advances in excess of deposits	40,153	
		<u>323,429</u>

Public Debt.

	£	£
At 31st December, 1932, the Colony's Funded Debt amounted to		4,599,581
Redemptions effected during the year amounted to		<u>2,950</u>
		4,596,631
Stock issued by Crown Agents in London during the year was		<u>25,773</u>
making a total Funded Debt outstanding of		4,622,404
Loans from Colonial Development Fund at 31st December, 1932, amounted to	48,482	
Loans received during the year	23,545	
		<u>72,027</u>
Making a total Public Debt liability of		<u>£4,694,431</u>
Exclusive of the liability in respect of outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of £17,625.		
The Sinking Fund held for redemption of the Public Debt amounted to £743,613 with a mean market value of £793,628 at 31st December, 1933.		

Main Heads of Taxation.

The following were the main heads of taxation during 1933 and the yield from each :—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	530,631	2	3
Excise and Licences	201,358	11	8½
Stamp Duties	7,993	5	1
Estate Duty	7,033	9	2½
Acreage Tax	3,915	13	10½
Duty on Transports and Mortgages	1,954	7	10½
Income Tax	75,424	9	10½

Customs Tariff.

The duties of Customs on all dutiable goods the produce or manufacture of the British Empire are, subject to certain exceptions, fixed at 50 per cent. of the duties on similar goods produced in foreign countries. Among the exceptions are apples, butter, cement, cocoa, cordage, fish, jams, milk, salt, which receive a preference of 66⅔ per cent.; lard and lard compounds, pickled beef and pork, which receive 75 per cent.; bags, manures, insecticides and printing paper, 60 per cent.; cornmeal and flour about 35 per cent.; beer and stout about 20 per cent.; while the difference in the duty rates on spirits, tobacco, and wines is small. The preference granted in respect of gasolene and kerosene oil is four cents per gallon.

The rate of duty payable on most of the articles coming under the *ad valorem* schedule is 16⅔ per cent. preferential and 33⅓ per cent. general. Apparel, cotton piece-goods of a yardage value not exceeding 1s., and hats pay 15 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general.

In accordance with the decision reached at the Ottawa (1932) Conference, cotton hosiery pay 10 per cent. preferential and 10 per cent. plus 12 cents per pair or 30 per cent. (whichever is greater) under the general tariff. Boots and shoes of rubber and of canvas with rubber soles are rated at 6 cents per pair preferential and 30 cents per pair general; while boots and shoes of all other kinds are admitted at 10 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general. Lumber receives a preference of \$2.40 per 1,000 superficial feet.

On dutiable articles bearing an advertising device there is a duty at the rate of 8⅓ per cent. preferential and 16⅔ per cent. general. Paints pay 6 per cent. preferential and 12 per cent. general. On motor vehicles and plated ware the duty is 20 per cent. preferential

and 40 per cent. general. Confectionery is rated at 20 per cent. preferential and 60 per cent. general. Machinery of British origin is duty free, and of foreign $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Apples enter at 50 cents preferential and \$1.50 general per 160 lb.

On goods paying specific rates of duty, with the exception of matches, and a few other articles, there is a surtax of 30 per cent. The surtax on flour is 25 per cent.

Advertising matter of no commercial value is free of duty regardless of origin.

Samples are admitted free subject to regulations.

Excise Duties.

Excise duty is levied in respect of rum and other spirits manufactured in the Colony. On every gallon of rum of the strength of proof there is collected the sum of \$4.50, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.

Rum taken out of bond for the purpose of being used exclusively in any laboratory, or for the preservation of specimens of natural history for any public museum in the Colony is exempt from duty.

Upon all compounds manufactured by a compounder under the provisions of the Bitters and Cordials Ordinance—except upon medicinal preparations made from or containing spirits which pay a duty equal to the duty for the time being imposed under the British Preferential Tariff upon like articles imported into the Colony—there is collected a duty of \$4.50 per proof gallon.

Liquor made from fruit and sugar, or from fruit mixed with any other material which has undergone a process of fermentation and contains more than 4 and less than 26 per cent. of spirits, also denatured alcohol, motor fuel, and methyated spirits, are not subject to excise duty.

Other spirits manufactured in the Colony are liable to duty at the rate of \$4.50 per proof gallon except that upon all bay rum, lime rum, and other toilet preparations so manufactured, not over proof, and not potable, there is a duty of \$3.00 the liquid gallon. There is also a distillery tax at the rate of one-half of one cent per proof gallon of rum manufactured in the Colony.

Matches manufactured in the Colony pay an excise duty at the rate of \$2.50 per case containing ten gross of boxes of not more than one hundred matches in each, and at a corresponding rate on any number of matches greater than or less than 144,000 if not packed, or however packed or put together. Provision is, however, made for repayment of drawback of the amount of duty paid on exportation of such matches.

- Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are imposed upon certain Instruments, e.g., Affidavits (1s. 6d.), Agreements (1s.), Appointment of Trustee (10s. 5d.), Articles of Clerkship in order to be admitted as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court (£79 3s. 4d.), Awards of Arbitrators in disputes involving sums not exceeding £5 4s. 2d. to £1,041 13s. 4d. (2d. to £2), Bills of Exchange for sums not exceeding £5 to sums not exceeding £100 (2d. to 2s.), Conveyance or transfer on sale of any bond, debenture, scrip, stock, or share (one-quarter of one per cent. of face value), Deeds or Notarial Acts (1s. to £2).

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

At the close of the year the Colony experienced an abnormal rainfall which occasioned floods causing serious damage to padi stocks and loss of crops, poultry and live stock. The floods rendered the poorer inhabitants in several districts partially homeless owing to the waters invading their houses. Relief committees, aided by voluntary subscriptions in money, food and clothing, arranged for the care of necessitous persons in the flood areas and for housing in churches and school rooms the temporary homeless persons.

Visits to the Colony.

Major Gerald Bell, O.B.E., Travelling Commissioner, Royal Empire Society.

Post-graduate students from Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Messrs. W. O. Field, L. R. Bigelow and S. G. Houghton of Fitzpatrick Picture, Inc.

L. R. McGregor, Esquire, Australian Trade Commissioner for Canada.

Ernest A. Savage, Esquire, Principal Librarian, Edinburgh Public Libraries.

F. A. Bather, Esquire, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., late Keeper, Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History).

Thomas Sheppard, Esquire, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Director of the Municipal Museums, Hull.

A. E. Pollard, Esquire, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Trinidad.

Basil Wright, Esquire, Empire Marketing Board.

Herr A. O. Huber, German Press Representative.

Miss V. M. C. Robertson, C.B.E.

Dr. G. S. Carter, Head of Cambridge University Biological Expedition.

Brigadier J. A. D. Langhorne, D.S.O., Inspector-General of the West Indies Forces, visited the Colony in May, 1933, and inspected the Police and Militia Forces.

The following ships of war visited the Colony :—

Colombian Gunboat *Mariscal Sucre* in February.

Colombian Sloop *Cordoba* in July.

Peruvian Torpedo-boat *Teniente Rodriguez* in December.

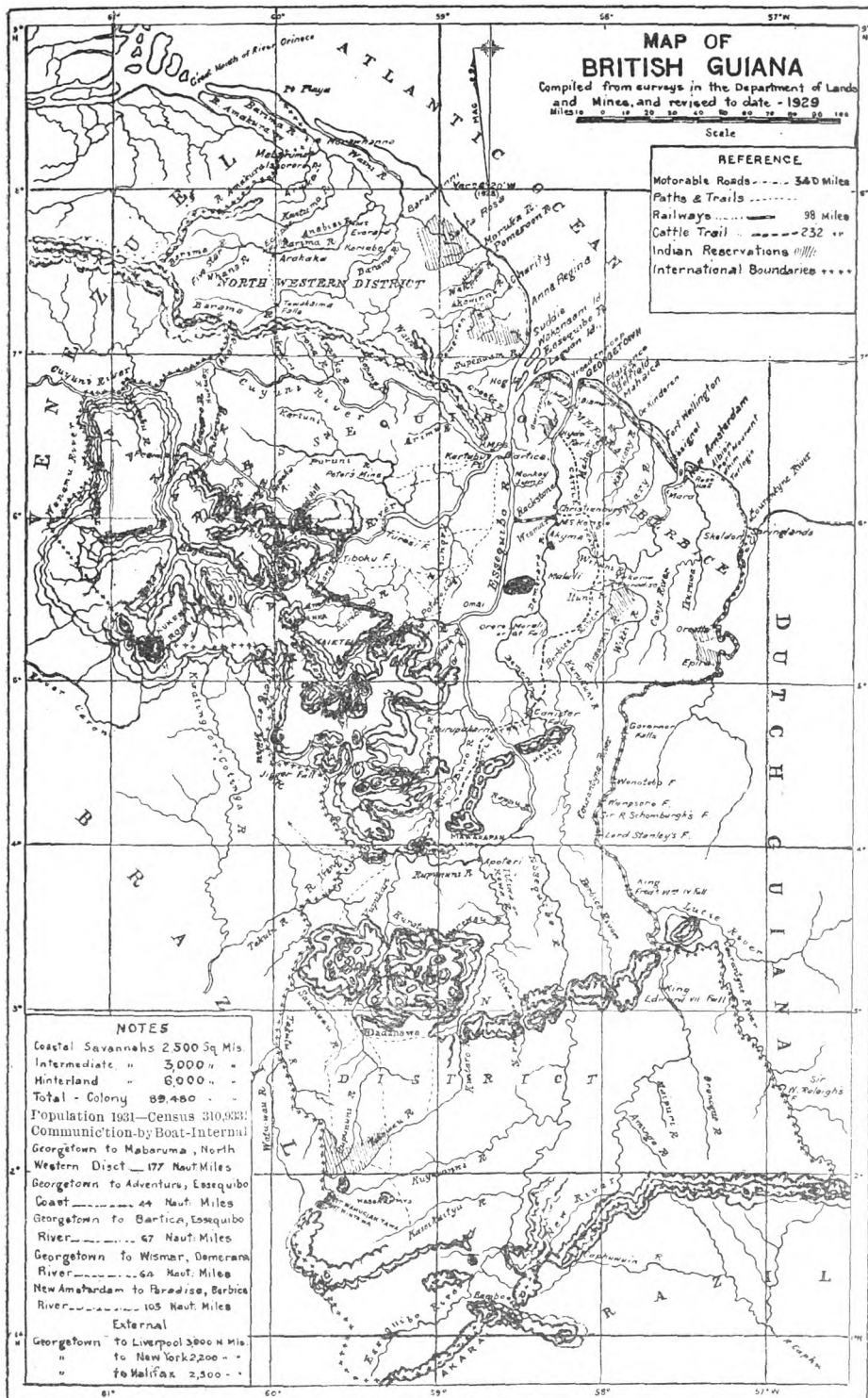
XVII.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications of the British Guiana Government are on sale at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at the prices indicated :—

Handbook of the Colony	... ..	1s. each.
Agricultural Journal of British Guiana...	... ..	6d. each.
"Rubber and Balata in British Guiana"	... ..	6d. each.
"Timbers of British Guiana"	... ..	5s. each.
Memorandum of terms on which Crown land can be bought	... ..	2d. each.
Annual Reports of :—		
Transport and Harbours Department	} ½d. per page with maximum charge of 1s. each.
Colonial Treasurer	
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Conservator of Forests	
Director of Education	
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Director of Public Works	
Director of Widows' and Orphans' Fund	
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Official Receiver and Public Trustee	} 2d. per page with maximum charge of 2s. per Ordinance.
Postmaster-General	
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And any others likely to be of interest	
Copies of British Guiana Ordinances likely to be interest to persons outside the Colony.	
Regulations passed under these Ordinances	... ..	2d. per page with maximum charge of 2s.
Volumes of revised edition of Laws of British Guiana to 1929.	... ..	6 guineas per set (cloth). 5 guineas per set (stiff paper).
Blue Book	... ..	£1.
Legislative Council papers likely to be of interest to persons outside the Colony.	... ..	½d. per page with maximum charge of 1s.
Copies of Railway tariffs and time tables	... ..	Free of charge.

The following publications relating to the Colony can be obtained from the publishers and at the prices stated opposite them :—

Centenary History and Handbook of British Guiana, by A. R. F. Webber, F.R.G.S. (Argosy Company, Limited)	... ..	5s. each.
Through British Guiana to the Summit of Mount Roraima, by Mrs. (now Lady) Clementi. (Argosy Company, Limited)	... ..	5s. each.
Travels in Guiana and on the Orinoco, by R. H. Schomburgk. (Argosy Company, Limited)	... ..	12s. 6d. each.
Travels in British Guiana, by R. H. Schomburgk (in two volumes). (Argosy Company, Limited)	... ..	£1 0s. 10d. for both volumes.
The Year Book of the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras and British West Indies, 1932, by Sir Algernon Aspinall. (Wm. Fogarty, Limited)	... ..	9s. each.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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1st Edition, January, 1933. [Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934. [Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).
- COLONIAL SERVICE.**
Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).
- COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**
Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).
- EMPIRE SURVEY.**
Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931. [Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).
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[Continued on page 3 of cover]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1693

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ST. LUCIA, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see No. 1590 and
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SAINT LUCIA FOR THE YEAR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of St. Lucia is situated in latitude 13° 54' North and longitude 60° 59' West, at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles in length and 14 at its greatest breadth ; its circumference is 150 miles and its area 233 square miles, rather less than Middlesex.

Castries, the capital, is situated at the north-western end of the island. Castries and district have an estimated population of 19,213.

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and for loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

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The town of next importance is Soufriere, which lies about 12 miles to the south of Castries. The town and district contain a population of 6,980. Just below Soufriere Bay stand the remarkable twin peaks known as "The Pitons," rising sheer from the sea to a height of 2,619 feet in the case of the Gros Piton and to 2,461 feet in that of the Petit Piton. The boiling sulphur springs from which Soufriere gets its name are situate at Ventine, two and a-half miles south-east of the town.

Climate.

The climate and general health of the island compare favourably with any of the other West Indian islands.

The mean noon temperature recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, for the year 1933 was 83.7° F. in the shade. The maximum was 92° F. and the minimum 63° F., a range of 29°. The hot season extends from May to November, and the cool season from December to May. On Morne Fortune, just above Government House, where a portion of the garrison was located, the temperature in the winter months falls as low as 60° F., and throughout the year it remains mild and pleasant. Day and night temperatures for the year 1933 generally were somewhat lower than usual. The relative humidity was higher than usual during the months of August and November when hurricane conditions were forming in the Western Caribbean. No hurricanes were felt in the Colony, apart from the heavy sea swell.

The total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, was 121.83 inches and is the highest on record within recent years. This was 18.66 inches above that of the previous year and 30.36 inches above the average rainfall for 44 years (1890-1933), the average now being 91.47 inches per annum.

The maximum precipitation for Castries occurred on 11th April when 4 inches of rain fell, and maximum precipitation in the Colony was 8.50 inches on 7th November when severe floods occurred. The distribution of rainfall throughout the Colony was generally in excess, and no well-defined dry season occurred.

History.

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was reannexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, d'Orléans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms on 4th April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. By an Order in Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of six *ex-officio* members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. On 12th February, 1931, that Order in Council was amended to provide that the Council should consist of three *ex-officio* members, three nominated official members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. This island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. The first election under this Constitution was held in March, 1925. Law is administered by a Chief Justice, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and two Magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the Judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

A code of Civil Law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Collier, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

III.—POPULATION.

On 31st December, 1932, the resident population of the Colony was computed to have been 61,135—males 29,089; females 32,046. On 31st December, 1933, the figure increased to 62,000—males 29,499; females 32,501. The natural increase during 1933 was 953. The number of persons leaving the Colony exceeded the number of arrivals by 88. The net increase in population was therefore 865.

The number of inhabitants of the Colony per square mile was 264.

The births (including still-births, which numbered 111) totalled 2,068—males 1,039; females 1,029. The birth-rate (excluding still-births) was 31·5 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 1·2 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The deaths (including still-births) numbered 1,115—males 532; females 583. The death-rate (excluding still-births) was 16·1 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 2·2 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The principal causes of death (other than still-births) were :— malaria, 40 ; pulmonary tuberculosis, 19 ; phthisis, 35 ; syphilis, 48 ; diseases of the heart, 71 ; bronchitis, 31 ; pneumonia, 29 ; gastro-enteritis, 37 ; worms, 67 ; infantile debility, 32 ; senile decay, 122.

IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the Colony was satisfactory throughout the year and no epidemic occurred. There was an increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified. During the dry season a number of cases of enteric occurred at the village of Anse-la-Rayé. These were traced to the drinking of contaminated water from a stream near the village. A supply of good water has since been installed. Malarial fever continued as one of the chief causes of ill-health, and this is probably the greatest public health problem to be faced. A mosquito-malarial survey was carried out in November by Dr. Earle, Malariologist of the Rockefeller Institute. He was assisted by Mr. Magoon, a Sanitary Engineer, attached to the same Institute. Great benefit should be derived from the report of these workers.

The medical staff consists of the Senior Medical Officer, who is the administrative and executive head of the Medical and Sanitary Departments ; the Resident Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital and five District Medical Officers. The Medical Officer of District II is also Port Health Officer. The Sanitary Department is carried on by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and five Sanitary Inspectors.

The medical institutions comprise the Victoria Hospital situated in close proximity to the town of Castries ; small casualty hospitals at Soufriere, Vieux-Fort and Dennery ; a mental home at La Toc, near Castries ; a leper asylum at Malgretoute near Soufriere ; and a pauper asylum near Soufriere. The Staff of the Victoria Hospital consists of the Resident Surgeon, a European Matron, a Steward-Dispenser, an Assistant Dispenser, and nurses recruited locally. At this hospital there are six rooms available for private paying patients.

There is a quarantine station at Rat Island, a short distance from the mainland.

V.—HOUSING.

The erection of new buildings in Castries continued during 1933 and the general appearance of the town is steadily improving.

The housing of the poorer classes is far from satisfactory, but it is hoped that the twenty-five model cottages erected in Castries from funds generously granted from the Colonial Development Fund will set an example and lead to considerable improvement in the conditions now existing.

Housing in the rural districts is generally of a primitive character, and often there is considerable overcrowding.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The staple crops of St. Lucia are sugar, cocoa, copra, and limes ; but increased attention is being given to the production of fruit, i.e. bananas, oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples, for the Bermuda, American, Canadian and English markets.

Sugar.—In addition to the production of sugar by the large estates there are systems of sugar production by small proprietors known as the metayer and contributor systems.

In the metayer system the metayer is given as much land as he cares to cultivate ; this area may vary from a quarter of an acre to as much as five acres. The metayer is provided with cane plants free of cost and is financed during the production of the crop ; no interest is charged for the advances so made. When the crop is ready for harvesting the factory claims one-third of the canes and purchases the remaining two-thirds at the current market rate which is approximately 5 per cent. of the market price for sugar.

The contributor system is a variant of the metayer system. In this system the cultivator uses his own land, frequently of considerable area, and sells the whole of his cane to the factory, at current rates. Advances for cultivation are made by the factory, usually free of interest, but the cultivator is not under the same obligation to sell his canes to the factory as is the metayer.

Of the sugar produced in St. Lucia about 500 tons is retained for the local market while the balance is exported to Great Britain and Canada.

The total crop production for 1933 was satisfactory, being slightly above the large crop of 1932, a total of 5,474 tons being made as compared with 5,452 tons in the previous year. The exported amount was 4,940 tons valued at £46,493 as against 4,990 tons valued at £46,466.

The factory molasses produced was chiefly utilized for manufacturing rum for local consumption. An increase in the export of molasses and syrup was apparent.

The market values were discouragingly low throughout the year and ranged from £9 2s. 6d. per ton at crop period to £10 12s. 6d. in mid-season and concluding at £9 6s. 8d. in December sales.

The following figures show the exported quantity and value of sugar products exported during the last five years :—

Sugar (Vacuum Pan).

Year.					Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1929	4,536	51,237
1930	4,567	45,289
1931	3,973	35,554
1932	4,990	46,466
1933	4,940	46,493

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Molasses and Syrup.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Cwt.	£
1929	127,272	3,047
1930	127,254	2,872
1931	...	...	...	...	24,337	1,134
1932	...	...	...	...	32,088	1,453
1933	...	...	...	...	42,250	1,417

Rum.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					P. Gal.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	2,113	339
1930	...	...	...	...	1,583	273
1931	...	...	...	...	—	—
1932	...	...	...	...	—	—
1933	...	...	...	...	—	—

Cocoa.—The prolonged distress of the cacao market has forced out of cultivation several plantations which are now growing limes and other fresh fruits. The crop for 1933 was only fair and the amount exported was low. It had even fallen to 24,775 as compared with 2,122 cwt. valued at £2,091 in the previous year. The best prices were 27s. per cwt. in November and December. In several cases growers were instructed not to ship further incoming crops, and sales were inactive generally. The Canadian markets offered some fair contracts at the end of the year to 24s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. to London and this facilitated the disposal of some accumulated stocks.

Peanut cacao has been generally neglected and attention has been directed to provision crops and bananas for export. Citrus orchards are being extended by the larger estates.

The quantity and value of cacao exported during the last five years are as follows:—

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Cwt.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	8,906	18,864
1930	...	...	...	...	12,449	19,281
1931	...	...	...	...	10,419	14,125
1932	...	...	...	...	8,188	9,091
1933	...	...	...	...	2,056	2,773

Limes.—The lime crop for 1933 was slightly below that for the previous year, this decrease being due to prevailing wet weather and to lower market prices generally. The total crop was estimated at

44,019 barrels of fruit as compared with 44,762 barrels in 1932 or a decrease of 1.6 per cent. Market prices for lime oils ranging from 35s. to 55s. per lb. for handpressed, and 27s. to 36s. per lb. for distilled, were satisfactory. The exports of concentrated juice increased in 1933, but the price remained unattractive. Very little trade was done in raw lime juice.

The crops for the last five years in barrels of limes are :—

Year.					Quantity.
					Barrels.
1929	...	...	...	...	34,483
1930	...	...	...	...	42,844
1931	...	...	...	...	50,339
1932	...	...	...	...	44,762
1933	...	...	...	...	44,019

Coconuts.—The coconut crop continues to increase steadily and 542 tons of copra were exported. There was an increase of 84 per cent in the exports of nuts, the total value of coconut products being £8,694.

The copra market remained low throughout the year, prices falling from £13 7s. 6d. in January to £9 17s. 6d. in December.

The following figures show the quantity and value of coconut and coconut products exported during the last five years :—

Coconuts.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Number.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	295,983	1,032
1930	...	...	...	...	268,078	862
1931	...	...	...	...	367,350	1,178
1932	...	...	...	...	650,240	2,430
1933	...	...	...	...	1,199,808	3,527

Copra.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Tons.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	359	9,878
1930	...	...	...	...	400	7,428
1931	...	...	...	...	498	5,869
1932	...	...	...	...	432	5,389
1933	...	...	...	...	542	5,167

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.—The cultivation of vegetables and salad fruits such as cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and

carrots has continued mainly for local supply, and there has been very little export trade in these commodities.

The fresh fruit trade has however maintained its position and in several respects has markedly improved, the principal exports being green limes in crates and barrels, crated mangoes, crated avocado pears, and bananas.

The banana trade to the United Kingdom and to Canada has been seriously taken up, the growers being mainly of the small planter class, and 31 shipments were made during the year by the principal buying agents, in all a total of 22,258 stems valued at £1,626 being exported mainly from June onwards.

Endeavours are being made to have this trade properly organized and there is a good prospect of regular shipments in future, under a definite contract.

The total value of exports under this head amounted to £10,081 as compared with £10,175 in 1932 as is shown in detail below :—

Article.	Quantity exported to						Value.	
	Canada.	Ber- muda.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other places.	Total.	1933.	1932.
Green limes Brls.	77	681	64	2,928	8	3,758	£ 4,445	£ 5,552
Grapefruit Crates	—	27	—	—	1	28	13	43
Oranges „	—	242	—	—	261	503	141	206
Mangoes „	473	4,567	5	—	2,445	7,490	1,212	1,655
Avocado pears „	—	3,111	—	—	33	3,144	610	977
Pineapples „	17	89	—	—	—	106	31	96
Bananas Bchs.	16,273	—	3,629	270	2,086	22,258	1,626	183
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,003	1,463
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,081	10,175

A total of 15,029 packages of fruit was inspected for export by the Fruit Inspectors under the Fruit Ordinance, as compared with 12,239 in 1932.

Under the Colonial Development Fund Act, 1929, a grant of £1,480 was made in 1930 for the supply of planting material to peasants, the topworking of common mangoes to produce choice fruit, and the purchase of farm animals for breeding. The work is nearing completion. The gross expenditure up to the end of 1933 was £1,136.

Farm Stock.—Extensive use has been made of the Government breeding bulls and boars for services, and interest in better breeds of cattle and small animals is being stimulated. Continued importations of day-old chicks have resulted in the introduction and establishment of the more important laying and table breeds for domestic and market purposes.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1933, and as compared with 1932, was as follows :—

Imports.		1933.	1932.
		£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...		49,813	55,158
II. Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured.		26,724	32,759
III. Materials wholly or mainly manufactured.		85,803	71,502
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles, including parcel post.		4,670	5,850
Totals		£167,010	£165,269

The above table shows an increase of £1,741 in the total value of imports for 1933 as compared with the previous year. In Class III alone is there an increase, and it is considerable, being no less than £14,301, which is due mainly to (1) an increase of £8,949 in the imports of unenumerated goods and (2) the transfer from Class II to Class III of oils (illuminating, etc.), valued at £6,441. But for this transfer, suggested by the Board of Trade, Class II would have shown an increase of £406.

The values of imports for 1933 and 1932, classified according to country of origin, were as follows :—

		1933.	1932.
		£	£
United Kingdom		97,185	90,011
Other parts of the British Empire		42,658	42,832
Foreign Countries		22,502	26,594
Parcel Post		4,665	5,832
Totals		£167,010	£165,269

The value of imports from the United Kingdom is shown by the above table to have increased by £7,174, electrical apparatus and machinery accounting for the large proportion of £6,187. There

were also increases of £2,447 and £1,244 in sugar machinery and bituminous coal respectively. It may here be mentioned, in explanation of the principal increase, that the lighting of Castries by electricity was inaugurated in 1933.

A decrease of £5,652 in the imports from the United States of America explains the falling off in the imports from foreign countries.

The value of imports of articles amounting to £5,000 or more during 1932 and 1933 were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>			1932.	1933.
			£	£
Coal, bituminous	...	...	22,711	23,955
Cotton—				
Piece-goods	...	...	8,947	10,543
Other manufactures	...	...	10,145	8,359
Fish, salted and dried, etc.	...	...	5,874	5,706
Flour, wheaten	...	...	16,133	15,426
Oil, edible	...	...	5,611	5,034
Totals			£69,421	£69,023

The above table suggests stability in the Colony's requirements from abroad. It may be of interest to remark that the value of cotton piece-goods from Japan increased from £112 in 1932 to £1,599 in 1933, and the yardage thereof from 3,756 to 72,818.

The following table is given as suggestive of openings for British products :—

<i>Article.</i>			<i>Total value of Imports in 1933.</i>	<i>Imports from British Empire.</i>
			£	£
Butter (cooking)	...	...	1,541	814
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece-goods	...	...	10,543	8,071
Other kinds	...	...	8,359	4,691
Oleomargarine	...	...	1,692	1,030
Paper	...	...	1,349	552
Totals			£23,484	£15,158

Exports.

The values of exports in 1933, classified under five main divisions, were as follows :—

	1933.	1932.
	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	70,527	72,403
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	10,592	33,751
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	14,480	22,229
IV. Miscellaneous ...	426	118
V. Bullion and Specie ...	2,453	6,995
Totals ...	£98,478	£135,496

The above table shows a considerable drop in the total exports of 1933, but this is due mainly to the exclusion therefrom, at the request of the Board of Trade, of bunker coal (£29,831), and ships' stores (£1,043). After allowing for this exclusion, there remains an actual decrease of £6,144, due to fallings-off, through low prices, in the exports of distilled lime oil and cocoa by £4,250 and £2,313 respectively. There is also a decrease of £4,542 in bullion and specie, but this is offset by various increases, including bananas, £1,443; coconuts, £1,097; concentrated lime juice, £782; mixed fruits, £520; and Class IV (chiefly horses), £308.

The very striking decrease in Class II is due solely to the above-mentioned exclusion of bunker coal (£29,831), and the less striking decrease in Class III is principally due to the transfer to Class II of charcoal (£4,327), the export of which in 1933 reached the record-breaking total of 85,840 bags.

The following table shows the character and individual values of the main exports :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Value in</i>	<i>Value in</i>
	1933.	1932.
	£	£
Cocoa ...	6,778	9,091
Limes and lime products ...	15,778	20,781
Fancy syrup and molasses ...	1,417	1,453
Sugar ...	46,493	46,466
Copra ...	5,167	5,389
Charcoal...	4,327	4,042
Coconuts ...	3,527	2,430
Bananas ...	1,626	183
Other fresh fruits ...	4,010	4,452

The Report of the Education Commission 1931-1932 was received during the year (Colonial Office paper No. 79 of 1933). The necessary preliminary work has been started in order to introduce such of the recommendations as are immediately practicable.

Agriculture is taught, and school gardens are kept. The Agricultural Department advises in this work, and the standard is high.

Secondary Education.

There are two secondary schools, St. Mary's College for boys, under the direction of the Curé of Castries, and St. Joseph's Convent School for girls managed and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

Up to fourteen scholarships at St. Mary's College are awarded by the Government to boys from the primary schools and five for girls at St. Joseph's Convent. The Castries Town Board award two similar scholarships for boys. There are at present two scholarship holders from the primary schools at St. Joseph's Convent School.

Both these schools are in receipt of an annual grant from the Government. In 1933 St. Mary's College received £529, and St. Joseph's Convent £176 10s. 0d.

The syllabus in each case is that of a normal secondary school, the London Matriculation and Cambridge University Local Examinations being taken by the pupils. Elementary Agricultural Science is taught at St. Mary's College, and certain commercial subjects may be taken at both schools.

The Government offers a scholarship, of the annual value of £175 and tenable at a British University, in every alternate year. This is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination.

A certain number of Government scholarships at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad are also available.

Child Welfare.

The Child Welfare Association continued to do good work during 1933 with Mrs. Doorly as President and Mrs. F. Floissac as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, assisted by a number of ladies.

The Association is not subsidized by the Government, but contributions are made by the public in the way of money and kind. The Government, however, provides medicines, etc., free of charge and Medical Officers give their services voluntarily to the clinics which are held thrice weekly.

Various.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are established in St. Lucia ; there are troops of both of these organizations in Castries and in the other towns and villages of the Colony.

Football and cricket are the favourite games but regular competition is confined entirely to the capital, though there are cricket matches at rare intervals between the districts.

There are several social clubs in the Colony and in this respect the community is well provided.

There is a cinema in Castries which is equipped with talking pictures. The cinema building is built in concrete and is very commodious. There is a stage fitted, and the hall is occasionally used for public dances and amateur theatricals and also by itinerant entertainers.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Shipping.—The number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 1,254, of a total tonnage of 1,711,030 tons. Of this total 603 were steamships and 651 sailing vessels. In addition, 104 American seaplanes visited the Colony during the year.

Mail communication is maintained by the following means :—

(1) A regular fortnightly service to and from Canada, the United States of America, and the British West Indian Colonies, by the Canadian National Steamships.

(2) A regular fortnightly service via Martinique to and from Europe and via Barbados and Trinidad to and from the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and Colon, by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

(3) A fortnightly service to and from the United States of America and some of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Furness Withy Company.

(4) A fortnightly service to and from Canada, and a monthly one to the United States of America and most of the British West Indian Colonies by the steamers of the Ocean Dominion Steamship Company.

(5) A fortnightly service to the United States of America and some of the West Indian Colonies by the steamers of the Dawnic Steamship Company.

(6) A weekly seaplane service to and from North and South America, touching at various British and foreign ports *en route*, by the planes of Pan-American Airways Incorporated.

There are other mail opportunities to Europe via Barbados and America, and also direct.

Roads.

The road system of the Colony is divided into three classes :—main roads, by-ways and unclassified roads.

Main roads.—This class of roads provides the chief artery of traffic and has a roadage of 127 miles. The major portion is located along the coast linking the towns and villages with the capital. They are maintained by the Public Works Department and are practicable for vehicular traffic as fixed by law.

By-ways.—These roads are a secondary system connecting the main roads with most of the cultivated lands. They are maintained

partially by the Public Works Department and partially by Road Boards. Their total mileage is 147 miles of which approximately 40 per cent. is motorable.

Unclassified roads.—These are bridle roads extending into the hinterland and are maintained by the Public Works Department.

Motor-boat Service.

There is a daily coastal motor-boat service along the western, or leeward, coast of the island. This vessel is operated by a private company subsidized by and working under agreement with Government.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphic communication is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, associated companies of Cable 3 and Wireless Limited.

Telephones.

The Government maintains the telephone system throughout the island. It consists of a main exchange in Castries and eight sub-exchanges situated in the towns and villages. The service is continual both by day and by night. The total mileage of lines at the end of the year was 334 miles, being trunk lines 110, and branch lines 224. The number of subscribers on 31st December, 1933, was 230.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

A branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is maintained in the Colony. It conducts all classes of banking business, including savings bank. There is also a Government Savings Bank with branches in the out-districts.

Currency.

British sterling is the currency of the island, but United States gold is also legal tender. Barclays Bank, referred to above, issues currency notes which are covered by deposits with Government.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use in St. Lucia.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

This Department supervises the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, public buildings, wharves, and jetties, and the dredging of the harbour and the maintenance of the dredging plant. It also controls the Government telephone system, the Crown Lands Department, and the Government Stores in which are stocked materials for the various works undertaken and supplies the Workshop in which artisans in most trades are employed.

The works carried out in 1933 are as under :—

Roads metalled, rolled and oiled ...	10,000 super yards.
Reforming	98,550 „ „
Metalling	44,349 „ „
Macadam used	20,540 barrels.
Drains re-dug	3,063 chains of 100 ft.
Concrete pipe culverts relaid and repaired	75
Concrete culverts built	8
Concrete pipes used	420

Mile posts were fixed on the following sections :—

Castries to Gros Islet and Dennery to Vieux-Fort.

Buildings.

The usual standard of repair was maintained at a cost of £665.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Chief Justice presides over the Royal Court which has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals from the Royal Court are heard and determined by the West Indian Court of Appeal constituted under the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919, of the Imperial Parliament.

For magisterial cases the island is divided into three judicial districts. The Chief Justice is also the Magistrate and Coroner of the First District and presides over Courts at Castries and Dennery.

The Magistrate and Coroner of the Second and Third Districts presides over Courts at Soufriere, Choiseul, Vieux-Fort, Micoud, and Anse-la-Raye.

The Chief Justice hears appeals from the Magistrate of the Second and Third Districts. A Commissioner for appeals, who is also Assistant Magistrate, hears appeals from the First District Court and conducts preliminary inquiries into indictable cases that arise in this District.

An adequate Police Force is maintained to enforce the decisions of the Courts and to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. Besides ordinary police duties, this Force assists in the administration of poor relief, and provides the main portion of the Castries Fire Brigade.

There is one gaol, the Royal Gaol, situated in Castries, which contains separate prisons for male and female convicts. The institution has its own bakery, which supplies excellent bread to all the public institutions and, in addition to stone breaking and carrying out useful work outside the walls, certain of the prisoners are taught carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.

The criminal statistics for 1933 are as follows :—

1. CRIMES REPORTED TO, OR KNOWN TO, THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

Crime.	Crimes Reported or Known to the Police.			Persons Proceeded Against.				
	Total.	Not brought before a Magisterial Court for want of Evidence.	Brought before a Magisterial Court.	Number.			Apprehended.	Summoned.
				Total.	M.	F.		
1. Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	102	—	102	110	74	36	45	65
3. Praedial larceny	44	—	44	54	40	14	41	13
4. Other offences against property ...	443	21	422	583	331	252	322	261
5. Other crimes	251	—	251	253	114	139	23	230
	840	21	819	1,000	559	441	431	569

2. PERSONS DEALT WITH IN SUMMARY COURTS FOR CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

Crime or Offence.	Number.			Discharged.		Com- mitted for Trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
	Total.	M.	F.	For want of Prosecu- tion.	On the Merits of the Case.		Total.	Sentences.			
								Imprison- ment.	Whipping	Fine.	
1. Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	274	173	101	36	54	3	181	4	3	138	36
3. Praedial larceny	124	86	38	12	29	—	83	9	12	48	14
3. Malicious injuries to property	13	10	3	—	1	7	5	—	—	5	—
4. Offences against pro- perty (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to property)	183	129	54	19	37	6	121	33	13	45	30
5. Other crimes	402	211	191	18	58	2	324	13	13	210	88
Abusive language	250	122	128	26	33	—	191	—	—	146	45
Offences against the Master and Servant Act, including Acts relative to Inden- tured Coolies	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony... ..	310	196	114	39	31	—	240	1	1	184	54
Miscellaneous minor offences	269	178	91	32	57	—	180	—	—	123	57

3. PERSONS FOR TRIAL IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Crime or Offence.	Number.			Sex.		Not Tried (Nolle Prosequi, etc.)	Found Insane before Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.						
	Total.	In Circuit Courts.	In Resident Magistrates' Courts.	M.	F.				Sentences.						
									Total.	Death.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1. { Murder of wife or concubine Murder of child ... Murder other than wife, concubine, or child ... Manslaughter ... Attempted murder ... Rape ... Unnatural crime ... Other offences against the person ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. { Other offences against the person ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. { Praedial larceny ... Offences against property with violence to the person ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. { Other offences against property ... Other crimes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. { Abetment of Rape	9	—	—	6	3	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	1
6. {	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

* One male accused was convicted of three separate offences.

4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Comparative Table showing the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
The number of summary convictions :—				
1. Offences against the person	187	235	264	181
2. Praedial larceny	98	90	59	83
3. { Malicious injuries to property	1	2	1	5
{ Offences against property (other than				
praedial larceny and malicious injuries				
to property)	116	129	121	121
4. Other crimes	80	50	166	324
Offences against the Master and Servant				
Act, including Acts relative to				
Indentured Coolies				
	6	3	4	1
Offences against Revenue Laws, Muni-				
cipal, Road and other Laws relating				
to the social economy of the Colony				
	208	181	232	240
Miscellaneous minor offences	294	410	120	180
The number of convictions in the Superior				
Court :—				
1. { Murder of wife or concubine	—	—	—	—
{ Murder of child	—	—	—	—
{ Murder other than wife, concubine, or child	—	—	—	—
{ Manslaughter	—	1	—	—
2. { Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—
{ Rape	1	—	1	—
{ Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
{ Other offences against the person	2	—	5	3
3. Praedial larceny	—	—	—	—
4. { Offences against property with violence to				
{ the person	—	1	—	—
{ Other offences against property	7	3	15	9
5. Other crimes	11	9	1	2
6. Abetment of Rape... ..	—	—	—	—

XIV.—LEGISLATION

The following is a list of the more important legislation enacted in 1933 :—

1933.	Ordinances.
21st January	... No. 1.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the Exportation of Fruit from the Colony.
18th February	... No. 3.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Stamp Duties.
18th February	... No. 7.—An Ordinance to give effect to a Protocol on Arbitration Clauses signed on behalf of His Majesty at a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations held on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.
18th February	... No. 8.—An Ordinance to amend the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance.
18th February	... No. 9.—An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture.
11th May	... No. 11.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the repayment of outstanding loans raised under the authority of Ordinances No. 19 of 1892, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of 1893 and Nos. 10 and 11 of 1895.
2nd June	... No. 13.—An Ordinance to authorize the imposition of a temporary levy upon official emoluments.
2nd June	... No. 14.—An Ordinance to amend the Income Tax Ordinance.
2nd June	... No. 15.—An Ordinance respecting the granting of Marriage Licences.
2nd June	... No. 17.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the exportation of Fruit from the Colony.
2nd June	... No. 21.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of pensions and other allowances to Head Teachers.
12th August	... No. 23.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.
2nd September	... No. 25.—An Ordinance relating to Electric Light and Electrical Energy in Castries.
2nd September	... No. 26.—An Ordinance relating to Trade Unions.
23rd December	... No. 28.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.
23rd December	... No. 29.—An Ordinance to provide for a loan to the Castries Town Board to be applied for maintenance, working, controlling and developing the supply of electricity.

1933.	Orders in Council.
8th July	... (Royal) Merchant Shipping (Safety and Loadline Convention).
19th August	... (Royal) Portugal (Extradition).
16th September	... (Royal) Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment).

1933.	Rules.
1st April ...	No. 3.—Rule—Civil Procedure. Royal Court—(Service of Documents)—Amendment.
15th April ...	No. 4.—Public Health Ordinance—Diseases of Animals.
5th August...	No. 5.—Customs Duties Ordinance (Entry of Goods under British Preferential Tariff.)
12th August ...	No. 6.—Rules—Fruit (Exportation) Amendment.
30th September ...	No. 10.—Rules—Post Office (Air Mail Letter Postage) Amendment.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	Ordinary Revenue. £	Ordinary Expenditure. £	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue. £
1929 ...	83,139*	86,434	3,295
1930 ...	82,588†	91,453‡	8,865
1931 ...	98,902§	103,893||	4,991
			<i>Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.</i>
1932 ...	130,207¶	96,278**	33,929††
			<i>Excess of Expendi- ture over Revenue.</i>
1933 ...	92,816‡‡	94,732§§	1,916

The Public Debt of the Colony (including Guaranteed Loans) stood at £123,430 6s. 11d. at the close of the year while the accumulated Sinking Fund for its redemption amounted to £6,821 13s. 0d.

* Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £3,000.

† Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £6,664 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £2,400 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

‡ Includes £5,140 expended on Colonial Development Fund Works.

§ Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £7,700 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £20,462 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

|| Includes £16,026 expended on Colonial Development Fund Works.

¶ Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £35,300 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £15,194 for Colonial Development Fund Works, also Reparations receipt of £3,956.

** Includes £16,652 expended on Colonial Development Fund Works.

†† Used to offset an accumulated deficit amounting to £31,882 on the 1st January, 1932.

‡‡ Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £2,500 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £17,747 for Colonial Development Works.

§§ Includes £13,730 expended on Colonial Development Fund works.

The Assets of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, amounting to £34,347 8s. 11d. were made up as follows:—

ASSETS.			
Cash—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In hands of Treasurer	6 9 7		
„ „ Sub-Accountants	475 19 9		
At Barclays Bank (Current Account)	1,706 4 5		
		2,188 13 9	
Overdraft—			
Crown Agents' Current Account...		170 19 1	
			2,017 14 8
Investments—			
On account of Savings Bank	15,708 19 8		
„ „ Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	1,663 16 5		
„ „ Baron Trust Fund	103 15 11		
„ „ Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund	100 3 0		
„ „ Dennerly Waterworks Reserve Fund	142 10 6		
„ „ Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund... ..	632 10 5		
„ „ Public Buildings Insurance Fund... ..	252 10 0		
„ „ Model Cottages Fund	155 5 6		
			18,759 11 5
Loans—			
Castries Town Board for Cemetery	103 14 5		
„ „ „ „ Streets (from P.B. Insurance Fund) ...	2,550 0 0		
„ „ Water Authority for Waterworks ...	400 0 0		
Town of Soufriere for Market, etc.	240 0 0		
„ „ Vieux Fort for Seawall... ..	220 0 0		
„ „ „ „ Waterworks	33 6 8		
Village of Dennerly for Waterworks	224 0 0		
„ „ Choiseul for Market, etc.	30 0 0		
„ „ Canaries for River-wall	60 0 0		
			3,861 1 1
Stores—			
Public Works Materials and Stores	2,063 4 6		
Colony Drug Store	761 4 7		
Packing House Crates, etc.	183 9 2		
			3,007 18 3
Carried forward			27,646 5 5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				27,646	5	5
<i>Advances—</i>						
Choiseul Village Fund	98	7	8			
Micoud Village Fund	197	18	3			
Anse-la-Raye Village Fund	24	13	9			
Vieux Fort Town Fund	51	4	10			
Post Office Account	383	17	4			
Government of Grenada	164	2	7			
" " St. Vincent	14	19	1			
Other Advances	1,792	3	2			
				2,727	6	8
Drafts and Remittances Account				3,973	16	10
<i>Total Assets</i>				£34,347	8	11

The liabilities of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, amounting to £30,385 10s. 4d., were as follows :—

	LIABILITIES.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Deposits—</i>									
Savings Bank Depositors	16,696	8	0						
Interest, Baron Trust Money Account	136	5	2						
Sundry Deposits Account	398	6	9						
Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund	632	10	5						
Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund	100	3	0						
Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund	142	10	6						
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	1,663	1	9						
Police Recreation Fund	38	12	0						
Distressed Emigrants' Fund	176	14	1						
Note Guarantee Fund	138	0	0						
Model Cottages Fund	155	5	6						
							20,277	17	2
<i>Special Funds—</i>									
Towns and Villages	855	2	7						
Castries Fire Relief Loan Account	149	12	6						
Castries Waterworks Reconstruction Loan Account	768	0	6						
Castries Town Fund	2,563	16	10						
Castries Town Board Electric Light Loan Account... ..	271	0	9						
							4,607	13	2
<i>Advances—</i>									
From Joint Colonial Fund							5,500	0	0
<i>Total Liabilities</i>							£30,385	10	4

The Assets, as seen above, exceeded the Liabilities by £3,961 18s. 7d., made up as follows :—

Surplus and Deficit Account	131	9	3			
Public Buildings Insurance Fund	3,830	9	4			
				£3,961	18	7

Taxation in St. Lucia is both direct and indirect. The main source of the former is Income-tax. Incomes under £100 per annum are free of tax, while the first £100 of incomes exceeding £100 is free from taxation; the remainder being taxed according to the following Schedule :—

For every pound of the first £100	...	...	...	4d.
„ „ „ „ next £200	...	...	...	6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £300	...	...	...	1s.
„ „ „ „ „ £400	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	2s. 3d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	3s.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	3s. 9d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	4s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	5s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ of the rest of the chargeable income				5s. 6d.

A temporary increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was imposed in 1933.

Another source of direct taxation is a House Tax. This tax in the towns and villages is assessed and collected for the benefit of the particular town or village fund. In the rural districts the tax is assessed and collected by Government for the benefit of general revenue. In the case of the Rural House Tax, houses of a rental value of £5 and under are exempt; the remainder are taxed as follows :—

Of an annual rental of :

Over £5 and not over £7 10s.	...	...	...	7s. 6d.
„ £7 10s. and not over £10	...	...	...	10s.
„ £10 and not over £12 10s.	...	...	...	15s.
„ £12 10s. and not over £15	...	...	...	20s.
„ £15 and not over £20	...	...	...	28s.
„ £20—£7 per cent. of the assessed annual rental value.				

In the case of the towns and villages it is provided by Ordinance that the House Tax shall not exceed eight per cent. of the assessed annual value of the house.

The principal source of indirect taxation is Import Duty. There is a Preferential Tariff on goods of Empire origin amounting to 50 per cent. Household goods to the value of £250 which have been in the possession of the importer for at least one year and which are imported for his personal use are admitted free. There are certain other specific exemptions, and the Governor in Council may exempt anything from duty upon good cause being shown.

There is an Excise Duty on rum, and a Stamp Duty Ordinance which provides for the stamping of the usual documents, etc.

There is an Export Duty on certain agricultural products, graded according to the f.o.b. value of the several commodities.

The yield from taxation in the years 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
	£	£
Import Duties	38,465	38,502
Export Duties	2,033	1,739
Port, Harbour, etc., Dues	1,959	1,865
Spirit Licences	815	815
Distillery Licences	163	164
Animals, Vehicles and Guns	615	644
Petroleum, Cocoa, Boats, etc.	741	749
Excise Duty on Rum	7,256	7,033
Trade Duty on Spirits	3,424	3,294
Stamp Duty	1,530	1,141
Income-Tax	2,562	2,575
Succession Duty	829	1,247
Rural House Tax	642	1,141

Taxation was increased during the year 1933 by—

(1) the imposition of a temporary levy according to the subjoined schedule upon the emoluments of every public officer and upon emoluments payable from (a) the grant-in-aid of St. Mary's College and (b) the grants to the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist Church provided that such emoluments are not less than £50 per annum and provided that the total amount of the levy does not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual emoluments :—

On every pound of the first £50 or part thereof ...	1½d.
„ „ „ next £50 „ „ ...	3d.
„ „ „ „ £50 „ „ ...	4½d.
„ „ „ „ £50 „ „ ...	6d.
„ „ „ „ £100 „ „ ...	9d.
„ „ „ „ £100 „ „ ...	1s.
„ „ „ „ £100 „ „ ...	1s. 3d.
„ „ „ exceeding £500	1s. 6d.

(Ordinance No. 13 of 1933) ;

(2) an increase of the income-tax by 12½ per cent., exempting from income-tax the amount of any levy made on the emoluments of Government officials and other persons, and exempting from such increase of income-tax the balance of such emoluments after deduction of levy (Ordinance No. 14 of 1933) ; and

(3) the imposition of a Customs duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on certain specified items in the free list, when not of Empire origin. Such items may, however, be admitted duty free in certain circumstances (Ordinance No. 28 of 1933).

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Vans Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands was in residence in the Colony from 6th February to 7th March, and from 12th to 22nd March.

His Excellency went on vacation leave from 11th July, prior to retirement from the public service with effect from 2nd October.

His Honour Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia was appointed to act as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands from 11th July, with headquarters at St. Lucia.

The following British ships of war visited the Colony during the year :—

H.M.S. *Norfolk* in January.

H.M.S. *Frobisher* and H.M.S. *Scarborough* in March.

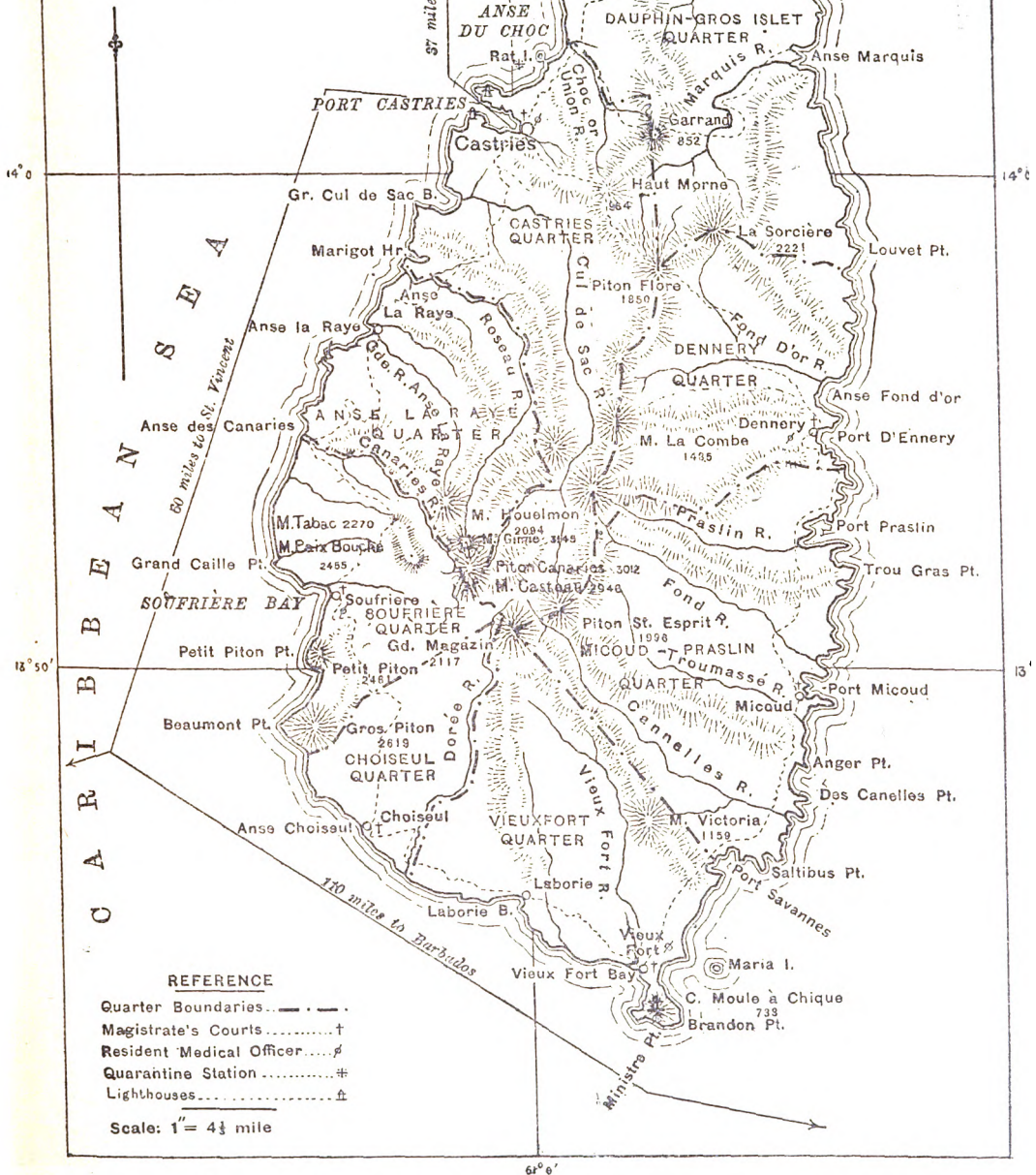
APPENDIX.**Publications.**

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>
St. Lucia : Historical, Statistical and Descriptive.	Henry H. Breen ...	... Longman Green, London.
The Memoirs of Pere Labot, 1695–1705.	Translated by John Eaden	Constable & Co., London.
“Chronological History of the West Indies.”	Captain Thomas Southey, Commander, R.N.	Longman Green, London.
“The Cradle of the Deep” ...	... Sir Frederick Treves ...	—

ST. LUCIA CHANNEL

West Indies
St. Lucia

Reduced from Chart of the Survey
of the Island by Lt. Arthur Havergal, R.N.
H.M.S. Sparrowhawk,
1888



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

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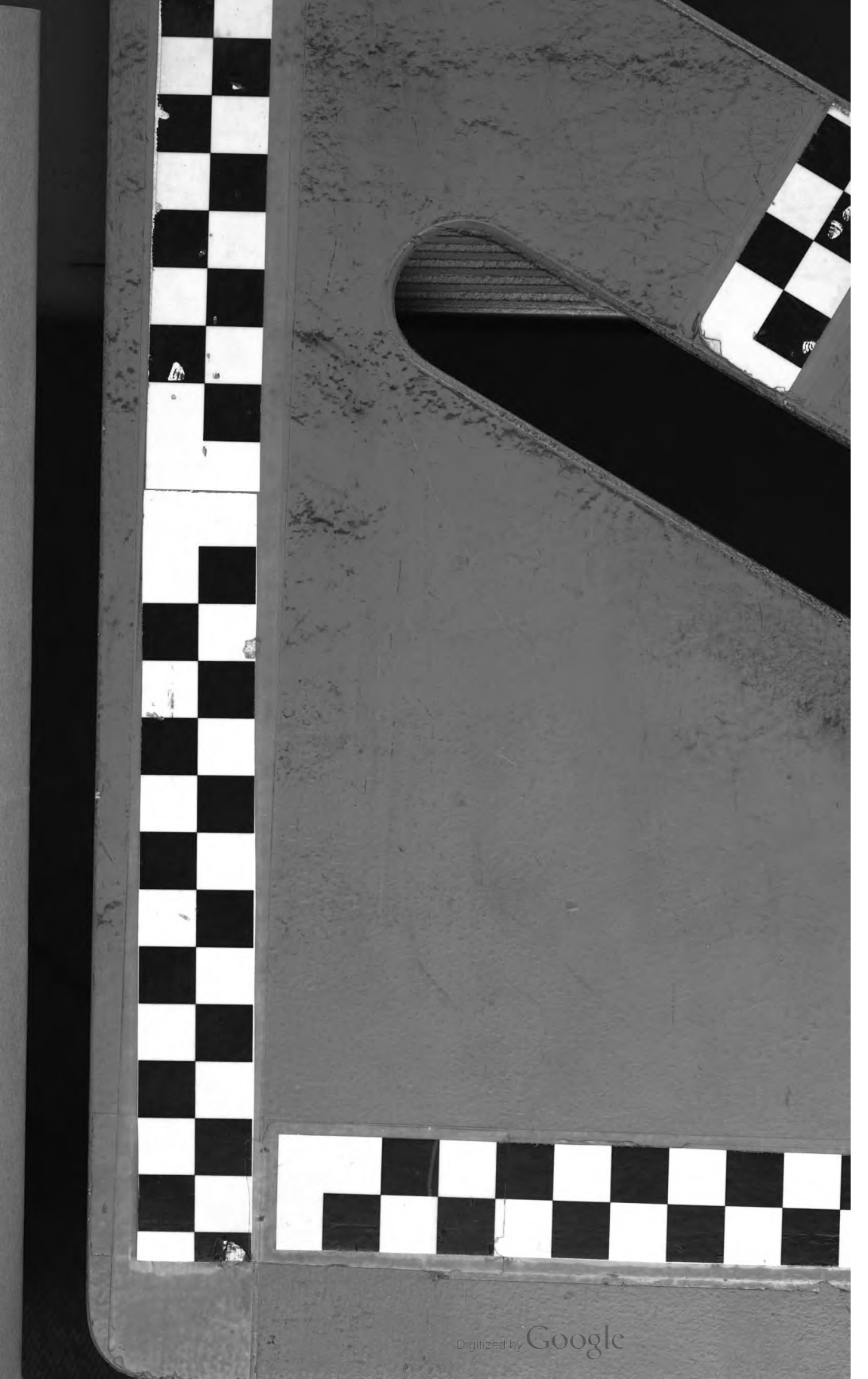
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No. 1694

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SWAZILAND, 1933

*(For Report for 1931 see No. 1594 (price 2s. od.) and for
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1934, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1933.

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Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—54·63 inches over 31 years,

Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—35·22 inches over 30 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 73·2 Fahr. and 50·5 Fahr. respectively, at Mbabane and 82·1 Fahr. and 54·5 Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Lobotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—Government.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and one south of the Great Usutu River.

The fifth Council was elected in 1932, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each school Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	...	...	...	...	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	...	...	...	...	451
Total	...	...	...	...	112,951

The population is now estimated to be :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	1,375	1,400	2,775
Natives (Bantu)	58,600	63,690	122,290
Coloured (other than Bantu)	390	310	700
Indians	10	—	10
Totals	60,375	65,400	125,775

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births, marriages, and deaths of the Bantu population.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(a) Births	... ..	46 or 16 per 1,000.
(b) Marriages...	... ..	17 or 6·13 per 1,000.
(c) Deaths	... ..	28 or 10·09 per 1,000.
(d) Infantile mortality (Death-rate under one year)	... ..	1 or 0·36 per 1,000.
(e) European Emigrants	... ..	60 or 21·62 per 1,000 of European population.
(f) European Immigrants	... ..	128 or 46·13 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, one Government Medical Officer, two doctors (subsidized), three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, four female nurses.

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, six female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and one cook.

Financial.

The revenue earned by the Medical Department was £459 7s. 3d. The expenditure was £11,986.

Public Health.

The health of the Territory was good. The incidence of both general and communicable diseases was much less than last year. The annual autumnal outbreak of malaria was not nearly so serious either in the number of cases or number of deaths as the 1932 epidemic, though probably it was a little worse than the average.

General Diseases.—There is nothing definite or new to report about these. They vary very little from year to year. In the higher parts of the country chronic rheumatic affections are exceedingly prevalent. There is a considerable amount of asthma, and epilepsy is remarkably common all over the country. There is quite a lot of goitre amongst young native women in certain areas. Only a few cases of pneumonia and pleurisy occur.

Dyspepsia and gastritis are common, probably caused by unsuitable diet in which there is a great lack of variety, but actual ulceration of the stomach or duodenum is rare. Appendicitis is rare.

There is a certain amount of scurvy and a few cases of pellagra crop up every year. Rickets is rare. The only common skin disease is scabies which affects a large percentage of the children.

Diabetes and nephritis are not often found amongst the natives.

Communicable Diseases. Mosquito- or insect-borne.—The annual outbreak of malaria was not nearly so serious as the unusual one of the previous year. There was certainly a large number of cases, probably well above the average of the annual epidemic, but the disease assumed a much milder form.

Quinine was as usual available at the kraals of the native Chiefs, at police posts, and at mission stations in the affected areas, and generally the native population availed themselves freely of these supplies.

One case of relapsing fever was discovered accidentally during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—Very few cases of enteric were reported during the year even from areas where it is regarded as mildly endemic. The diminution in the amount of enteric is confirmed by the fact that the amount of T.A.B. vaccine used in the territory was much less than in previous years.

There was no outbreak of bacillary dysentery. There appears to be more amoebic dysentery in the country than has been suspected hitherto. Apart from the easily diagnosable cases, one comes across cases of lepatitis and liver abscess in which only a vague history of dysentery can be obtained.

Tuberculosis.—The position remains much the same. The disease has been slightly on the increase in recent years. At one time this was probably accentuated by the return of cases of lung tuberculosis from employment on the gold mines, but the examination of recruits is so strict now that only those in excellent health and of first-class physique are taken on.

The diet and housing conditions of the natives are now more dangerous factors than employment on the gold mines.

Leprosy.—Here too the position is unchanged. There is probably no increase in the number of cases. The only attempt to deal with the disease is local isolation of each victim at his or her own kraal, and as the natives have not the slightest fear of the disease this measure is necessarily very ineffective.

There are only two possible lines of effective action. One is to send every case to a leper institution in the Union of South Africa. The alternative is a leper colony inside the territory to which the patients would come voluntarily and where they would live under conditions approximating as closely as possible to those of their home life. As cleanliness, good feeding, a modest amount of work, and a contented frame of mind are essential factors in the cure of leprosy, such a colony would want very careful management and supervision to demonstrate the beneficial effects of the system, and to keep the patients contented and willing to remain, and so prevent the disease from spreading any further. If the element of compulsion were to be introduced, the increase of staff necessary for supervision would be very considerable.

The whooping-cough epidemic of the preceding year subsided considerably. There were a few cases of measles and chicken-pox, but neither disease occurred on a large scale.

Helminthic Diseases.—Taeniasis and ascariasis are both very prevalent all over the country. Oxyuris is also found, but not to the same extent. *Schistosomiasis haematobium* is common at all altitudes below 3,000 feet.

Bremersdorp is one of the most highly infected areas in the country, and the installation of a filtered water supply which will also be used for the swimming baths should lead to a considerable diminution in the large number of cases found there.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito- and insect-borne Diseases.—It is hoped that it may be possible to adopt anti-larval methods of dealing with mosquitoes in Bremersdorp township next year. Apart from that nothing can be done to control malaria beyond free distribution of quinine, for which the demand increases yearly. In this respect a great amount of good work is done by Missionary Societies at their stations in malarial areas.

Epidemic and Helminthic Diseases.—The rough nature of a large part of the country, and the distribution of the native population scattered as it is all over the native areas in kraals containing an average population of twelve each, and well separated from each other, make concerted measures for the improvement of sanitary conditions and a generally healthier manner of living very difficult. The only place where anything on a fairly large scale is being done is Bremersdorp, where the completion of the waterworks scheme should result in a great diminution in the amount of enteric, schistosomiasis and dysentery.

The only other place where such a scheme might be made to pay is Mbabane. The water-supply to the Mbabane native location has been much improved; formerly the water was carried in buckets from a stream below the location which was subject to a serious degree of surface pollution. Now a stream has been tapped on the mountain side well above any habitations, and the water carried by pipes to stands actually in the location.

The other townships in the territory, Hlatikulu, Goedegun, and Stegi, are too small to bear the cost of such a scheme as is projected for Bremersdorp.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage disposal in townships is usually on the bucket system. The material is deposited every night in suitably situated trenches and covered in, and the buckets properly cleaned. On the whole the system is satisfactory.

In the isolated homesteads and in certain parts of some of the townships the pit system is the usual one.

Sanitary inspections are regularly carried out in the townships by the Town Inspectors.

School Hygiene.

Any complete system of medical inspection of school children would be impossible with the present staff. The teaching of elementary hygiene is, however, being made an essential part of the curriculum in all schools, and special attention is being devoted to instruction on the subject of malaria and its relation to the mosquito, and also on the life history and habits of the mosquitoes responsible for the disease.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The most gratifying feature of medical work all over the territory is the yearly increasing number of native women who come into the hospitals for their confinements, and also the numbers who come for examination during the ante-natal period; a maternity and child welfare centre was started at Bremersdorp last year in connexion with the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial hospital, and the obstetric histories of 202 native women were investigated with the following results:—

Pregnancies	681
Abortions	72
Still-births	54
Died during 1st year	147
Died from 1-3 years	38
Died from 3-5 years	15
Living... ..	354

These figures do not paint a bright picture, but it must be remembered that they were taken in an area which is intensely hot during the summer and where malaria is yearly epidemic. Figures from the highlands would be more satisfactory.

A similar centre was started at the Mahamba hospital by Dr. Nellie Downs.

Hospitals, Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

While the number of in-patients increased in both Government hospitals, the number of out-patients decreased. As far as the Mbabane hospital is concerned, this was entirely due to the imposition from the 1st April of a charge of one shilling for examination and treatment in all native cases who were not Government officials or members of the family of a Government official or who did not produce a certificate of indigency from the office of his District Officer.

A much needed improvement was made at the Hlatikulu hospital when an electric light plant was installed. The engine was supplied by Messrs. Rogers Jenkins and Co. at cost price, and the people of all races in the Hlatikulu area set about the task of raising half the purchase price.

The work of the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Mission church at Bremersdorp was outstanding. This Institution had the largest number of both in-patients and out-patients as well as the largest venereal diseases clinic, and it has now established a flourishing maternity and child welfare centre.

The Wesleyan Mission hospital at Mahamba did most excellent work in its district, but it was handicapped by uncertainty about its future.

The venereal diseases clinics continue to retain the confidence of the natives.

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres.

	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>
<i>Government Institutions—</i>		
Mbabane Hospital ...	520	8,456
Hlatikulu Hospital ...	291	8,255
Mankaiana Dispensary ...	7	3,356
<i>Mission Institutions—</i>		
Bremersdorp Hospital ...	820	11,130
Mahamba Hospital ...	410	1,676
Endingeni Dispensary ...	44	6,430
Pigg's Peak Dispensary ...	58	3,133
Stegi Dispensary ...	63	1,613
	<hr/> 2,213	<hr/> 44,049

The chief diseases among the out-patients were gynecological affections in women, gastro-intestinal complaints, rheumatism, bronchitis, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, and minor injuries in the adults of both sexes, and whooping-cough, gastro-intestinal affections, and scabies amongst the children. There were many more cases of malaria amongst the out-patients than is usual.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring control are sent to Institutions in the Union of South Africa. The health of the prisoners in all the territory gaols was good.

V.—HOUSING.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committees of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas, sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on small holdings or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels, constructed of turf walls, earthen floors, and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective, and in many cases non-existent.

UNEDUCATED NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

So long as the native lives under native conditions, there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive type. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished, and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut, and in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males, and others to the unmarried females above the age of puberty.

A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons.

That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are only used as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sun-dried bricks or of wattle and daub; the walls are too low; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp

earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass huts are :—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place ; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off the mosquitoes.

The economic condition of ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live in native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

EDUCATED NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage Earning Population.

EUROPEANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage earners.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

The housing for Euraficans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home-dwellings.

NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-EARNERS' QUARTERS.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters, but in a few cases the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes, and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

The year under review has been a good one for stock, especially the last few months when the early rains brought on the grazing. The overstocking of many areas makes the mortality amongst old cattle high.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—The position early in 1933 was that there were no known infected areas. In September a case was diagnosed by smear examination in the Nkomozana dipping area, about 18 miles north-east of Mbabane, south of the Komati River. This was suspected to be another of the doubtful cases which have occurred frequently in the past where one death has happened and nothing further. With a view to confirming the diagnosis no special precautions were taken, and long interval dipping was continued. In October other deaths occurred and East Coast fever was definitely confirmed. Up to the end of the year three deaths had occurred.

Anthrax.—Outbreaks of anthrax have occurred in many parts of the territory. In all 117 deaths occurred, and 43,750 head of cattle were inoculated against the disease.

Scab.—One outbreak amongst European sheep was reported during the year under review. The regular dipping of sheep and goats throughout the year in the cattle dipping tanks is undoubtedly eradicating this disease.

Contagious Abortion of Cattle.—Although outbreaks of this disease have occurred it does not appear to be in a virulent form.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Heartwater.—This disease has now been added to the list of scheduled diseases ; it causes high mortality amongst imported cattle.

Quarter Evil.—Outbreaks of this disease have occurred in most districts but was not so severe as in the previous three or four years. The number of doses of vaccine issued was 3,495 as compared with 5,345 in 1932.

Snotziekte.—Many deaths from this disease were reported in the areas overrun by the wildebeest.

Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This disease is still prevalent in some districts, but is not widely spread. It is always most prevalent during the months of February and March, and attacks calves up to about six weeks old. Where breeding is carried out under a system, arrangements are made for calving to take place so that there are very few calves of about one to six weeks old during the months of February and March ; this lessens the mortality.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was not more severe than in previous years and as more advantage is taken of the immunization of equines the mortality will decrease.

General.

Exports of Cattle.—The following cattle were exported for slaughter during the year :—

Johannesburg Market	...	...	6,048
Durban Market	...	...	3,160
Overseas Market	...	...	85
			<hr/>
			9,293
			<hr/>

as compared with 6,821 head in 1932. The average prices obtained were approximately £6 to £7 per head as compared with £5 in 1932.

Hides.—30,384 were exported.

Dipping Tanks.—There were 169 dipping tanks in operation at the end of the year.

93 Government tanks.

16 Private tanks under the control of Government.

60 Private tanks under owners' control.

Cattle.—The number of cattle in the territory at the end of the year was 414,971 of which 36,123 were owned by Europeans.

The overstocking, affecting the grazing, and what is just as important, the watering facilities, of the territory is becoming a serious matter.

Again this overstocking and the constant use of paths to drinking pools and dipping tanks, is a great cause of soil erosion and the formation of dongas.

Dams constructed last year for the conservation of water have been of great benefit in parts where water is scarce. In the foothill and bush country there are many ideal places which could be made use of for the construction of dams.

The matter of providing watering facilities for man and beast is one of the greatest importance to the country and all available funds should be earmarked for this purpose. The cattle of the native are his bank, means of barter, and biggest asset, and any scheme for the advancement and betterment of the native is useless if his cattle are not the first care; therefore facilities for the care and improvement of the cattle are of the first importance in a native territory.

There is but little if any progress made in the direction of the general improvement of cattle and the natives will not make any great effort unless the Government provides funds and establishes a scheme for the issue of imported bulls to the natives. The only step taken was a scheme for the castration of all bulls. During the year, 17,262 bulls were castrated by the Government Stock Inspectors. Two bulls were left in each herd, or one for every thirty females and a young bull to take the place of the old one when he becomes of no further use.

In a way this means the selection of the bulls, as however bad they may be, there are usually one or two a little better than the others. If this scheme is carried out every year a gradual improvement of the cattle should take place, but it will take many years. The bulls that are left in the herd should be replaced by bulls showing improved breeding, whilst not being pure bred, until such time as the females are so improved that it is worth while putting a pure bred bull with them.

Agriculture.

On the whole, the year has been fairly good and the crops quite up to average.

Early rains fell in September and the season 1933-1934 promises to be a good one if the crops are not damaged by locusts, which have

invaded the territory in large numbers. They laid their eggs over large areas so that it may be expected that there will be some damage to crops, but as the early rains enabled farmers to sow earlier than usual, the majority of the crops may be so far advanced that no great loss will be incurred.

There is evidence in many parts that the efforts made to improve the native methods of agriculture are bearing fruit. In one direction especially is this noticeable, namely the use by the natives of their cattle manure.

Maize.—This crop was slightly above the average, and the European return was approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ bags to the acre. The natives are growing much more of this crop, and this year they will be able to supply almost all their own needs.

Kaffir corn.—This crop was up to average.

Cotton.—The past season was again a very unfavourable one characterized by delayed arrival of the rains in most areas and by a very short season. The delayed spring rains prevented early ploughing and some of the proposed cotton acreage could not be planted. This factor added to the low prices prevailing and the uncertain currency position considerably reduced the acreage planted to the crop. Long dry and hot periods were experienced during the growing season, and the season's rains practically ceased by early March. Infestation by bollworm was considerable throughout the season and this, coupled with the poor moisture conditions and the short season, led to poor yields.

Tobacco.—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, carried on operations during the year and 377,906 lb. of tobacco valued at £10,010 were exported. At the 31st of December, 1933, the membership of the Company was 222.

Other crops were all up to average.

Tung-oil apple trees are being planted and indications at present tend to show that this may be a very useful commercial crop to grow, and one that the natives might be encouraged to go in for.

Dairying.—This is becoming very popular with the natives and numerous applications have been received for dairies, or separating depots, to be established, but at present this is only possible in areas adjoining bus routes where the cream can be sent away regularly to the market, which at present is Johannesburg.

Cultivation by persons of non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used.

Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers, and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves ; or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Eurafri-cans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 150 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers, some cotton growers, and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year, and the methods of planting, cultivation, and use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, roadmaking, and domestic purposes. There was no recruitment for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines at Mbabane and the asbestos mine near Pigg's Peak employed about 450 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, the cotton plantations, the European farmers and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these Associations in the territory, the Swazi-land Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp, the Stegi Farmers' Association ; and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These Associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural shows are held annually at Bremersdorp.

Exhibits at these shows in 1931 numbered 578, and in 1933, 825. Owing to the depression in Agriculture no shows were held during 1932.

Exports.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on the 31st December, 1933 :—

		<i>Slaughter Cattle.</i>				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
lb.	...	5,500,000	4,373,700	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000
£	...	85,000	50,763	33,322	23,728	62,400
		<i>Tobacco.</i>				
lb.	...	1,068,400	578,330	298,413	341,055	377,906
£	...	35,613	14,397	9,082	10,850	10,010
		<i>Cotton (Seed).</i>				
lb.	...	2,618,913	3,224,182	1,532,132	750,000	207,000
£	...	37,961	26,868	9,578	3,125	1,400
		<i>Hides and Skins.</i>				
lb.	...	434,840	208,140	149,190	60,750	439,820
£	...	7,250	3,469	1,733	633	5,910
		<i>Wattle Bark.</i>				
lb.	...	—	2,274,500	9,000	56,000	1,332,000
£	...	—	9,108	37	28	2,653
		<i>Wool.</i>				
lb.	...	3,600	27,091	72,134	30,000	17,138
£	...	150	909	1,636	490	533
		<i>Butter.</i>				
lb.	...	—	1,748	794	1,705	1,210
£	...	—	130	52	85	61
		<i>Butter-Fat.</i>				
lb.	...	4,400	33,870	21,670	22,197	86,690
£	...	220	675	843	740	3,973
		<i>Bullion.</i>				
Value £		382	Nil.	Nil.	1,542	3,914
		<i>Metallic Tin.</i>				
lb.	...	415,693	360,692	171,481	187,980	226,912
£	...	38,692	23,414	8,875	11,497	19,665

All the above products with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool

is shorn from sheep brought into the territory for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by the natives is tobacco and at present a small quantity of butter-fat.

Seventy-five per cent. of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live-stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
£13,320	£14,218	£14,863

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
£1,164	£1,039	£1,312

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under Chapter VI above.

The volume of trade was reasonably good during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained a fair price for their maize. The prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory, but the Road Motor Services of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers, £22 per month and assistant drivers, £14 per month. The average

cost of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child, £16 per month, made up as follows:—

	£
Rent	42 per annum.
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	90 „ „
Clothing, boots, etc.	46 „ „
Poll tax	2 „ „
Wages of servants	12 „ „

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full-time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rate of wages was £7 per month. There were four motor drivers employed at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 per day. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per

month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. per day. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. per day, depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. per day for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—

Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 ; Constables £36 to £54, according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in Agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share of the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week, and the average cost of living for a single man was £10, and for a married man £14, per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being plowmen, wagon drivers and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. to £3 10s. per month, according to age and experience. Household servants, waiters, etc., received from 10s. to 30s., grooms 15s. to £1, cooks £2 to £3 10s. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple foodstuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal per day, or about 75 lb.

per month, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

	<i>Per month.</i>
(1) Bachelors (juniors)	£12 to £13.
(2) Married couple with two young children ...	£25
(3) Married couple with three young children ...	£28
(4) Married couple with four young children ...	£32

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Light	24
Poll tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Amount spent from general revenue on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Total spent on Education generally.</i>		
			<i>From General Revenue.</i>	<i>From Swazi National Fund.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1928-29 ...	900	1,400	8,505	2,554	11,059
1929-30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930-31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931-32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,956
1932-33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110

European Education.

There are ten Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant of £1,180 from the Government. This school is controlled by a Council on which the

Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is inspected every year by the Inspector of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England.

This school has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the ten Government schools for European children during the last three years was as follows :—

1931	...	...	...	400
1932	...	...	...	309
1933	...	...	...	320

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1933 was 108, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 32.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually.

During the year a considerable amount of progress was made in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

A very good library has been built up at the Goedgegun School. The Inspector of Education states that the general standard of work in the European schools has distinctly advanced.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence," for Eurafrian children which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance last year was 23.

There are a number of Eurafrian children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives and 88 native Mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials, met once during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

General Welfare Work.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV, and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) of the Natal Province, and possession of that certificate admits them to Colleges and Institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the eighty-eight native Mission schools and the three Government schools for natives was 4,029 children.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 146 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,417 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission schools.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been 49 pupils in attendance throughout the year from various parts of Swaziland. The work includes :—

- (1) Academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers.

- (2) Part training in agricultural methods.

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year two official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The second examination is held at the end of Standard VI year and is the same examination as that held by the Department of Education, Natal.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each examination held in December, 1933, and the number of passes obtained :—

			<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV Examination	...	...	141	128
Standard V Examination	...	...	64	50
Standard VI Examination	...	...	48	24
(School Leaving Certificate).				

Welfare Institutions.

The principal at St. Mark's, the Reverend C. C. Tugman, B.A., has worked indefatigably for a number of years to encourage the presentation of good drama in Mbabane, and Swaziland generally, and the construction of an open-air theatre at Mbabane amidst ideal surroundings has been completed.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

A sports club for natives has been started at Mbabane and has organized an association football league for competition for a cup presented by the Resident Commissioner. The question of the introduction of the Pathfinder and Wayfarer movements is also being considered.

Shortly after his arrival in Swaziland, the Resident Commissioner took action which has led to the erection of an excellent hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This hall is used by them for lectures, meetings, concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court.

In southern Swaziland, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have been started, and there are good troops established at Goedegun, at Schurwekop, and at Mooihoek. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement, as its good effect on the children is already noticeable.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives, and numerous choirs have been established throughout the territory.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness, and old age, but the question is being discussed as to whether it may not be possible to provide by some form of insurance for the old age of teachers who are not on the permanent staff, but who have given long service in aided and Government schools.

There are no orphanages in the territory. Native welfare work is only in its early stages in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The Motor Transport Services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

<i>Area with depot at Bremersdorp.</i>					
		<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>	<i>Cream conveyed.</i>
<i>Year.</i>		<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1928 ...	...	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929 ...	...	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930 ...	...	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931 ...	...	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932 ...	...	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933 ...	...	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled.	Cream conveyed.
	European.	Native.	Tons.	Gallons.
1928	839	2,958	391	—
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138
1933	1,037	10,504	1,447	7,464

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled.
	European.	Native.	Tons.
1930 (11 months) ...	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,769
1932	173	4,268	1,045
1933	211	3,104	1,138

The charges made by both motor transport services are the same, namely :—

Passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per miles for natives.

Charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at the 31st December, 1933 :—

	British makes.	Other makes.	Total.
Private cars	36	219	255
Commercial vehicles	19	23	42
Motor cycles	52	17	69
			<hr/> 366 <hr/>

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available between both Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal,

as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

A telephone line from Piet Retief to the Mankaiana district is terminated at an agency some two and a-half miles inside the Swaziland border.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
					£	£
1923-24	...	...	...	...	3,237	2,729
1924-25	...	...	...	...	3,384	3,176
1925-26	...	...	...	...	3,215	3,359
1926-27	...	...	...	...	3,354	3,213
1927-28	...	...	...	...	3,151	3,379
1928-29	...	...	...	...	3,332	3,842
1929-30	...	...	...	...	3,815	4,144
1930-31	...	...	...	...	3,986	4,193
1931-32	...	...	...	...	4,891	4,932
1932-33	...	...	...	...	4,764	7,284
1933-34	...	...	...	...	4,539	5,417

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue derived from the postal service continues to exceed the cost of maintenance.

There are no wireless stations in the territory but licences have been issued to thirty holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1933, was £2,916, and the amount on current account amounted to £34,239. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £3,053 and £5,611 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £9,267 and £418 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Hlatikulu district, is a limited liability company

registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

The only change in connexion with currency made in 1933 was effected by Proclamation No. 4 of 1933 which made notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender for all purposes.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet. 1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land measure.	1 morgen	= 600 square roods. 1 square rood = 144 square feet. 1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet. 1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres. 1,000 yards = 914 metres. 1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards. 1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres. 1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

As a result of the rainfall this year being much below the average very few washaways occurred on the roads and it was, therefore, possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European overseer with six natives is in charge of the large pont on the Usutu River. Two natives operate the small pont on the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute," was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

COURTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the cases last mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three deputy Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners. During the year two Second- and two Third-Grade Magistrates were appointed who exercised limited jurisdiction in criminal cases.

NATIVE COURTS.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner whose decision is final. One appeal was heard by the Resident Commissioner during 1933.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
At sessions of Special Court ...	2	5	3	7
Before Judge in Chambers ...	28	45	32	27

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 inspector, 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—135 non-commissioned officers and men.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

The Stegi prison is being rebuilt but has not yet been completed. There are still two wood and iron cells which will be replaced by more suitable ones as soon as possible.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a medical officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year one juvenile offender was convicted in the Special Court of Swaziland, and 66 in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stock theft	...	...	...	...	...	11
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	30
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	10
						—
						66
						—

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

Payment of Fines by Instalments.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

Mode of dealing with Convicted Persons.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, house-breaking, etc., shall, if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure, and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

Probation System.

The High Commissioner may release on probation for any period, an habitual criminal, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation completes the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

Suspended Sentences.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, or rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the

sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

Remission of Sentences.

Under the Gaol Regulations in force in Swaziland, any first offender, of good conduct, with a sentence of not less than eighteen months, is permitted to petition for a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 4,497 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	48
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	574
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	537
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	3,338

Of these, 4,355 were males and 142 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 4,120 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	2,159
Whipping	...	...	...	...	60
Fine	...	...	...	...	1,438
Bound over, cautioned, or discharged	...	...	...	...	463

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Eighty-four persons were committed by Assistant Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these forty-three were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, sixteen remitted to trial before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute twenty-five. Of the forty-three who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, four were discharged and the remaining thirty-nine convicted :—

Murder	...	...	...	...	8
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	14
Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	—
Rape	...	...	...	...	2
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	...	—
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	5
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	14
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	—

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

<i>The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.</i>				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Offences against the person	...	...		332	482	520	513
Malicious injury to property	...	...		31	21	47	48
Other offences against property	...	...		258	309	483	375
Other crimes	...	...		461	415	418	360
Offences against Master and Servant laws	...	...		111	86	120	112
Offences against revenue laws, etc.	...	...		1,780	1,582	1,974	2,357
Miscellaneous minor offences	...	...		226	289	300	355
Totals	...	...		3,199	3,184	3,862	4,120

<i>Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).</i>							
Murder	...	...	...	—	3	3	8
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	4	8	13	10
Attempted murder	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Rape	...	...	...	1	6	3	2
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	3	6	3	5
Offences against property	...	...	...	2	3	5	14
Other crimes	...	...	...	1	3	2	—
Totals	...	...	...	11	30	29	39

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

(a) Proclamations :—

No. 32 of 1933.	The Appointment of Second- and Third-Grade Magistrates.
„ 42 „	The Registration of Businesses.
„ 52 „	Tobacco Control.
„ 57 „	Immigration Regulations.
„ 58 „	Diseases of Stock.

(b) High Commissioner's Notices :—

No. 74 of 1933.	Marketing Regulations.
„ 101 „	Registration of Businesses Regulations.
„ 163 „	Tobacco Control Regulations.
„ 167 „	Immigration Regulations.
„ 173 „	Stock Diseases Regulations.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1934, amounted to £93,499, which is £8,568 more than the revenue for the preceding year, and £9,763 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £113,858, which is £2,302 more than the expenditure for the preceding year, and £10,153 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>				
		<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary ...	...	102,923	86,700	82,730	83,302	92,373
Extraordinary ...	...	8,168	2,913	2,177	1,629	1,126

		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
		<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary ...	...	109,647	114,280	113,069	111,556	113,197
Extraordinary ...	...	9,576	2,259	—	—	661

The reduction in the revenue for 1931-32 and 1932-33 compared with the previous years is due mainly to the falling off in the proceeds of native tax, dog tax, and income-tax.

Grants-in-aid of ordinary expenditure amounting to £28,500 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £1,744.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining ...	...	...	...	...	31 per cent.
Trading and Farming ...	...	...	...	...	35 „
Civil Servants ...	...	...	...	...	22 „
Professions... ..	...	...	...	...	6 „
Employment ...	...	...	...	...	6 „

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £9,012 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended upon dams for the conservation of water, Bremersdorp Water Supply, the commencement of the Usutu River Bridge, and Medical Outposts. Loans and grants amounting to £6,406 were received.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended, eleven applications for loans amounting to £2,605 were received during the year. The sum of £1,490 was issued to seven borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £40 to £650 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £2,703 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of the natives. This sum includes £1,557 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1934, was £16,681.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1934, liabilities exceeded assets by £68,671, inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £5,683 during the year. There are no assets specially earmarked, except the Sinking Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1933-34 are as follows :—

	£
Native tax	44,098
Customs and Excise	16,176
Licences	6,998
Income-tax	1,744
Dog tax	2,765
European poll tax	1,719

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more

than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—See Chapter VII.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

The following were the annual charges made for these licences :—

General Dealers	... ..	£15.
Agents for foreign firms (Commercial Travellers, etc.).	£10.	
Motor-cars	... ..	£2 plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.
Labour Recruiting Agents	... ..	£25.
Liquor	... ..	£12 10s. to £50.
Banking	... ..	£5 to £50.

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of firearms and prospecting.

Income-tax is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £300. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, dependants and insurance premiums. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

Dog Tax.—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

Poll Tax.—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of 21 years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining, and a certain amount of sporadic activity has taken place there.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade-marks registered during the past four years :—

<i>Patents</i>				<i>Trade-marks.</i>			
1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
—	—	1	—	33	39	6	5

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
2	3	2	—

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz. :—

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
£8,251	£9,816	£7,635	£22,065

Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows viz. :—

				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Recruited labourers	...	...		5,465	5,954	4,205	5,969
Others	8,593	5,458	5,453	7,801
				14,058	11,412	9,658	13,770

APPENDIX.**Bibliography.**

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Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

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No. 1698

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

BARBADOS, 1933-34

(For Report for 1931-32 see No. 1595 and for Report
for 1932-33 see No. 1632 (Price 1s. 6d. each))

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands, is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West. In latitude it compares with Madras or the Gambia, but the climate differs from both. The Island is triangular in shape and is twenty-one miles long by fourteen miles across the widest part. It contains approximately 166 square miles with a population at the end of 1933 of 180,055. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight and is said to resemble it in some respects.

Several theories, some extremely fantastic, to account for the name of Barbados have been put forward from time to time, but the one generally accepted is that the name—Los Barbados—was given by a Portuguese mariner who was the first European

to visit the Island, the name being derived from the bearded fig trees which he observed on the Island in great numbers.

The first visit of Englishmen to Barbados is alleged to have taken place in 1605, when the *Olive Blossom* put in there on its way to Guiana, and the crew, finding that it was uninhabited, erected a cross and took possession of the Island in the name of King James.

The first settlement took place in February, 1627. A London merchant, Sir William Courteen, fitted out a colonizing expedition, which landed eighty settlers and founded Holetown in that year.

Letters Patent issued by King Charles I granted to the Earl of Carlisle proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands" in which Barbados appears to have been included.

Later Letters Patent granted Barbados and three other islands to the Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Courteen, and a grant from King James I was also claimed by the Earl of Marlborough.

The disputes which followed were finally decided in 1629 in favour of the Earl of Carlisle, who had already taken forcible steps to secure possession of the Island.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for twenty-one years. In 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King and caused an Act to be passed recognizing the rights of the King, Lord Carlisle and himself, but in 1652 the Island capitulated to a force despatched by the Commonwealth on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth and consequently the extinction of proprietary rule.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters, whose titles to land were in many cases defective. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue itself was provided by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663 and by the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Natural and climatic conditions give justification to the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all the West Indian Islands.

The Island is much patronized by residents in the neighbouring Colonies, while visitors from northern climates, in considerable numbers, find in it an agreeable change. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 76° to 86° Fahr. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64°. The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds. The hot and rainy season extends from June to November. Sir Charles Lucas in his "Historical Geography of the British Colonies" has this to say about Barbados:—

"Lying far out to sea, its climate was better suited to Englishmen than that of the other parts of the western tropics . . . The history of the Island with its long generations of English inhabitants is the most striking exception to the rule that the tropics must be peopled by others than natives of Northern Europe."

Unlike most of the other West Indian Islands, Barbados has never been out of British possession.

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes although it is a matter of history that these have swept over the Island at far intervals, notably in 1780, 1831 and 1898, doing considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe shocks of earthquake have not occurred.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Barbados possesses a representative Legislature but not full responsible government. The Crown retains only the right of veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of the public officers, except the Colonial Treasurer who is nominated annually by the House of Assembly and his appointment confirmed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members, elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The House of Assembly was constituted as far back as 1639, being first summoned in that year by Governor Hawley, and the names of the members are on record in the Minutes. The Barbados House of Assembly is consequently, with the exception of the British House of Commons and the House of Assembly of Bermuda, the oldest legislative body in the Empire.

For electoral purposes the Island is divided into twelve constituencies, viz., the City of Bridgetown, and the eleven parishes of Saint Michael, Saint George, Christ Church, Saint Philip, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Thomas, Saint Andrew, Saint James, Saint Peter, and Saint Lucy, each of which returns two members to the General Assembly. The qualifications of members and electors are regulated by the Representation of the People Act,

1901 (No. 2). The Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9) regulates the procedure at elections of members to serve in the General Assembly or in the several Vestries of the Island.

The total number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls at the present time is 5,058 and is made up as follows:—

Bridgetown : 783 ; Saint Michael : 1,593 ; Christ Church : 710 ; Saint George : 329 ; Saint Philip : 274 ; Saint John : 122 ; Saint Joseph : 129 ; Saint Andrew : 232 ; Saint Peter : 240 ; Saint Lucy : 198 ; Saint James : 213 ; Saint Thomas : 235.

The total at the time of the last election—July, 1933—was 5,023. It is now nearer the number included in 1931 which was 5,155.

The number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls bears a ratio of 6·3 per cent. to the total male population, or approximately 16·6 per cent. to the adult male population as shown by the last (1921) census returns.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Executive Council appointed by the Crown, and consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, *ex officio*, and two other members. The Executive Committee—appointed under the provisions of the Executive Committee Act, 1891 (No. 24)—consists of the members of the Executive Council, *ex officio*, one member of the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly, nominated annually by the Governor. This body introduces all money votes, prepares the Estimates and initiates all Government measures.

Local government is in the hands of eleven Parish Boards or Vestries. The Vestry is elected annually under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2) and the Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9). The Rector of the parish is *ex officio* Chairman of the Vestry. The functions of the Vestry include the appointment of Guardians for the care of the sick and poor, of Commissioners of Health for the control of sanitation, and of Highway Commissioners for the upkeep of roads. To provide funds for these purposes the Vestries levy rates on lands and houses, and taxes on trade, vehicles, draught animals, etc.

III.—POPULATION.

The population on 31st December, 1933, was estimated to be 180,055, 80,143 being males and 99,912 females. The increase over the estimated total for 1932 is 3,181 or 1·8 per cent., and is made up as follows:—

Natural increase, births exceeding deaths by	...	1,723
and immigration exceeding emigration by	...	1,458
		<hr/>
		3,181
		<hr/>

Estimates of population so calculated have usually been found to be exaggerated when a census is taken.

Based on the returns given in the last census (1921) the population is made up as follows:—

White	...	...	...	...	...	7 per cent.
Black	...	...	...	...	...	71 „
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	22 „

The last census was taken in 1921; therefore the figures given in the last paragraph, as well as this, are only approximations. The tendency for large numbers of the urban population to drift into the metropolitan parish of Saint Michael is very pronounced, and has been much encouraged during the last two decades by the indiscriminate dividing and selling or letting of land lots which was not controlled until 1928. The following shows, with as reasonable a degree of accuracy as is expected in such approximations, the estimated numbers in each parish as well as the density per square mile.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Estimated population.</i>	<i>Density.</i>
Saint Michael	65,000	4,335
Christ Church	23,000	1,029
Saint George	14,500	861
Saint Philip	15,000	638
Saint John	10,000	744
Saint James	10,500	861
Saint Thomas	8,000	602
Saint Peter	9,000	692
Saint Lucy	8,500	625
Saint Joseph	8,000	851
Saint Andrew	8,500	626

The average density per square mile for the Island is 1,205.

Marriages.

There were 1,063 marriages performed during 1933, 784 by the Church of England, 100 by the Methodists, 39 by the Moravians, 16 by the Roman Catholics, 17 were civil, and the remainder divided between 19 other denominations.

The rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 11·9.

The illiterate percentage among those married during the year is 17·7 as against 15·6 last year.

Births and Deaths.

The following are the figures for the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	
		<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Illegitimate percentage.</i>		<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Percentage uncertified.</i>
1929 ...	5,421	32·04	63·37	4,016	23·74	3·3
1930 ...	5,596	32·67	62·85	3,954	23·08	2·4
1931 ...	4,853	28·06	60·46	4,488	25·95	2·0
1932 ...	5,391	30·76	59·69	3,325	18·97	2·2
1933 ...	5,316	29·79	59·91	3,593	20·13	2·6

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate has increased from 198 last year to 235.

Immigration and Emigration.

Each year of the past decade, with the exception of 1928, shows an increase of immigration over emigration. This increase in 1933 amounted to 1,458, the average net increase for each year being 1,035. Statistics are not available to show other details of the migration of the population.

IV.—HEALTH.

General, Principal Causes of Death, etc.

The climate is salubrious and semi-tropical. The maximum temperature varies between 82° Fahr. in the cool months and 90° Fahr. in the hot season, the minimum being between 69° Fahr. and 73° Fahr. The Island is a natural health resort.

Malaria made its appearance in the Island in October, 1927; but since 17th October, 1929, no new case has occurred, and no anopheline mosquito larvae have been found since January, 1930.

The causes of death are classified in accordance with the Intermediate International list of Causes of Deaths as adopted for use in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, some being further sub-divided to meet local requirements.

The following are the principal diseases or groups of diseases responsible for the mortality :—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>
Syphilis	514*
Diarrhoea and enteritis	433†
Diseases of the heart	246
Old age	219
‡Nephritis	211
Pneumonia	211
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	200
Diseases of arteries and veins	172
‡Congenital debility	165
Cancer	109
Other diseases of early infancy	107
Tuberculosis	101
Bronchitis	96
‡Pellagra	88

* Of these 413 were under the age of 5 years.

† " " 389 " " 5 "

‡ Possibly related to diet deficiencies.

There was 33 per cent. less typhoid in 1933 than in 1932 which was itself not a year of high incidence.

Treatment of the Sick, Medical Assistance, etc.

The General Hospital with an X-ray department is maintained by the Government and controlled by a Board of Directors. The surgical wards are excellently equipped and work of a very high order is done. Patients from any parish sent in accordance with very liberal rules, are received and treated free. There are also pay wards of two grades attached. The resident staff consists of 3 surgeons, a matron, an assistant matron, a tutor sister, a theatre sister, a pay ward sister, and 74 local nurses. The visiting staff consists of 3 visiting surgeons, 3 assistant visiting surgeons, 2 ophthalmic surgeons, 1 dental surgeon, 1 radiologist and a masseuse.

The Government also maintains a well organized Mental Hospital and a Leper Hospital. Treatment on recognized up-to-date lines is carried out at both institutions. Persons who were inmates of the Leper Hospital and have been discharged as cured are assisted from Government funds if found to be in need.

Each parish maintains an almshouse. These eleven almshouses, besides being places of refuge for the destitute poor, are in most, if not all, instances practically cottage hospitals. Isolation hospitals are also provided by each parish and would be available in time of epidemic disease.

In each parish there is a Parochial Medical Officer (in Saint Michael, two) whose duty it is to attend the sick poor, either in their homes or at the almshouse, free or at reduced fees. Dispensaries for the cheap supply of medicine are maintained in seven of the eleven parishes; in the other four the Parochial Medical Officer or a local druggist is paid to supply medicine free.

A baby welfare clinic is conducted voluntarily by a committee of ladies, assisted by a medical practitioner, and does very good work, but is greatly hampered by lack of funds. The Government and Vestry of Saint Michael each grant the organization £150 per annum. Any expenditure beyond this has to be made up from donations and subscriptions by private individuals, etc. The number of "new" babies entered for treatment was 266, and 1,038 pints of milk and 1,067 lb. of barley were distributed free.

Venereal diseases clinics have been established at the General Hospital by the Government, and by the parochial authorities, with certain assistance from the Government clinic, in Saint George, Saint John, Saint James, Saint Thomas, Saint Peter, Saint Lucy, Saint Joseph and Saint Andrew.

Organization.

The organization for public health work consists of a Chief Medical Officer, the General Board of Health, and eleven Boards of Commissioners of Health (one for each parish). The Chief

Medical Officer is appointed for a period of three years and the Boards annually. The Port Health Officer and his Assistant are responsible for all quarantine measures.

The General Board of Health employs six inspectors for general work throughout the Island, and the Boards of Commissioners of Health employ seventy, twenty-four being in Saint Michael and twelve in Christ Church.

Drainage Works, etc.

There are very few swampy places in Barbados, and it has not been considered necessary for the Government or parishes to undertake drainage works.

V.—HOUSING.

Wage-earners.

The general standard of sanitary arrangements of the cottages of the wage-earning population and peasant proprietors is very low. These cottages, which are almost invariably constructed of wood with shingled roofs, are small, and generally much overcrowded.

About 67 per cent. of the entire population of the Island lives in cottages of less than three rooms, the kitchen, if there is one, or other arrangements for cooking, being separate. Very few are provided with sanitary arrangements which can be considered even moderately satisfactory. The letting separately of rooms in a building is not extensively practised except in certain parts of Bridgetown. Labourers on plantations and in factories live near the estates in small detached cottages often owned by themselves but on rented land. Frequent inspections and the enforcement of the sanitary laws are the means relied on for dealing with the primitive sanitary arrangements in slum areas. About 75 per cent. of the occupants own the cottages or houses in which they live, but few own the land on which the buildings stand.

Better class of houses, etc.

The better class of house is well constructed and is usually supplied with a water-borne system of sewage disposal with which little, if any, fault can be found. These houses are also in almost every case connected with the Government waterworks system which furnishes a very pure, continuous, piped supply. There are 559 standposts at which good drinking water can be obtained free of charge. Except in localities which are difficult of access, it is rare that any dwelling is situated farther than half-a-mile from a standpost.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The production of sugar during the past three years has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the island and that this increased output has not been entirely due to favourable weather conditions will be obvious from the appended table :—

					<i>Over 5 year periods.</i>	
					<i>Average production in tons.</i>	<i>Average rainfall in inches.</i>
1880-84	...	...	...	...	53,717	65·32
1885-89	...	...	...	...	61,618	65·78
1890-94	...	...	...	...	62,998	71·68
1895-99	...	...	...	...	48,232	71·78
1900-04	...	...	...	...	52,764	65·63
1905-09	...	...	...	...	48,353	55·43
1910-14	...	...	...	...	51,885	55·11
1915-19	...	...	...	...	67,413	62·45
1920-24	...	...	...	...	55,995	45·92
1925-29	...	...	...	...	78,214	55·31
1930-34	...	...	...	...	94,752*	60·53

The rainfalls are taken in every case from the year previous to that in which an individual crop was reaped.

The gradual increase of over 76 per cent. from the beginning to the end of the period is due to a variety of causes the chief amongst which are improved milling, more efficient control of pests and above all to improved sugar-cane varieties.

While the production has increased, the cost of production has decreased and this even in spite of the large increase in this direction during and immediately after the Great War.

This decrease has been brought out by the steady fall in the world price of sugar having compelled plantation owners to restrict expenditure to a minimum and also by their having very largely adopted the more rational (and incidentally much more economical) system of manuring recommended by the Department of Science and Agriculture.

During the year the British West Indian Central Sugar-Cane Breeding Station was established by a grant from the Empire Marketing Board and it is gratifying to be able to state that a further grant has been made from the Colonial Development Fund to enable the work to be carried on until 30th September, 1935, after which time it is hoped that the sugar industry in the other islands of the British West Indies may be prepared to finance the scheme.

* Estimating the 1934 production conservatively at 112,000 tons.

Sugar-cane breeding has been carried out in Barbados for upwards of thirty years, and many sugar growing communities have availed themselves of the varieties produced in the Colony, but in the past no direct efforts were made to produce canes to suit conditions not obtaining in Barbados—now, however, the grant is being devoted to the production of varieties which, it is hoped, will prove economically successful in Trinidad, Jamaica, Antigua, Saint Kitts and Saint Lucia even though they may be unsuitable to Barbados conditions. Barbados is still providing the funds for its own cane breeding problems, but with the grant from Imperial sources the scope and, it is considered, the usefulness of the work will embrace a greatly extended field.

The formation of the British West Indian Sea-Island Cotton Association during 1933 has been observed with extreme satisfaction in the Colony as the collapse of the cotton market and the lack of an export trade in ground provisions has compelled planters to leave more land under sugar-cane. Even with the most careful cultivation and organization for the control of pests and diseases such a course can only be viewed with the gravest concern and may eventually result in a much diminished production.

Great hopes are, therefore, entertained that the Sea-Island Cotton Industry may be revived and that some means may be found to re-establish our export trade in ground provisions.

The situation with regard to peasant agriculture remains as it was a year ago. A few peasant proprietors are making a success out of their holdings but in the vast majority of cases a peasant's crop can be distinguished at a glance from that of a plantation by the poverty of the former.

Government is shortly establishing a scheme whereby bona fide smallholders may obtain credit on easy terms for the cultivation of their land, and it is hoped that improving world conditions will be reflected in Barbados so that a comprehensive scheme of agricultural instruction may become available for the "smaller" men.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Colony as well as that of imports and exports is shown in the following table:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total trade.</i>
	£	£	£
1929	2,039,601	1,287,300	3,326,901
1930	1,731,786	1,062,916	2,794,702
1931	1,491,644	1,064,051	2,555,695
1932	1,656,876	1,379,006	3,035,882
1933	1,740,161	1,378,705	3,118,866

The particulars of goods imported and entered for transhipment during the last five years is shown below. Values are no longer kept but only the number of packages.

					£	No. of packages.
1929	...	...	...	...	196,654	—
1930	...	...	...	...	181,171	—
1931	...	...	...	...	154,608	—
1932	...	...	...	...	185,413	—
1933	...	...	...	...	—	182,007

Imports during 1933, as compared with 1932, show an increase of £83,285. The principal increases of imports are seen in the following:—cattle, £3,584; mules, £5,726; apparel, £6,620; bags and sacks, empty, £2,868; boots and shoes, £3,929; butter £3,447; oilmeal and oilcake, £3,341; cement, £2,800; cotton piece-goods, £13,260; beans and peas, £3,554; hardware, £3,546; chemical manures, £25,337; machinery, all kinds, £17,068; pork, salted, £5,479; oil, edible, £13,240; kerosene, £2,547; paints and colours, £4,207; cotton seed, £3,800; wood, unmanufactured—pitch pine, £6,331; wool and woollen manufactures, £3,670; parcel post, £4,527.

The principal decreases occurred in:—bran and pollard, £2,628; cotton manufactures, other, £11,719; coal, £2,584; fish, dried, salted or smoked, £2,283; flour, wheaten and rye, £29,760; rice, £20,167; beef, salted, £6,215; gasolene, £9,604; sugar, refined, £2,979; tea, £4,004; wood, unmanufactured—white pine, spruce, etc., £13,203 and staves and shooks, £6,031.

For the five years prior to 1933 the average quantity of coal taken by steamers as bunkers was 13,235 tons. In 1933 the number of tons taken was 1,126. The following figures relate to the export of coal during the last five years:—

Year.					Steamships.	Tons of coal.
1929	...	...	...	...	101	22,008
1930	...	...	...	...	56	9,224
1931	...	...	...	...	33	7,143
1932	...	...	...	...	12	1,390
1933	...	...	...	...	10	1,126

The United Kingdom continues to be the country of origin whence comes the largest proportion of imports into the Colony. The

following figures show the distribution of the Colony's import trade :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	33·9	33·8	34·7	45·6	48·0
Canada ...	18·7	15·5	17·7	15·1	11·8
Other parts of the British Empire	17·6	19·3	18·2	18·1	17·5
United States of America ...	19·6	19·7	18·8	10·2	10·4
Other foreign countries ...	10·2	11·7	10·6	11·0	12·3

The value of imports from the above-named places for 1933, exclusive of bullion and specie, was as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom ...	819,936
Canada ...	205,640
Other parts of the British Empire	299,348
United States of America	180,346
Other foreign countries ...	213,591

Total imports are classified as follows :—

Food, drink, etc. ...	569,020
Raw materials ...	167,915
Manufactured articles ...	911,686
Animals not for food ...	23,570

1,672,191

Specie, articles seized, parcel post, and baggage warehouse ...	67,970
--	--------

£1,740,161

Imports of bullion and specie amounted to £21,300.

The value of the principal articles imported from Canada as compared with the United States of America is as follows :—

	Canada.	U.S.A.
	£	£
Boots and shoes ...	731	62
Butter ...	526	—
Oilmeal (cattle food) ...	4,258	25,946
Cornmeal ...	1	10,095
Fish (salted) ...	12,664	—
Flour ...	16,240	78
Oats ...	18,613	1
Manures ...	—	2,420
Salt beef ...	1,811	2,802
Salt pork ...	13,963	7,743
Wood (various) (manufactured and unmanufactured) ...	66,566	38,341

The total value of exports was £1,378,705, of which £1,258,193 represents the value of the produce and manufactures of the Colony and £120,512 the value of items re-exported. As compared with the four previous years, the quantity and value of the principal articles of local produce exported are as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sugar—					
Tons ...	65,517	50,444	34,422	74,710	78,994
Value £ ...	722,389	473,152	360,639	732,948	788,183
Molasses—					
Gal. ...	8,035,779	9,085,307	7,790,451	8,541,078	9,003,274
Value £ ...	233,813	305,620	426,073	423,175	436,812
Cotton—					
lb. ...	8,858	25,426	336,899	21,561	69,605
Value £ ...	728	3,029	21,056	963	3,149
Rum—					
Gal. ...	46,130	65,390	56,683	47,137	41,926
Value £ ...	4,517	6,402	5,314	4,517	4,018

In addition to the rum exported, the quantity consumed locally during the year amounted to 205,090 gallons.

The value of minor exports locally produced or manufactured was as follows :—

	£
Bay Rum ...	506
Biscuits ...	5,394
Cotton Seed Meal ...	250
Fruit (tamarind) ...	1,926
Hides and Skins ...	2,720
Lime, " Building " ...	6,306
Manjak ...	480
Oils (edible) ...	704
Vegetables, fresh ...	4,202

The following table gives the value of the domestic exports to the various countries for the past five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	78,381	39,000	43,183	324,807	442,309
Canada ...	799,230	657,343	619,359	707,533	702,916
Other parts of the British Empire ...	64,401	64,150	67,116	73,951	71,580
United States of America ...	58,221	68,680	113,680	82,260	37,000
Other foreign countries ...	11,455	8,050	8,403	6,717	3,712
Stores (ships) ...	479	371	347	440	676
	<u>1,012,167</u>	<u>837,594</u>	<u>852,088</u>	<u>1,195,708</u>	<u>1,258,193</u>

The percentage of increases and decreases of the exports to the above places as compared with 1932 are :—

	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Decrease per cent.</i>
United Kingdom	7·9	—
Canada	—	3·3
Other parts of the British Empire ...	—	·5
United States of America	—	4·0
Other foreign countries	—	·2

Canada remains the largest purchaser of the principal domestic products of the Island and though yielding premier position to the United Kingdom in-so-far as the imports of sugar are concerned continues to be the outlet for the bulk of the Island's molasses.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

The average rates of wages paid to estate labourers are :—Men, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day; women, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day; children, 6d. to 8d. per day. These labourers generally live in houses which they own, but on land belonging to the estates. In the purchase and repair of their houses they receive assistance from their employers who deduct the amounts advanced in instalments from their wages. They pay a small weekly rent for the plots on which their houses are situated.

The activities of the port of Bridgetown furnish employment for a large number of casual labourers. The average wages are as follows :—a lighter crew of four men receive from \$4.15 to \$6.35 per trip according to the size of the lighter, when handling general cargo, and from \$5.40 to \$7.15 per trip when handling a cargo of coal. Overtime rates are double the ordinary rates. Ships' labourers are paid \$1.50 each per day for general cargo and from \$1.50 to \$2.40 per day for a cargo of coal, according to the nature of the duties, e.g. guymen are paid \$1.50 per day and spaders \$2.40. Overtime is at the rate of 18 cents per hour. In steamers' warehouses permanent labourers are paid from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week, casual labourers \$1.20 per day. They receive overtime at the rate of 18 cents per hour. Boatmen engaged in attending on the loading or discharging of steamers are paid at the rate of \$1.00 per day with overtime at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

The wages of artisans are as follows.—carpenters, masons and mechanics : foremen from 3s. 9d. to 5s. per day, others from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per day.

Domestic servants in the employ of persons of the upper class are paid wages at the following rates per week :—

Butler	...	...	...	10s. to 15s.
Housemaid	...	...	...	6s. to 8s.
Nurse	...	...	...	6s. to 10s.
Cook	...	...	...	10s. to 12s. 6d.
Chauffeur	...	...	...	20s. to 30s.
Gardener	...	...	...	8s. to 10s.

In the homes of the respectable middle class, domestic servants are paid at an average of 12s. 6d. to £1 5s. per month with or without food as the case may be.

Fishermen are recruited from the agricultural class. Some fishermen own their boats, while others use the boats of private owners and are given a percentage of the catch.

In the Government clerical service salaries range from £50 per annum for junior cadets to £400 for Chief Clerks. Heads of Departments, Magistrates and Judges receive salaries varying from £500 to £700, while higher legal and other posts are paid at the rate of £1,000 to £1,200.

Police Constables are paid from £70 for Third-Class Constables to £135 for Sergeants; Prison Warders from £75 to £200, and Matrons from £60 to £150; Attendants at the Government Industrial Schools, Mental Hospital and Leper Asylum from £50 to £100 for males and from £35 to £70 for females; Postmen from £30 to £50 per annum.

In the Public Works Department the following scales of wages are paid :—

I. General Works :—Artisans, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day; Labourers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day.

II. Waterworks :—Plumbers, 18s. to 35s. per week; Jointers, 15s. per week; Tap repairers, 10s. to 17s. per week; District Foremen, 16s. 8d. to £1 5s. per week; Engine Drivers, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day; Firemen, 2s. 6d. per day; Labourers, men, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per day; women, 1s. per day.

Railway employees are paid as follows :—Locomotive Drivers, £1 15s. per week; Firemen 18s. per week; Cleaners, £1 per week; Artisans, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day; Guards, £1 10s. per week; Plate-layers, etc., 1s. to 2s. 4d. per day; Porters, Messengers, etc., 6s. to 16s. 3d. per week.

Cost of Living.

The ordinary prices of necessary commodities are as follows :—

Cornmeal	1½d. per lb.
Sugar (white)	2d. per lb.
Firewood	1s. 8d. per 100.lb.
Milk (condensed)	5d. to 6d. per tin.
Rice	1½d. per lb.
Beef (salt)	6d. per lb.
Pork (salt)	8d. per lb.
Pork (fresh)	7d. per lb.
Beef (fresh)	7d. per lb.
Mutton (fresh)	1s. per lb.
Milk (fresh)	2d. to 2½d. per pint.
Flour	1½d. per lb.
Salmon	7d. to 1s. 8d. per tin.
Fish	9d. to 1s. per lb.
Grain (whole peas)	2d. per pint.
Grain (split peas)	2d. per pint.
Tea	3s. to 3s. 4d. per lb.
Margarine	1s. per lb.
Coffee	1s. 8d. per lb.
Kerosene oil	2d. per pint.
Soap (household)	7d. per bar.
Cocoa	8d. per lb.
Bread (white)	4d. per lb.
Butter (fresh)	1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.
Cheese	1s. 6d. per lb.
Eggs	1s. 3d. per dozen.

In the case of Government officials, quarters, partly furnished, are provided for the Colonial Secretary (on payment of rent), and unfurnished quarters (free of rent) for the Director of Agriculture, the Inspector General of Police, and a few other officials. Head teachers at the principal schools are provided with quarters and, in some instances, unmarried teachers are also provided with quarters. The cost of accommodation including meals at the two principal hotels is from 12s. 6d. a day upwards. Private board and lodging is sometimes obtainable at about £12 per month. Laundry charges in the case of an unmarried officer amount to about £1 10s. a month, and transport to about £5 a month. These figures apply in the case of an officer appointed from abroad; local officers can, of course, live more cheaply. Unfurnished or furnished houses in residential districts are obtained only with difficulty; the normal rent in the case of the former is about £100 a year and in the case of the latter about £150 a year.

The cost of living for the labouring classes is moderate. The price of clothing has decreased considerably during recent years. The staple diet of the labourers is rice; flour; sugar; cornmeal; local

root crops such as sweet potatoes, yams, casava, and eddoes; fresh and salt fish; pickled pork; beef; margarine; cotton-seed oil; milk; eggs; vegetables; and fruit.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded:—

1 lb. Flour = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Rice = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Cornmeal = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Fresh beef = 7d.	...	2s. per day = $3\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
1 lb. Bread = 4d.	...	2s. per day = 6 lb.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The schools of the Island, though largely assisted and, in the case of elementary schools, entirely maintained by Government grants, are not Government schools in the ordinary sense. They are, however, controlled by a Board of Education consisting of nine persons appointed by the Governor, of whom seven must be members of the Legislature. The Inspectors of Schools and office staff are appointed by the Board. Each elementary school is under the direction of a local committee consisting of the clergyman of the district and two others nominated by the Board, but all appointments to the staff must be approved by the Education Board. Contributions towards the maintenance of elementary school buildings are made from parochial funds.

There are three grades of schools recognized by the Board, viz., elementary, of which there were 128 in 1933; second-grade, eight in number, five for boys and three for girls; and three first-grade schools. Second-grade schools differ from first-grade by their lower scale of fees and by the fact that the teaching does not aim higher than the standard of the Cambridge Local School Certificate Examination. In the first-grade schools the scope of teaching is of a standard sufficient to enable boys to sit for open scholarships at English universities. The Cambridge Junior Local or the Lower Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board is also taken by pupils of both second- and first-grade schools.

In the elementary schools the average enrolment for 1933 was 24,101 and the average attendance 16,986 an increase of 157 and 365 respectively as compared with the figures for 1932.

To the number of second-grade schools no additions have been made during the year. The average total attendance at the five boys' second-grade schools for 1933 was 413 and at the three girls' second-grade schools 188.

The three first-grade schools are Harrison College and the Lodge School for boys, and Queen's College for girls. The attendance at Harrison and Queen's Colleges for 1933 was 268 and 168 respectively. The Lodge School, in Saint John's Parish, with an

attendance of 112, is the only school coming within the scope of the education system at which boarders are accommodated. There is, however, at Saint John also a school for girls, the Codrington High School, which accommodates boarders. At this school attends a number of girls from the various islands of the West Indies. It is a well-conducted private institution.

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and is affiliated to the University of Durham. Its students are admissible to all Degrees, Licences, and Academical ranks in the several faculties of that University. The College staff consists of a Principal and two Professors, who lecture to a number of students varying from fifteen to twenty. The Government provides at the College two scholarships annually to the value of £40 per annum and tenable for three years. Most of the College buildings were destroyed by fire in April, 1926, but they have been restored and were re-opened in June, 1931. Towards the cost of restoration of the College the Legislature voted a sum of £5,000.

The total grant for education purposes, exclusive of the cost of the Government Industrial School for boys and the Reformatory for girls, in 1933 was £51,454, of which £1,284 was the cost of office staff, etc., £9,410 grants to first- and second-grade schools, £937 for university education, and £39,063 for elementary schools, the remainder being for incidental expenses.

School gardens are cultivated at some of the elementary schools, and at the local Agricultural Exhibition, held annually by the Department of Agriculture for peasant proprietors and school children, there is generally a large display of exhibits from these schools. Carpentry classes are under instruction in eight schools, while twenty-five schools provide instruction in other forms of handwork, such as basketry, fibre-work, and brush-making. A cooking class has been started at two girls' schools, as well as a class for the instruction of teachers in domestic science.

Under the trade apprenticeship bursaries system, prescribed by the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1924 (No. 31), thirteen apprentices completed their apprenticeship period of five years and the Education Board have issued to them certificates of competence as journeymen tradesmen. The course of training lasts from three to five years according to the trade chosen. Under the bursaries system the training of apprentices is left entirely to the assistance of men engaged in work themselves and is not as yet supplemented by special instruction in theory and drawing, etc., during working hours. Masters and apprentices are paid allowances varying from £4 to £8 15s. 0d. a year from public funds.

The Colony was visited in January, 1932, by a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report

on and submit recommendations for the improvement of the educational system. The Commission's Report was published simultaneously in the British West Indies on the 19th of April, 1933, and the recommendations of the Education Board in connexion therewith are under the consideration of the Government.

The Rawle Training Institute for training elementary teachers is carried on in conjunction with Codrington College. There were six male and six female teachers undergoing training during the year, and since its establishment in 1912, 118 teachers, 67 male and 51 female, have passed through the Institute. Of these, 90 (46 male and 44 female) are serving in the Colony. The Institute receives an annual grant of £600 from the Government. The question of creating more ample means for the training of teachers is occupying the attention of the Board of Education. There is at present no provision for the medical and dental inspection of school children.

There are 73 boys and 17 girls at the Industrial Schools. The Regular elementary school curriculum is adhered to and, in addition, boys are instructed in carpentry, masonry, tailoring, horticulture, the care of animals, and general agriculture, and the girls are taught sewing, laundry work, cooking, simple gardening, and fancy needlework (optional). There is also a drum and fife band at the boys' school. The usual school games are encouraged. Generally speaking, the boys and girls enjoy excellent health. The staffs of the schools are responsible for the after-care of discharged boys and girls.

As regards provision for the public welfare, it is the special duty of the Parish Vestries to provide for the aged, sick and poor. All the almshouses are maintained to the standard of cottage hospitals.

There is in existence a Women's Social Welfare League which continues to do good work in the Colony. The Baby Welfare League and the Family Welfare League are subsidiary organizations of the first-named League. The Girls' Industrial Union provides useful training for its members in the following crafts:—cooking, sewing, basket-making, fancy-work, as well as the arts—music, drawing and painting.

There are well organized branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Girls' Friendly Society. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides organizations play an important part in the life of the youth of the Colony.

There were 207 Friendly Societies on the Register on the 31st of December, 1933. These Societies provide their members with a Christmas bonus, relief in sickness, and assist in the payment of the funeral expenses of members and their dependents. The number of members in all Societies at the 30th of June, 1933, was 41,376; the number of dependents of the above members was

96,814; the total contributions paid by members for the year ended the 31st December, 1933, was £53,840.

The principal outdoor games are cricket, football and tennis. Hockey is played at one or two schools and there is an up-to-date golf club. There is also a chess club.

Ample facilities for sea-bathing exist along the southern and western coasts of the Island as well as on isolated spots along the eastern and northern coasts. There are two aquatic clubs and a Royal yacht club.

The Barbados Rifle Association composed of military and civilian members is allowed to use the Government rifle range (up to 600 yards), and encourages rifle shooting under Bisley and Service conditions. Visiting inter-colonial rifle shooting competitions with Trinidad and British Guiana are also carried out annually.

There are three cinematograph theatres. The "Empire Players" gave dramatic performances at the Empire Theatre during a short season from 10th to 24th March. Variety entertainments were given by the concert parties of His Majesty's Ships calling at Bridgetown.

A Naval Welfare League is also carried on under the auspices of the Women's Social Welfare League. The Naval Welfare League was formed to entertain the warrant officers, petty officers and men of warships visiting this Island, and fulfils a very useful purpose.

There is a Carnegie Free Library, which is supported from public funds. To this is attached a lecture hall which is occasionally used for musical recitals. Within recent years a juvenile branch has been established at the Public Library and the original building is now proving inadequate for its various functions. The Barbados Literary Society and the Forum Club are doing useful work.

The Barbados Choral Society gave their usual programme of Christmas music at the Cathedral, and organ recitals were given during the year. The Police band also rendered its usual programmes at the Hastings Rocks, Queen's Park, the Bay Street Esplanade and the Garrison Savannah.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

The Island has a network of roads which lead in all directions. Their maintenance in the past has been vested in the hands of eleven Boards of Highways Commissioners.

As stated elsewhere in this Report the Island contains approximately 166 square miles of land, all of which is closely cultivated and occupied; and this comparatively small area is served by no less than 280 miles of main roads and approximately 190 miles of cross-roads in more or less constant use. It must be borne in

mind that with a population of over 1,000 to the square mile, the problem of maintaining communications has to be approached rather from the aspect of urban than rural conditions.

Up to ten or fifteen years ago—before the advent of self-propelled vehicles—Barbados was no doubt justly proud of its roads, but the advent of modern methods of transport, together with insufficiency of funds, led to their rapid deterioration.

The first definite step towards improving and preserving them was the passing by the Legislature, in 1926, of an Act constituting a Central Road Board, with power, under certain prescribed conditions, to assume control of, and reconstruct, the arterial roads radiating from Bridgetown. It was estimated that the roads classified as arterial roads could be put in good order at a cost of £165,000, equal to about £1,580 per mile, and that £17,000 should be provided to be spent on other roads in the city of Bridgetown.

In 1927, responsibility for repair of the roads of the Parish of Saint Michael was transferred to the Central Road Board. The work of repairing these roads has now made considerable progress.

Beginning operations at the close of the financial year 1926-27, and including the amount voted by the Legislature up to the close of the financial year 1933-34, the sum of £184,325 has been spent on 97 miles of seven arterial roads plus £91,970 from Government grants and parochial funds on the roads of Saint Michael's parish.

Railways.

A light railway, twenty-four miles long, runs through the southern parishes and along the east coast. This railway, which was formerly operated by a company, was acquired by Government in 1916 and is now conducted by a Board of Management whose funds are derived from the Central Government. Provision made for the working of the railway during the year amounted to £10,500. The actual expenditure, including extraordinary outlay, was £11,050, and the actual revenue £7,320.

The following comparative statement shows the number of passengers, animals, and quantity of goods carried by the railway during the last three years:—

				1933.	1932.	1931.
Passengers	...	...	...	58,982	69,393	58,877
Live Stock	...	...	...	93	120	139
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Goods:—						
Sugar,	Syrup	and				
Molasses	...	...		16,468	17,385	7,515
Canes	...	...	...	11,061	10,478	4,060
Fuel	...	...	...	65	213	87
Sundries	...	...	...	7,098	3,560	4,932
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				34,692	31,636	16,594

Omnibuses.

Owing to the configuration of the land and the improved condition of the roads, practically the whole of the Island is accessible to motor vehicles. The city of Bridgetown and its suburbs are supplied with a well-equipped motor omnibus service which is run by the General Motor Omnibus Company, a company whose advent was responsible for the closing down of the Bridgetown Tramways Company a few years ago. Omnibuses leave the terminus in Trafalgar Square every quarter of an hour for the seaside districts of Hastings, Rockley, Saint Lawrence and Fontabelle, as well as the popular inland residential districts. There is a regular daily service from the country districts in the mornings and back in the evenings.

Fares are down to the very low level of 1½d. per section, which in some cases extends over two miles.

Posts.

There is an excellent mail service in operation between Barbados and Great Britain, Canada, the West Indian Colonies, and the United States of America by steamers of the undermentioned steamship lines :—

Between Europe and West Indies :—

Royal Netherlands Line.
Elders and Fyffes Line.
Harrison Line.
Leyland Line.
Hamburg-Amerika Line.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

Between Canada, Boston and British West Indian Colonies :—

Canadian National Steamship Company.

Between the United States of America, West Indies, Central and South America :—

Aluminum Line.
Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company.
Booth Line.
Ocean Dominion Line.
Dawnic Steamship Company.
Lamport and Holt Line.

The number of ships bringing and taking mails, and other particulars are given below :—

	<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Ships.</i>		<i>H.M. Ships.</i>	
	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933</i>
Mails for Barbados ...	529	574	6	5	33	6
Mails from Barbados...	493	538	53	48	—	—

Telegraphs.

External telegraphic communication is provided by Cable and Wireless Limited (formerly Imperial and International Communications, Limited) and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Telephones.

The Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, controls the telephone system in the Colony with the exception of a private branch exchange attached to the Police Department. The system extends throughout the Island, the total wire mileage being 5,496.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless communication is maintained by the station of Cable and Wireless Limited at Bridgetown.

Shipping.

The number of vessels which entered the port during the year was 1,112, with a net tonnage of 2,185,711, as compared with 1,089 vessels with a tonnage of 2,069,255 during the previous year. In addition five ships of war, seven yachts, and one training ship visited the port.

The number of seamen engaged at the port during the year was 472, while 450 were discharged. The estimated amount of money earned during the year as wages by seamen belonging to, and engaging in, the Colony for service on ships was £6,300 as compared with £17,151 for the previous year.

The central position of Barbados secures ample sea communications. Vessels proceeding from England to Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and mainland ports of the north coast of South America, and the Panama Canal, call at Barbados *en route* and again on their return journey to England. The steamship lines serving the Colony are the Harrison and the Leyland Lines from Liverpool direct, and the Harrison Line from Glasgow monthly and from London fortnightly.

The Fyffes Line (Elders and Fyffes, Limited) make fortnightly sailings from Avonmouth calling at Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Cristobal, Port Limon, Jamaica, thence to Avonmouth. This company also carries out a fortnightly service to the West Indies sailing from Avonmouth thence to Jamaica, Santa Marta, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, thence to Avonmouth. The duration of the voyage Avonmouth-Barbados is thirteen days and from Barbados-Avonmouth eleven days.

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Colon Line) runs a regular fortnightly service from Amsterdam to Barbados and Central American ports, calling at Dover on the outward journey and at Plymouth on the return.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line operates a monthly service sailing from Hamburg via Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal to Port Limon. On the return journey these vessels call at Plymouth and Amsterdam instead of at Southampton and Antwerp.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique provides a monthly service from Havre via Plymouth, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, the Spanish Main and return. This company also furnishes an inter-colonial service from Martinique, calling at Barbados, Trinidad, the Guianas and return.

The Canadian National Steamship Company operates a fortnightly freight and passenger service from Halifax via Boston, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Saint Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana, touching at the same ports on the north-bound trip. Freight steamers of the same line arrive fortnightly from Canadian and West Indian ports. The sum of £29,000 per annum is contributed by the Colonies affected towards this steamship service. Of this sum £5,000 is paid by Barbados. The Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (Dominion Service) also provides a fortnightly freight service between Halifax and Barbados. An irregular service is provided by freighters of the Canadian Transport Company; these vessels sail from Vancouver, B.C.

The McCormick Steamship Corporation operate a monthly freight and passenger service, sailing from British Columbia, San Francisco, via the Panama Canal to Porto Rico, thence to Barbados, Trinidad and South American ports.

Communication between New York and Barbados is provided by vessels of the Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company (Furness Withy), the Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (Ocean Service), and the Dawnic Steamship Corporation. Ships of the Aluminum Line sail fortnightly from New Orleans and call at Barbados *en route* to British and Dutch Guiana.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three private banks are operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The paid-up capital of the first-named bank is £4,975,500, while in the case of the other banks the figures are \$35,000,000 and \$30,000,000 respectively.

The Government Savings Bank.

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which at the end of the year under review, there were 11,917 depositors, the total sum to their credit being £657,600. The value of the invested funds was £796,641. The figures for 1932 were, deposits

£596,225, invested funds £689,246, and number of depositors 11,212. The number of depositors shows an increase of 705, and the total amount to their credit an increase of £61,375.

The rate of interest paid on deposits is 3 per cent.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 and founded on a grant of £80,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in 1902 in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. From the year 1902 to the year 1907 the grant was administered by the Governor-in-Executive Committee assisted by an Advisory Board appointed by the Governor. The Bank is now controlled by a Board consisting of seven members appointed as follows:—The Colonial Secretary, Chairman *ex officio*, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, four members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly, and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Colony. The Bank's Auditor is appointed by, and reports annually to, the House of Assembly. The staff, which consists of a manager and one clerk, is appointed by the Board. The net profit of the Bank for the year ended 31st May, 1933, after paying income-tax, trade tax, government fees for recording and cancelling certificates of loan, and salaries, etc., amounted to £7,169 5s. 5½d.

The capital of the Bank at the end of May, 1933, was £217,193 as compared with £210,024 at the end of the previous financial year.

The expenditure for the year was £2,952, as compared with £2,897 for the previous year.

Loan and interest due thereon are a first lien and charge against the plantation in respect of which the loan is made.

Currency.

No changes have occurred in currency during the year. Accounts are kept in sterling by Government Departments and in dollars and cents by banking and commercial houses. British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. The banks issue five-dollar notes equivalent to £1 0s. 10d., the exchange value being fixed at \$4.80 to the pound sterling.

Weights and Measures.

British imperial standard weights and measures are everywhere employed.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for waterworks and for all Government constructional work and the upkeep of all Government buildings, including the military properties in the Garrison, bridges, wharves and lighthouses.

The roads and railways are each under separate control and are worked apart from the Public Works Department.

Works of importance in process of being carried out by the Department during the year were :—

(1) The building of an engine and boiler house and installation of a pumping plant at Bowmanston Pumping Station, the estimated cost of which is £30,000. This work will be completed during the following year.

(2) Work on the improvement of the Public Market, the estimated cost of which is £16,300, has been commenced. This work will be completed during the following year.

(3) A grant was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the establishment of a central venereal diseases clinic, the erection of a building for which was completed in the year 1933-34.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Superior Courts of the Island are presided over by a Chief Justice. Inferior jurisdiction (not exceeding £50 at Common Law and £500 in Equity) is vested in two Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal. These Judges are also Judges of the Petty Debt Court of Bridgetown. There are six Police Magistrates, four of whom in rural districts are also Judges of the Petty Debt Courts of those districts. From the decisions and judgments of Police Magistrates and Judges of Petty Debt Courts there is a right of appeal to the Assistant Court of Appeal, the Registrar of the Island sitting with a Judge of that Court to hear appeals from the other Judge in his capacity as Judge of the Petty Debt Court at Bridgetown.

The cost of maintaining legal departments during the year was £12,920.

Under the authority of Act No. 6 of 1929, Police Magistrates are authorized to allow time for the payment of fines or to allow payment of fines by instalments. Except in special cases, as, for instance, those against in-transit seamen, the general practice is to allow time for the payment of fines.

Police.

The Police Force is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, a Senior and a Junior Inspector, and 408 non-commissioned officers and men. Of these, forty-four, including four supernumeraries, are attached to the Harbour Police and perform regular harbour duties.

An efficient band is attached to the Force.

The Inspector-General is also Commandant of the Local Forces and is charged also with the control of the Fire Brigade consisting of twenty-five men.

Prisons.

Glendairy Prison, in the Parish of Saint Michael, is the only prison in the Colony and has accommodation for 275 males and 128 females. Instruction is given in carpentry, tailoring, baking and other crafts. The estimated value of work done in the carpenter's shop during 1933 for Government Departments was £135 0s. 0d. The bakery supplied approximately 30½ tons of bread to the Mental and Leper Hospitals during the same period. Clothes-washing and cooking are done by the female prisoners.

Juvenile adult prisoners are segregated as far as possible from adults and are instructed in one of the above-named trades.

The Medical Officer attends the prison daily, examining and prescribing for the sick when necessary; his orders are carefully carried out by male and female hospital attendants on the staff. The health of all the prisoners during 1933 was good.

The Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932 (No. 22), which became operative on 1st September, 1932, provides for the operation of Juvenile Courts.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total number of persons committed to prison	1,490	1,174	956
Sentenced to terms of one year or more	36	29	24
Daily average in prison (males)	171	149	133
Daily average in prison (females)	35	31	28
Police Court convictions	10,344	9,975	9,411
Police Court convictions for praedial larceny	422	250	224
Convictions by Superior Court	58	51	54

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Acts.

The Legislative Session 1933-34 opened on the 1st of August, 1933, the previous Session having ended on the 30th of May, 1933. The following is a list of the most important Acts passed during the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

1933.

- No. 10. Reduces the rates of Customs duty on boots, shoes and slippers.
- No. 15. Removes the prohibition with regard to the keeping of swine in any of the towns of the Island which had been imposed by Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1908, as far as Speightstown and Hometown, two towns of the Island, are concerned. Similar legislation in favour of Bridgetown, the capital of the Island, had previously been enacted.

- No. 17. Enlarges the powers of the Westbury Cemetery Board, a subsidiary board of the Vestry of one of the parishes of the Island, in regard to the appointment and dismissal of a chaplain and authorizes the granting of leave of absence to any of its Members.
- No. 23. Exempts conditionally from the operation of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1928 (No. 2), which imposed restrictions on the selling and letting of land, all land used solely for purposes of agriculture.
- No. 25. Declares the terms and conditions applicable to local loans authorized to be raised by the Government of the Island.
- No. 26. Authorizes the raising of a loan not exceeding £117,000 to redeem certain outstanding loans.
- No. 27. Consolidates and amends the Law relating to locomotives on highways.
- No. 28. Sets aside a part of the salary of the Governor of the Island as duty allowance, payable to the Governor or to the officer for the time being administering the Government.
- No. 33. Authorizes the sale on bank holidays of volatile petroleum and lubricating oil for use in motor vehicles.
- No. 34. Conditionally exempts from the provisions of the Shops (closing) Act, 1908, places of business for the sale of volatile and lubricating oil for use in motor vehicles.
- No. 37. Legalises certain pensions paid in error to certain former employees of the Waterworks Department.
- No. 43. Applies the provisions of the Vagrancy Act, 1897, to the Pier Head, a Public Wharf which is vested in the Executive Committee in trust for the public of the Island by the Executive Committee Act, 1891.

1934.

- No. 1. Defines the term " British Empire " used in Acts imposing Customs duty.
- No. 2. Provides for the constitution of the Assistant Court of Appeal of the Island for the purpose of determining appeals from the decisions of the Registrar of the Island when that Officer has been appointed to act as a judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal (and is consequently *ex officio* a judge of the Bridgetown Petty Debt Court) and has reverted to his substantive office. The Principal Act had provided that appeals from the decisions of a judge of the Bridgetown Petty Debt Court should be heard by the other judge of the Court and the Registrar.
- No. 4. Gives power of arrest in cases of offences, etc., committed in Queen's Park. Formerly the only method of procedure was by way of summons before the Courts of summary jurisdiction.

- No. 6. Applies certain of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1891, in regard to the testing and inspection of weights and measures, to all weighing and measuring instruments.

Subsidiary Legislation.

Of the subsidiary legislation passed during the year, the following is considered to be of importance :—

Proclamation appointing a day of supplication to Almighty God for deliverance from storm and other calamities.

Order removing the restrictions against the importation of fresh fruit from New Zealand.

Rules and Regulations :—

1. The Juveniles Offenders Rules, 1933.
2. Rules relative to the granting of patents for inventions made by Civil Servants.
3. The Travelling Allowance Regulations, 1933.
4. Issue of Postage Due Labels.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years :—

				Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1929-30	...	...	...	453,802	450,696
1930-31	...	...	...	404,555	429,143
1931-32	...	...	...	415,645	424,088
1932-33	...	...	...	457,843	425,875
1933-34	...	...	...	510,270	490,909

Included in the figures are several items of capital expenditure which it is proposed in due course to transfer to loan account. The balance in the Treasury, apart from the reserve fund set out hereunder, on the 31st of March, 1934, was £52,427.

Special Funds.

				£	s.	d.
Public Buildings Insurance Fund	...	...	...	65,381	9	11
Water Boat Renewal Fund	...	...	...	14,162	5	7
Red Cross Fund	...	...	...	2,104	1	3
Public Officers Security Fund	...	...	...	11,377	15	4½
Special Reserve Fund	...	...	...	100,000	0	0
Pension Act, 1925	...	...	...	33,636	10	3
Reparation Payments Fund	...	...	...	4,493	14	2
				<hr/>		
				£231,155	16	6½
				<hr/>		

Revenue.

The revenue for 1933-34 shows an increase of £52,427 over that of the previous year, the principal head showing an increase being " Customs " £24,306. The increase under all heads was £67,733 while the decreases totalled £15,306. The decreases are due generally to fluctuations in business.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1933-34 was £490,909, an increase of £65,034 as compared with the previous year. The largest departmental expenditure occurs under the heads " Police ", " Education ", " Medical ", " Public Works " and " Charges of Debt ". The expenditure under these heads was as follows :—

Compared with 1932-33.

	£		£
Police	44,126	a decrease of	479
Education	50,671	an increase of	638
Medical	42,618	an increase of	903
Public Works	65,311	an increase of	13,025
Charges of Debt	79,205	an increase of	48,259

£281,931

The total expenditure on these five Departments, £281,931, represents 60 per cent. of the total administration expenses, excluding special charges.

Special expenditure on restoration of roads amounted to £22,019. The question as to the proportion of road charges involved in the work of reconstruction now being carried out which may properly be allocated to loan funds had not been finally decided at the end of the year.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt at the 31st of March, 1934, was £267,920, the Sinking Fund on that date being £41,379, as compared with £649,000 and £370,671 respectively in 1933. The loan position and the operation of sinking funds at the end of March, 1934, were as follows :—

<i>Name of Loan.</i>	<i>Amount of Loan.</i>			<i>Amount outstanding.</i>			<i>Sinking Fund.</i>			<i>Date Redeemable.</i>
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Public Loan Act, 1914, and Reimbursement Acts, 1914 and 1916	37,000	0	0	37,000	0	0	11,524	9	4	{ £11,000 November, 1961. £8,000 July, 1963. £20,000 February, 1964.
Public Loan Act, 1928	90,000	0	0	90,000	0	0	3,146	8	2	{ £25,000 October, 1975. £65,000 7th October, 1978.
General Local Loan Act, 1933 (No. 25) and Redemption Acts, 1933 (Nos. 26 and 46)	140,920	0	0	140,920	0	0	26,708	13	6	2nd January, 1963.
	£267,920	0	0	£267,920	0	0	£41,379	11	0	

The revenue derived from the main heads of taxation during the year was as follows :—Customs, £245,023 ; Excise Duty on Rum and Distillers' Licences, £60,174 ; and Income Tax, £35,896. The Stamp Act, 1916-17, and the amendments thereto impose duties for the use of the Island upon the several instruments specified in the Schedules to the said Act. Revenue derived from this source during the year was :—embossing cheques, £749 ; licences on note issue of banks, £225 ; and sale of stamps for revenue purposes under the Stamp Act, £3,021.

Customs Tariff (summarized).—The Customs Tariff Act at present in force is Act No. 20 of the year 1921 as amended by Act No. 25 of the year 1926 which substituted a new tariff of duties. Further amendments were effected by Act No. 10 of 1927, Act No. 10 of 1930, Act No. 35 of 1932, Act No. 10 of 1933 and Act No. 1 of 1934.

These Acts provide for preferential and general rates of duty, the former rates applying to all articles of British Empire origin, the latter to goods from foreign sources.

The revenue derived from specific duties is approximately twice that received from *ad valorem* duties, high rates of specific duties being imposed on luxury articles such as spirits, wines and tobacco while *ad valorem* duties are generally fixed at 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general rate, the general being usually twice the preferential rate.

In addition to the duties levied under the Acts mentioned above there is a 10 per cent. surtax imposed by Act No. 16 of 1929.

There are no export duties.

Agricultural implements and machinery for the manufacture of sugar and its products, including rum, and for other local manufactures are on the list of goods exempted from payment of duty.

There is no hut or poll tax in force in the Colony.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Mark Aitchison Young, C.M.G., arrived in the Colony on the 5th of August, 1933, and assumed the administration of the Government.

The following ships of His Majesty's Home Fleet visited the Colony during the spring of 1934 :—

H.M.S. *Nelson* flying the flag of Admiral Sir W. H. D. Boyle, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

H.M.S. *Rodney*.

H.M.S. *Malaya* flying the flag of Rear Admiral Max. K. Horton, D.S.O., Rear Admiral, Second Battle Squadron.

H.M.S. *Valiant*.

H.M.S. *Leander* flying the flag of Rear Admiral P. L. H. Noble, C.B., C.V.O., Rear Admiral Commanding, Second Cruiser Squadron.

H.M.S. *Achilles*.

Third Division of the Second Destroyer Flotilla :—

H.M.S. *Kempfenfelt*—Flotilla Leader, and H.M. Ships *Crusader*, *Comet*, *Cygnets* and *Crescent*.

H.M.S. *Furious*—Aircraft Carrier.

Ships of the America and West Indies Station also visited the Colony as follows during the period under review :—

H.M.S. *Norfolk*, flying under the flag of Vice Admiral Sir R. A. R. Plunkett-Erne-Drax, K.C.B., D.S.O.

H.M.S. *Dundee*, *Dragon* and *Danae*.

Other visiting ships were the Cadet Training Cruiser H.M.S. *Frobisher* and H.M.C.S. *Saguenay*, *Champlain*, *Skeena* and *Vancouver*.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone and Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise arrived at Barbados in the s.s. *Duchess of Richmond* on the 1st of March, 1934. Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone remained until the 3rd of March and Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise departed in the s.s. *Duchess of Richmond* in the evening of the 1st of March.

The Royal Party landed at 10.15 on the morning of the 1st of March and after the inspection of the Guard of Honour and the presentation at the jetty of a few of the leading residents, they drove through Bridgetown where they were given a splendid reception by the very large crowds which had assembled for the purpose of welcoming them.

In September, 1933, the Governor appointed a Committee to examine the causes and extent of unemployment in the city of Bridgetown and parish of Saint Michael and to submit proposals for its relief.

The causes of unemployment in Barbados are chiefly the discontinuance of emigration to foreign countries, the discontinuance of employment of local seamen by the Lamport and Holt and Canadian National Steamship Companies, the decline of the coaling trade of the port, and the wide-spread disinclination of the inhabitants to undertake agricultural work. The absence of adequate vocational training in the educational system of the Island is also a contributing factor.

The Committee received 615 applications for work from unemployed persons of various occupations of whom the majority were seamen. Various suggestions for relieving the situation were examined and the Committee recommended the immediate establishment of an Employment Agency which would work as a link between the unemployed and prospective employers. Funds were subsequently provided by the Legislature and this recommendation has been carried out.

Among the suggestions which were considered was that of the emigration of Barbadians for settlement on agricultural lands in British Guiana, but after enquiry the Committee came to the conclusion that among the unemployed there are very few Barbadians of the class required by the Government of British Guiana.

APPENDIX.

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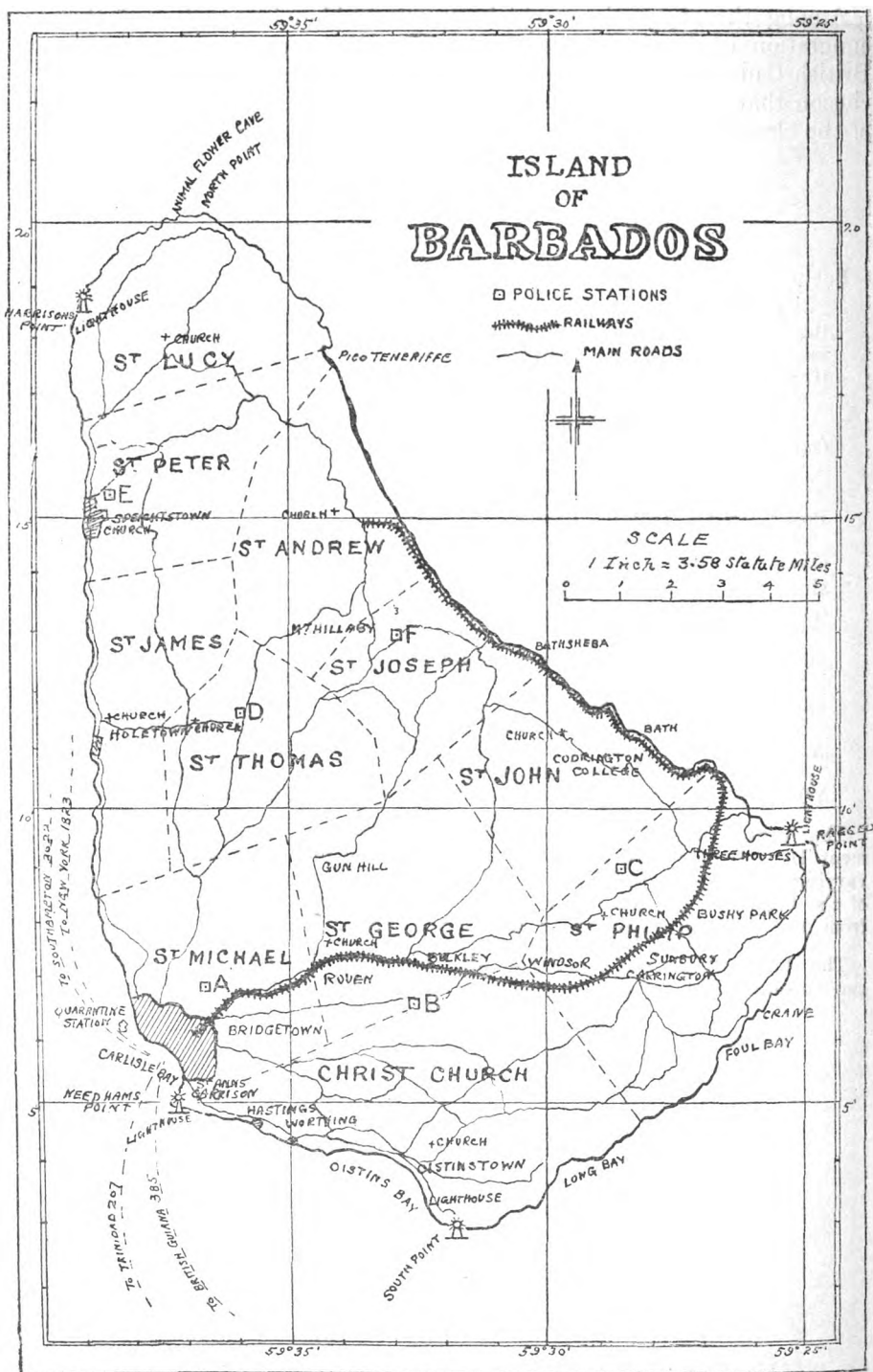
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The Booklet "Gem of the Caribbean," issued by the Publicity Committee can be obtained from local stationers at one shilling per copy.



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(26th April, 1933—15th April, 1934)

(For Reports for the years 1350 A.H. (19th May, 1931—6th May, 1932) and 1351 A.H. (7th May, 1932—25th April, 1933) see Nos. 1615 (Price 3s. 6d.) and 1656 (Price 4s. od.) respectively)

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH

FOR THE YEAR 1352 A.H.

BY

J. D. HALL, M.C.S.,

British Adviser to the Kedah Government

AND OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS

for the same period

BY

O. E. VENABLES, M.C.S.,

British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star :

PRINTED AT THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1934.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1352 (26TH APRIL, 1933 TO 15TH APRIL, 1934).

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central areas of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 238,451 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani

border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 70° to 93°

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the

rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive \$6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further \$4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent. over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah slackened after the 1921 depression. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report, 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution for 1933:—

	Population 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population 1933
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66.6	298,270
Europeans	411	0.1	441
Eurasians	108	...	117
Chinese	78,415	18.3	83,470
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11.8	56,009
Others	13,671	3.2	15,059
Total ...	429,691	100 %	453,366

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Only 9 towns have a population exceeding 1,000, the largest being Alor Star, with an estimated population of about 21,000 inhabitants. Approximately one-half of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

The health of the State was good in 1933. No epidemic or serious infectious diseases occurred during the year, but a higher incidence of malaria throughout the State probably accounted for the increased death rate, which was 20.40 per mille as against 18.44 for 1932. Having regard to the greater difficulties of health control in a less fully developed State these figures compare reasonably well with the corresponding figures for the whole of the Federated Malay States, 20.2 for 1933 and 16.9 for 1932.

The birth rate was 37.57 per mille compared with the 1932 figure of 36.30. It is interesting to note that the birth rates during the last 3 years, which have been years of economic depression, have been markedly higher than in previous years. This is accounted for by the improved sex ratio. The sex ratio amongst the stable Malay population is normal, whilst the repatriation of unemployed or destitute immigrant labourers of Chinese or Southern Indian extraction has improved the sex ratio, as families are more settled and less inclined to seek repatriation than are single men.

The abundance of cheap foodstuffs and the opportunities for obtaining land for small holdings have encouraged immigrant families to remain. Thus, as in many other directions, the return to normal economic conditions, as contrasted with the abnormal conditions produced by the rubber boom, has led to more stable and satisfactory conditions of life.

The following table shows the principal causes of death for 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

Deaths from Preventable Diseases:—

	1931	1932	1933
Fever unspecified ...	3,900	3,596	4,140
Malaria ...	182	206	291
Tuberculosis ...	289	289	203
Dysentery ...	43	188	133
Ankylostomiasis ...	490	327	128
Syphilis ...	7	35	32
Pneumonia ...	63	99	130
Septicaemia ...	10	...	...
Influenza ...	12	40	12

Deaths from Preventable Diseases—(contd.)

	1931	1932	1933
Yaws (Puru)	8	...	...
Small-pox	1	...	...
Other Infectious Diseases ...	84	57	96
	5,089	4,837	5,165

Deaths from General Diseases:—

Digestive System	169	107	99
Respiratory System	221	303	445
Nervous System	80	11	35
Circulatory System	36	49	65
Urinary System	22	15	54
Affections connected with Pregnancy & Parturition ...	288	204	192
Tumours	19	...	...
Premature births	38	24	250
Infantile Convulsions	1,805	1,557	1,803
General, accident, old age, ill- defined conditions, etc. ...	1,362	1,066	1,139
Total	9,129	8,173	9,247

Prevailing Diseases: It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person.

Malaria:

(a) The total number of deaths from this disease was 291 as against 206 in the previous year.

(b) "Unspecified Fever" accounted for 4,140 deaths as against 3,596 in 1932 and continues to be the most important cause of death.

(c) The number of deaths from infantile convulsions was 1,803 as compared with 1,557 in 1932.

Cholera: There were no cases of Cholera.

Small-pox: There were no cases of Small-pox.

Tropical Typhus: No case has been reported.

Typhoid: 39 cases were reported as against 31 in 1932.

Ankylostomiasis: 128 deaths were reported as against 327 in 1932 and 490 in 1931.

Tuberculosis: The number of cases reported was 144 as against 289 in the previous year.

Infantile Mortality: The rate was 140.79 per mille against 119.88 in 1932. This increase is probably partly due to more accurate recording of births and deaths by Deputy Registrars since the introduction of the Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, 1350. In the past frequently a birth was not registered immediately and, if the infant died within a few hours or days of its birth, neither birth nor death was registered.

Again it is partly accounted for by the higher incidence of malaria. As usual the highest rate is against Tamils, and the lowest amongst Malays, but while the Malay rate has risen from 109.87 in 1932 to 135.58 in 1933, the Tamil rate has risen from 177.34 in 1932 to 192.96 in 1933 but is considerably lower than that of 237.32 for 1931. With the marked increase of child welfare work among the Malays in North Kedah it is hoped that the infantile mortality will decrease in 1934. A new outdoor dispensary for Malay women and children has been opened near Alor Star, and it is intended to open another centre at Langgar.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Routine anti-malarial measures were carried out in Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuah and at Bukit Kayu Hitam.

In Alor Star careful larvae surveys were carried out fortnightly and all breeding places were oiled.

In Sungei Patani the permanent drainage in the hospital ravine functions satisfactorily. Routine oiling has been carried out in the other areas and no larvae of malaria vectors have been found in monthly surveys.

In Kulim permanent anti-malarial work has progressed and the Tebuan Valley is now practically totally drained with sub-soil drains. A start has been made with sub-soiling in the ravine opposite the hospital.

Routine oiling has been carried out in other areas and is checked by monthly larval surveys.

An attempt was made to control malaria at Bukit Kayu Hitam frontier station by means of synthetic drugs. Atebrin and plasmosquine were used during the epidemic season and no case of malaria occurred during the year.

PROPAGANDA.

This work was limited to the exhibition of cinematograph films in 1932, but was stopped altogether in 1933 for reasons of economy.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Considerable improvement was made in general sanitation on estates during the year. Better trade conditions have made money available, and on many estates new lines, wells, etc., have been constructed. A number of orders were made under the Labour Code for lines, protected wells and latrines.

Estate health was fair as reflected by the figures shown in the following table:

No.	Class of Estates	Population	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals	Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
1	European owned	30,818	199	382	581	18.85	...
2	Native owned	29,206	39	7	46	1.58	...
	TOTAL ...	60,024	238	389	627	...	10.45

The great disparity in the death rates of the European and native owned estates is due mainly to the fact that on the latter considerable numbers of Malays are employed, who, when they become ill, prefer to return to their homes rather than go to hospital. Also Chinese, not Indians, form the bulk of the non-indigenous labour on these estates and it is known that the dependants (*i.e.* infants and old people, among whom the mortality is much higher than among labourers) of the former are only about half as numerous as those of the latter.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

A total of 539 visits were paid to estates throughout the year by the Health Office staff as against 495 in 1932.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

48 schools were visited during the year. The total number of children on the registers of the Malay schools was 2,852 of whom 2,377 were inspected. In the Chinese schools there were 1,047 registered pupils of whom 778 were inspected. The examination of school children by the Health Office staff is confined to the male sex.

The following table gives the result of the examination of Vernacular Schools by the Health Office staff.

Total number of children on Register .. 2,852
 " " inspected .. 2,377

No.	Diseases	Number of Cases	Percentage
1	Spleen enlargement ...	159	6.69
2	Anaemia ...	56	2.36
3	Not vaccinated ...	26	1.09
4	Eye diseases ...	8	.34
5	Ear diseases ...	10	.42
6	Scabies ...	5	.21
7	Other skin diseases ...	79	3.32
8	Yaws ...	81	3.41
9	Caries (Class I) ...	311	13.08
10	" (" II) ...	299	12.58
11	" (" III) ...	214	9.00

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During 1933 there were 192 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and parturition, or a percentage of 1.12 to total births. The number of still births recorded were 784 as compared with 852 in 1932, or a decrease of 68.

395 cases under "Pregnancy and its Diseases" were treated in the various hospitals and there were 9 deaths or 2.27% to total treated.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A total of 13,617 patients were treated in all Hospitals and Prison sick wards. The deaths numbered 646, giving a percentage of 4.74. 170 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these, the death rate was 3.42%.

The following table gives the number treated, with deaths, for the past 5 years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1346 A.H. ...	24,432	1,987	8.13
1347 " ...	19,121	1,506	7.87
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6.48
1931 " ...	12,695	738	5.81
1932 " ...	12,473	596	4.77
1933 " ...	13,617	646	4.74

The following table gives the number of Indoor Sick treated during the year in the various Hospitals:—

Hospital	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Alor Star	5,477	249	4.55
Sungei Patani	4,182	208	4.97
Kulim	3,051	168	5.51
Baling	436	9	2.06
Langkawi	289	12	4.15
<i>Prison Sick Wards.</i>			
Alor Star	172	...	...
Sungei Patani	10	...	...
Total	13,617	646	4.74

MENTAL DISEASES.

As a result of an audit at the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, it was found that at the beginning of the year there were 211 Kedah lunatics (158 males and 53 females) against 231 lunatics shown in last year's report. During the year 71 were admitted, 2 were re-admitted 40 were discharged as cured, 26 died, 3 absconded and 4 were repatriated, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 211, of whom 162 were males and 49 were females.

The admissions of Kedah lunatics to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan for the last 5 years were as follows:—

1346 A.H.	..	..	..	72
1347 ..	..	..	..	59
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	80
1931 "	..	..	..	73
1932 "	..	..	..	59
1933 "	..	..	..	71

LEPROSY.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last 5 years were:

1346 A.H.	..	..	..	20
1347 "	..	..	..	45
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	25
1931 "	..	..	..	42
1932 "	..	..	..	33
1933 "	..	..	..	23

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

- (A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.
- (B) Housing in the urban areas.
- (C) Housing of labourers on estates.
- (D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—HOUSING OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN THE RURAL AREA.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than \$1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut not raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—HOUSING IN THE URBAN AREAS.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 21,000).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 9,000).

Kulim (estimated population 6,700).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—HOUSING OF LABOURERS ON ESTATES.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—HOUSING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however, a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

		1352.	1351.	1350.
Tin-ore	...	164	168	185
Wolfram	...	36	95	139

Kedah continued a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. Out of an assessment of 318 tons of metallic tin, the exportable quota from 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % at the beginning of the year 1352 was increased to 44% as from the 1st January, 1934 (15th Ramthan, 1352) and a further allowance of 10% was added to take effect during the period commencing on the 1st April, 1934 (16th Zulhejah, 1352).

The price of tin averaged \$110.95 per pikul.

Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to \$27,073 as against \$21,477 in 1351. Expenditure amounted to \$4,476 (against \$5,067).

One general and one Exclusive Prospecting Licence were issued to search for wolfram. The exclusive prospecting licence of the Tochiki Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha for iron-ore was again renewed. Shortly before the end of the year prospecting ceased, and the Company's manager reported that the quantity of ore found was not sufficient to justify mining.

Mining on a restricted scale was carried on by 15 mining concerns: the principal methods employed were open-cast, shafting and hydraulic. Lampan licences were issued to one mine. The only dredge in the State remained idle throughout the year. The number of labourers employed in mining fell from 638 to 320 of whom 228 were underground workers. Machinery aggregating 125 horse-power was in use.

**CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION,
FOREST RESERVES AND UNALIENATED LAND.**

AREA OF STATE = 3648 sq: miles

Forest Reserves							
1,168 sq: miles							
Rubber							
485 sq: miles							
Rice							
380 sq: miles							
Coconuts	T	A	B	F	N	P	O
45 sq: miles	42 sq: miles						
BALANCE							
1,528 sq: miles							

Reference

T=Taploca	6,164 acres	O=Others I. e.	
A=Areca-nut	4,223 "	Coffee	681 acres
B=Banana	5,337 "	Tea	700 "
F=Fruit Trees	3,933 "	Tobacco	752 "
N=Nipah	2,219 "	Sago Palm	615 "
P=Pineapple	1,019 "	Kapok	223 "
		Chilli	361 "
		Ginger	136 "
		Sireh	112 "
		Ground Nut	350 "
		Sweet Potato	629 "

AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are padi and rubber. The area under padi is 243,778 acres (approximately 380 square miles) and the area under rubber 310,500 acres (approximately 485 square miles). The area planted with coconuts is 29,071 acres; tapioca 6,164 acres; tea 700 acres; coffee 681 acres; tobacco 752 acres. Other crops include arecanuts, bananas, pineapples, chillies, maize, tannias, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, beans and other vegetables. See the chart on opposite page.

Padi: The estimated amount of the crop harvested was 93,116,965 gantangs (a considerable increase on last year's record crop of 75,501,900 gantangs) from 238,457 acres under wet-padi and 903,399 gantangs from 5,321 acres under dry padi. The average yield was 390 gantangs an acre for wet padi and 169 gantangs an acre for dry padi. The total crop converted into rice was 141,030 tons, so that, ignoring imports and allowing 73,880 tons for local consumption (at 1 lb. a head a day), the surplus available for export was 67,150 tons. Padi prices remained low; the price during the harvest was about 4 cents a gantang. Padi cultivation is entirely in the hands of the small-holder. The estimated crops for the last four seasons have been:—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Gantangs.</i>
1349				73,466,000
1350				72,218,210
1351				75,501,900
1352				94,020,360

(1 gantang is equal to 1 gallon).

The Department of Agriculture carried out selection, manurial and cultivation experiments with padi as well as trials of many other crops in the local experiment stations.

Large quantities of selected padi seed of high yielding strains of local and imported varieties were produced for distribution to growers.

Rubber: The statistics regarding rubber are not considered to be very accurate, especially in regard to new plantings during the past few years and areas brought into tapping, but under the new legislation regulating the export of rubber, it will be possible to obtain correct statistics of areas planted and in tapping. The estimated planted and tappable areas were:—

		<i>Planted area.</i>	<i>Tappable.</i>
100 relongs and over	...	200,000 acres	182,620 acres
Less than 100 relongs	...	110,500 "	84,981 "
Total	...	310,500 acres	267,601 acres

The area under bud-grafted rubber was about 18,000 acres; this was mostly grown on large estates.

Prices for smoked-sheet from small estates and holdings at the commencement of the year were from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per picul, whilst at the close of it they were from \$21.30 to \$22.30 per pikul. The steady rise in prices led to considerable improvement in cultivation methods and the control of the diseases in all areas.

Coconuts: There are no large estates, but the cultivation was carried on in numerous small estates and holdings in all parts of the State. The palms were mainly in mixed cultivation and, if grown as a sole crop, it is estimated that they would cover 40,945 relongs (29,071 acres). Of this total 1,257 relongs (893 acres) were reported as planted during the year.

Prices for copra and coconuts were very low throughout the country. They ranged from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per picul for the former, and \$1.00 to \$2.50 per 100 for the latter.

Tapioca: Notwithstanding low prices for tapioca products, the industry was well maintained. The crop was grown either alone, or as a catch crop in young rubber and coconut plantations. The total area planted was 8,683 relongs (6,164 acres) as against 8,138 relongs (5,787 acres) in 1351 (1932—33).

The price paid to growers for roots was fairly steady at 20 to 25 cents per picul. The prices realized for "pearl" tapioca varied from \$3.60 to \$5.50 per picul.

No improvement in the quality of the tapioca products was noted.

Arecanuts: It is difficult to estimate the area under this crop as, with few exceptions, all the palms are planted with other trees. The area which would be occupied if the palms were planted as a sole crop was estimated at 5,948 relongs (4,223 acres).

It is worthy of note that Malay growers have begun to prepare considerable quantities of dried split-nuts instead of selling the ripe fruit to Chinese dealers.

In common with most other products, prices were poor: those for ripe fruit were 8 to 12 cents per 100, and for dried nut \$2.50 to \$4.00 per picul.

Tea: The area under lowland tea, all of which was on one estate, remained at 986 relongs (700 acres) of which 198 relongs (140 acres) was immature. Considerable attention was devoted to cultivation and manuring, and substantial additions were made to the firing and rolling machinery in the factory. The crop, which was estimated at about 200,000 lbs., was in part exported to England: the remainder being sold in Malaya.

Tobacco: The industry showed quite a large expansion as compared with the previous year. At the close of the year under review there were 1,060 relongs (752 acres) under cultivation of which over one-third was in the Baling district. Prices were not very remunerative for those who sold their green, or dry leaves, to the Chinese factories; they were, however, rather higher at the end of the year. The prices for green leaves ranged from \$3.20 to \$5.00 per picul and for cured leaves \$12.00 to \$22.00 per picul.

The purchase and manufacture of tobacco, both shag and cheroot, was principally carried out by Chinese with a special knowledge of the business. Certain quantities of tobacco were also produced by Malays.

The quality of the local products was poor, but there are possibilities of much improvement in it by the adoption of proper curing methods.

Weekly Fairs: The usefulness and popularity of the weekly fairs continued to extend. The fairs now numbered 42 as against 36 last year. It was estimated that the weekly turnover in money was not less than \$12,000 and it can be safely stated that the efforts which have already been made in connection with these weekly markets have had a very beneficial effect on the welfare of thousands of persons of the peasant class in the State.

LIVESTOCK.

The last census of livestock was held in 1351 when the figures were:—

Cattle	..	..	..	68,542
Buffaloes	..	..	..	62,370
Sheep	..	..	..	140
Goats	..	..	..	41,381
Pigs	..	..	..	32,651

A snap census taken during the year in an area covering six mukims points to an increase of about 10% in the cattle and buffalo population of the State.

Poultry breeding is carried on by small holders on a considerable scale, but no accurate figures are available.

Cattle and buffalo breeding in Kedah is an ever growing industry, and about 10,000 acres of land have now been reserved for grazing purposes. The grasses on these areas are all native scrub grasses which appear to be quite suitable for the livestock of the country as the animals show no signs of suffering from food deficiency diseases.

A Committee was appointed during the year to examine and report on the selective breeding of cattle and buffaloes.

It was decided that measures should be taken to carry out the sterilisation of unsuitable bulls throughout the State and the necessary legislation to implement this decision was under consideration at the end of the year.

Animal health: Measures for the protection of animal health are under the charge of a Veterinary Department, and all animals killed in public abbatoirs are inspected and passed for slaughter by officers of the Department.

Cattle diseases: There was a fairly extensive outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia which resulted in the deaths of 70 buffaloes. Immediate measures were taken to inoculate direct contacts with protective serum and vaccine, and of the 680 contacts inoculated only 22 subsequently succumbed to the disease. There were 5 deaths diagnosed to be from piroplasmosis and one from trypanosomiasis. It is thought that if there were more opportunities for examining bloodsmears, a considerable amount of the cattle sickness and mortality would be found to be traceable to these two diseases.

Rabies: There were two cases during the year and the muzzling order was kept in force. The importation of dogs was also prohibited.

ESTATE LABOUR.

The majority of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malays and Chinese as follows:—

			1352	1351
Indians	...	...	18,817	17,068
Malays	...	...	10,494	7,225
Chinese	...	...	5,258	4,031
Others	...	...	148	75
Totals	...		34,717	28,399

These figures indicate an increase during the year of 6,318 or 22.25%.

The increase was due to the improvement in the price of rubber which occurred during the year as a result of which a number of estates which had closed down began tapping again.

The increase was most marked in the case of small estates employing less than 50 labourers each the figures for which were:—

			1352	1351
Indians	...	...	1,197	721
Malays	...	...	4,968	3,211

There was no unemployment during the year.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Recruitment of labour in India was suspended throughout the year. In ordinary years it is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 403 visits and 16 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no labour disturbances of a serious nature during the year. A few cases occurred of stoppage of work owing to grievances, but they were enquired into by officers of the Labour Department, whose advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 544 complaints were registered, but almost all were of a trivial nature and were settled departmentally. 32 prosecutions were undertaken by the Department for offences against the labour laws and 19 convictions were obtained, 5 cases were withdrawn and 8 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Health Board Schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these Schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the Associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 4.26 per mille as compared with 5.92 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone were 7.65 and 8.44 respectively.

There were 5 Government Toddy Shops, 12 Public Shops and 65 Estate Shops licensed during the year as compared with 6 Government Shops, 13 Public Shops and 68 Estate Shops licensed in 1351. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

FORESTS.

The area constituted as Forest Reserves amounted to 747,318 acres. The Teloi, Koh Mai and Sungei Kechil Reserves totalling 121,684 acres were finally constituted. By the addition of these reserves, the percentage of the State under reserved forest now stands at 24.4%. 95,749 acres are in process of constitution as forest reserves, whilst approval to the reservation of 82,493 acres more has been given.

Much of the forest reserved is extremely hilly and it affords a protection, particularly necessary to agricultural land on the lower levels, against inundation and erosion.

Regeneration improvement fellings were continued. 259 acres in Bongsu Reserve and 550 acres in Perak Reserve were treated at an average cost of \$4.71 and \$5.61 per acre respectively.

Commercial regeneration fellings were carried out in portions of the Jerai and Sungkop Reserves.

Outturn of almost all classes of forest produce increased considerably and the figures are much better than those of the previous two years. Timber outturn is larger than that of 1351 by 130,000 cubic feet, firewood by 85,000 cubic feet, and charcoal by 3,500 cubic feet.

Except Keruing oil, all classes of minor forest produce showed increases. Damar outturn rose from 49 to 177 pikuls, jelutong from 182 to 520 pikuls and nearly 50,000 more bamboos were sold than in 1351.

Ten tons of Keruing timber were shipped to England during the year. Extremely good reports on the timber have been received.

Outturn of timber from reserved forests was greater than for any of the previous three years but it is still only a very small proportion of the total outturn as shown below.

TIMBER c.f.

		1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest	...	10,204	4,371	4,372
Unreserved forest	...	546,294	417,592	420,482
Total	...	556,498	421,963	424,854

FIREWOOD c.f.

		1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest	...	280,209	112,916	134,416
Unreserved forest	...	276,286	219,044	336,524
Total	...	556,495	331,960	470,940

Increases in outturn of damar, jelutong, rotan, mangrove bark and bamboos are to be recorded.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department for the last five years are given below:—

		1352	1351	1350	1349	1348
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	...	55,051	45,668	52,501	81,185	111,184
Expenditure	...	54,170	55,295	59,215	60,376	59,626

The figures of revenue do not take any account of the large quantities of forest produce removed under free permits by the peasantry.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of foreign trade for the year 1933 A.D. was \$21,011,738 as compared with \$17,258,414 in A.H. 1351 and \$19,029,459 in 1350. Imports were valued at \$7,180,552 (as against \$6,698,796 in 1351) and exports at \$13,831,186 (against \$10,559,618), leaving a balance of visible exports over visible imports of \$6,650,634 (against \$3,860,822).

The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

			Imports	Exports
			\$	\$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks and tobacco ...	1348 A.H.		4,400,903	4,283,556
	1349 "		4,478,503	3,047,432
	1350 "		3,505,064	3,971,881
	1351 "		3,027,257	3,584,183
	1933 A.D.		3,245,517	3,273,080
B.—Raw Materials ...	1348 A.H.		346,785	36,388,634
	1349 "		317,216	11,106,694
	1350 "		300,461	7,661,746
	1351 "		300,009	6,504,945
	1933 A.D.		339,713	10,144,747
C.—Totally or mainly manufactured articles ...	1348 A.H.		3,682,982	343,664
	1349 "		3,907,853	909,513
	1350 "		3,301,097	289,210
	1351 "		3,371,530	470,490
	1933 A.D.		3,595,322	413,359

The principal exports in 1933 were:—

	\$
Arecanuts (1,612 tons)	102,557
Bran (3,745 tons)	95,848
Cattle, Goats and Swine (5,839 head) ..	79,163
Copra (1,969 tons)	119,716
Eggs (10,609,002 in number)	173,492
Fish, dried and salted (782 tons) ..	123,459
Padi (20,998 tons)	558,537
Rice (26,553 tons)	1,378,030
Rubber (46,668 tons)	9,730,034
Sago, Pearl (6,401 tons)	412,158
Tapioca Pearl (3,629 tons)	234,284
Tin Ore (158 tons)	192,186

The principal imports were:—

			\$
Chandu (6,165 lbs.) .. ..	..	..	165,300
Cigarettes (400,579 lbs.) .. ..	..	..	807,930
Coconut Oil (989 tons) .. ..	..	..	146,526
Coffee (472 tons) .. ..	..	..	155,787
Gunnies (22,723 bales) .. ..	..	..	113,983
Kerosene (2,720 tons) .. ..	..	..	371,882
Matches (28,932,720 boxes) .. ..	..	..	66,687
Milk, Condensed (27,155 cases) .. ..	..	..	240,258
Motor Spirit (4,589 tons) .. ..	..	..	896,387
Piece Goods (2,737,677 yards) .. ..	..	..	336,720
Rice (9,038 tons) .. ..	..	..	163,356
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (428,557 pieces) .. ..	..	..	272,351
Sugar (5,795 tons) .. ..	..	..	408,900
Tobacco (165,574 lbs.) .. ..	..	..	174,476
Wheat Flour (1,871 tons) .. ..	..	..	138,213

The above figures regarding principal exports and imports are repeated and compared with similar figures for the year 1351 in Appendix E.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year the wages for tapping only and for field work only averaged about 28 cents a day for men and 24 cents for women.

As a result of the improvement in the price of rubber—particularly towards the end of the year—there was a general rise in wages to about 30—32 cents a day for men and 25—27 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers were either about the same as the above rates or a little lower.

Owing to the general improvement in economic conditions labourers had no difficulty in finding employment.

The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. In a few cases relief works were opened so as to enable unemployed Malays to earn a money wage. These works were generally small local schemes which would be of value to the persons actually employed on them, such as irrigation drains, river clearing and bridle paths. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 15 and 22 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low. The increase towards the end of the previous year in the number of labourers' allotments on estates was maintained.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

BOYS' EDUCATION.

Vernacular Education: This is free, and the Vernacular schools were in 1352 thrown open to the boys of all races. For Malay boys resident within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of a school, vernacular education is compulsory. No increase was made in the number of schools, which, as in 1350 and 1351, continued at a total of 83 schools. These provided education for an average enrolment of 9,761 pupils. For the first time the annual examination for Standard IV boys was conducted simultaneously at selected centres by means of examination papers set by the Superintendent of Education and marked by a selected Board of Examiners. Out of a total of 1353 boys examined 323 or 24% passed. The average percentage attained for all subjects in this examination was 24.5% in the schools of the North and 23.3% in those of the South. A total of 8,530 pupils, or 88.1% of the enrolment, were examined in Standards I—IV inclusive, and the average percentage of passes for all standards was 64.9%. Standard V was abolished in 1352 except at seven Group Head Schools.

Ten Scholarships to the Government English Schools were instituted in 1352 to be awarded annually by competition from the Vernacular schools. These are of the value of \$2.50 per month together with free books and free tuition, and, for boys resident beyond a radius of 5 miles from Alor Star, free board and lodging at the Hostel. Candidates were required to be not more than 11 years of age (Malay reckoning) and, provided there are sufficient other candidates of scholarship standard, not more than 5 scholarships may be awarded to boys whose parents draw a salary of more than \$50 per month.

Attendance, as in the past, was poor, the average percentage being 85.7%. In 12 schools the average attendance was 82% or less.

Carpentry continued to be practised at 15 schools where no less than 125 desks, 119 benches, 23 black boards and 20 map hangers among many other articles were manufactured to a total value of \$1,407. The cost of the materials amounted to \$1,179. "Tuck Shops" were instituted at every school with the object of providing the older boys with practice in keeping accounts; profits amounted to \$1,385.50 and were expended mainly on transport to play

football matches. Gardens were cultivated at 67 schools. Handwork and basketry were practised at 39 schools and exhibits sent to the Kuala Lumpur Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show were sold to a total of \$87.48 and were awarded two prizes and a Diploma. Inter-school football leagues were played off both in the South and North. The ten best drill teams of all the Southern schools met in a Drill Competition at Sungei Patani. At 11 schools Boy Scout troops were maintained and a Troop Camp was held at Jeniang. The movement was somewhat retarded by the lack of keen and skilled Scout Masters.

English Education: English schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 618 (Malays numbered 412) as compared with 665 (Malays 445) in the previous year. At Sungei Patani the average enrolment was 193 (Malays 78) as compared with 190 (Malays 70). A Hostel is attached to the Alor Star School; boarders increased from 24 to 54.

During the year it was decided to raise school fees; but the number of boys receiving free education and free books, which aid is confined to Malays, totalled 115 of whom 38 received valuable scholarships in addition. Since 1933, however, new exemptions and scholarships have been limited to ten scholarships annually from the vernacular schools. At Sungei Patani 26 Malay pupils received free education and free books.

The cost of English education averaged \$108.60 per pupil, of which sum 16.2% was recovered in fees.

At the Cambridge Examinations 52 boys, two of them with honours, passed the Junior Cambridge as compared with 10 in 1932, and 11 out of 13 boys who sat for the School Certificate were successful as compared with 7 in 1932. Of the candidates who sat for the Junior 81.25% were successful, and 87.5% of the Senior candidates passed. Three of those who passed the Junior came from the Sungei Patani School, which does not prepare boys for the School Certificate.

The erection of a new school at Sungei Patani in spacious grounds of its own outside the town was commenced during the year.

Football, hockey and cricket were played as school games and athletic sports were held. The Alor Star school played in the Kedah Hockey League and achieved 3rd place.

Three Scout Troops with a strength of 103 Scouts were maintained, also a pack of Wolf Cubs. Week-end camps were held by all Troops.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The organisation and control of religious instruction is undertaken entirely by the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the Vernacular school buildings on five afternoons a week from 2.30—4.45 p.m.

TRADE SCHOOL.

This term has been used to describe a training of selected pupils by the Public Works Department in the arts of the builder and contractor. The three year course ended in Jemadilakhir, 1352. Both the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Education were agreed that a renewal of the experiment under their joint direction was inadvisable. Five of the 15 boys who started on it completed the course.

TAMIL ESTATE SCHOOLS.

Eighteen schools as compared with 14 in the previous year were awarded grants in aid totalling \$1,399 as compared with \$1,354 in 1350.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

Vernacular Education: This is free and was provided for Malay girls in 5 schools.

The average enrolment was 419 as compared with 446 in the previous year. The curriculum was the same as that for the boys except that sewing took the place of carpentry, but the standard attained was very much lower, owing to the difficulty of obtaining capable teachers. A total of 395 girls were examined at the end of the year and the average percentage of passes was 68.4%.

All the schools are now housed in excellent buildings, since a permanent building was substituted during the year for an attap house at Sungei Patani.

Needlework and beadwork exhibits were sent to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur and a First Prize was won for beadwork by Yen school.

English Education: One school for Malay girls was maintained at Alor Star. The average enrolment was 48. Pupils are received into it at the Primary stage and receive instruction in oral English at the same time as they begin to learn to read and write Malay. English and Malay are taught concurrently throughout the school. Regular classes in English cookery were given throughout the year. Netball, badminton, and deck tennis were played as school games, and a Brownie Pack was started during the year. The cost of education at this school averaged \$255.67 per pupil, of which 9.1% was recovered in fees.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There are 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies in the State. These dealt with 2,498,548 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, an increase of 76,700. Registered articles and parcels numbered 115,936 and 14,127 as against 116,965 and 14,343 respectively in 1351.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. The number of articles sent from Kedah was almost negligible. Those received from outside the State for delivery numbered 2,196 as against 2,222 in 1351 with trade charges amounting to \$31,013.20 and \$36,948.42 respectively.

Air Mails: The Dutch Royal Air Mail Company maintained a regular weekly service between Batavia and Amsterdam calling at Alor Star en route. From 15th Ramthan (1st January, 1934) Imperial Airways commenced a regular service between London and Singapore calling at Alor Star to pick up mails from Northern Malaya. A combined air mail and postage charge was introduced during the year for air correspondence to Great Britain and countries served by the British Post Office.

Money Orders: The total Money Order business amounted to \$706,700 (against \$602,257 in 1351). This includes \$12,117 derived from sale of British Postal Orders which can be purchased in Kedah.

Savings Bank: Savings Bank business showed further progress. The number of depositors increased by 73 to 4,896, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from \$87.84 in 1351 to \$105.60 in 1352.

Telegraphs: There was again a small decline in the volume of telegraphic business, the number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted being 42,016, 41,808 and 37,830 respectively as compared with the corresponding figures of 46,891, 46,709 and 24,609 for 1351. The abolition (with one or two exceptions) with effect from the 1st Muharram (26th April, 1933) of the franking privileges previously enjoyed by Government departments probably accounted to some extent for this reduced traffic.

Wireless: The Wireless Stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were maintained in good order throughout the year. Fifteen temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

Telephones: The number of subscribers increased from 491 to 510. The range of trunk communication was further extended during the year to Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Johore and Singapore.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

Road mileage upkept during the year was 402½ miles metalled, 28.9 miles asphalted and 144¾ miles unmetalled. The earth roads from Pokok Sena to Naka and from Jeniang to Sik were completed. The paths from Naka to the Muda River and from Kisap to Ayer Hangat were completed. The replacement of temporary bridges and culverts by permanent structures was continued.

Maintenance costs were \$694.91 per mile for metalled and \$158.52 per mile for unmetalled roads.

225 miles of canals were maintained at a cost of \$25,959.80. Various rivers were cleared at a total cost of \$5,869.03. The canals are chiefly of use for drainage, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes by raft or boat.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from \$175,583.01 to \$251,855.62.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	...	...	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	...	...	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi	...	...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)			=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure during the year was \$831,565 as compared with an estimated provision for the year of \$976,103 and an expenditure of \$777,725 in 1351.

Existing roads and bridges were maintained, but towards the end of the year it became obvious that, subject to the financial situation, increased provision for maintenance would be desirable in 1353. The policy of planting cassia, jacaranda, and other beautiful flowering trees along the road verges was continued throughout the year.

Labour was plentiful, the position of the labour force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Malays	..	..	..	826
Indians	..	..	..	368
Chinese	..	..	..	10
Siamese	..	..	..	6

Malay labour in North Kedah was very satisfactory, but in Central and South Kedah the results were not so good.

Eleven temporary bridges and seventeen culverts were replaced by permanent structures during the year, and at the present rate of progress the programme of replacements should be completed within the next few years.

The remainder—3½ miles—of the path from Naka to Muda River (total length 10¼ miles), 33.3 chains of road 8 feet wide at Kuala Kedah Village, 1.89 miles of earth road from Merbok to Tanjong Dawei, excluding bridges, and 7½ miles of path from Sik to Kampong Sungei Batang were completed.

The Bukit Pinang Waterworks with pumping and filtration plant and reservoir was satisfactorily maintained during the year. This source of supply is supplementary to the original gravity supply from the Bukit Wang Catchment Area. As in the year 1351 however, owing to a good wet season, Bukit Wang held out longer than usual, so pumping at Bukit Pinang was reduced. Further, mains were increased in size and provisions were made to extend supply to Simpang Ampat and Kuala Kedah.

The Alor Star Aerodrome was maintained in satisfactory condition and drainage was improved. Altogether 237 landings were made. The weekly Dutch Air Mail used the Aerodrome regularly throughout the year. The first Imperial Airways machine on the regular London—Singapore weekly service instituted during the year landed on 1st Ramthan (18th December, 1933) and in all 32 landings were made by the Company's aircraft. Sir Charles Kingsford Smith and Mr. Charles Ulm and his associates visited the Aerodrome during their respective record-breaking flights from England to Australia.

An emergency landing ground at Sungei Patani was completed during the year and was first used by a flight of 3 Royal Air Force aircraft belonging to No. 100 (Torpedo Bomber) Squadron, who landed and spent the night there on the 18th Zulhejah, 1353 (3rd April, 1934).

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Straits Settlements Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and Two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

POLICE.

At the end of 1352 the authorised establishment of the Kedah Police Force was 682 and its actual strength was 667 consisting of 3 seconded British Officers, 528 Malays, 59 Indians, 21 Chinese and two Siamese. Every recruit for the Malay uniformed branch was Kedah born. The standard of height was 5 feet 5 inches, and the possession of at least a Standard IV certificate of education in a Vernacular School was insisted on. The material available makes it possible to predict that vacancies in the inspectorate may perhaps be filled in the not too distant future from the rank and file.

The general health of the force was normal. As compared with 461 in 1351 however, there were 534 admissions to hospital, which is probably due to the fact that the men are making freer use of the hospitals than they have done during the past.

The discipline was satisfactory. 513 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 468 in 1351. Absence from duty continues to be the most common offence.

In each circle, the work of the detectives was under the supervision of the Officer Superintending Police Circle, but the system is not very satisfactory and the re-establishment of a separate detective branch under the Commissioner was under consideration at the end of the year.

Recruit and musketry training were carried out during the year. The drill competition, inaugurated the previous year, was again held. Ten squads competed and the Sikh Contingent squad took the first place. Two Probationary Inspectors were sent to the Federated Malay States Police Depot at Kuala Lumpur for a course of training during the year.

A standard walking out kit was introduced and all ranks appear to have realised that its adoption has increased the prestige of the Force.

11,329 offences were reported as against 10,708 in 1351. The number of serious crimes fell from 53 to 40, gang robberies in particular showing a notable reduction from 16 to 8. There were 359 cases of housebreaking and 823 of theft as against 396 and 870 cases respectively in 1351. The prompt offer of liberal rewards for information and prompt payment for results is now the policy in respect of serious crime by Chinese and is proving very successful. Such measures, however, are not quite so effective in dealing with serious crimes committed by Malays and Siamese.

1,727 motor vehicles were registered compared with 1,724 in 1351. The number of buses registered showed a notable increase at the expense of hire cars. The figures for 1351 and 1352 are as follows:

	1351	1352
Motor cars, private ..	642	676
„ „ for hire ..	433	287
„ lorries ..	325	348
„ cycles ..	174	148
„ buses ..	150	268
Total	<u>1,724</u>	<u>1,727</u>

6,180 dogs were registered as compared with 6,271 in 1351. The shooting of unlicensed dogs was carried out energetically with a view to the eliminatoin of rabies, of which after a long period of apparent immunity two cases occurred towards the end of the year.

3,858 firearms were registered as against 4,253 in 1351.

The total number of fires during the year was 56 and the value of the property destroyed was estimated at \$40,416, of which approximately \$18,000 was covered by insurance.

The revenue collected from all sources amounted to \$132,265 as against \$125,734 collected in 1351.

The expenditure of the Department was \$445,283 as against \$453,589 in 1351.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons in the State, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani.

Alor Star: The average daily prison population was 161 as against 220 for the previous year. Of the 445 prisoners admitted during the year 221 were Malays and 142 Chinese: the majority were "revenue grade". 113 had previous convictions. There were 4 executions.

Sungei Patani: The average daily prison population was 37 as against 53 in the previous year. Of the 392 prisoners admitted 182 were Chinese and 99 Malays. 53 had previous convictions.

There were no escapes, and no prisoners committed suicide.

Every prisoner on admission to prison undergoes a thorough medical examination, is vaccinated, and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. The daily average of sick in Alor Star Prison was 5.21 as against 7.44 in 1351. The figure for Sungei Patani Prison was 2.18.

It is the policy of the Government to teach long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. The manufacture of wooden and rotan furniture is the chief industry, but book-binding, tin-smith's work and tailoring are also carried out.

Juvenile offenders are not ordinarily sent to the Prisons. They are sent either to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally are bound-over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp which has now been maintained in Alor Star for seven years numbered 43 as against 82 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates was 27.2 as compared with 39.6 in 1351.

The health was good and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. There were no deaths. Every vagrant is medically examined on admission and treated for hookworm.

The vagrants are employed on vegetable and fruit gardening, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for its own use but also for the Prison and for outside customers.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-one Enactments were passed during the year. Of these fourteen were subsidiary Enactments amending their respective principal Enactments, one was a repealing Enactment, and one was an Enactment validating orders made under the Small Holdings (Restriction of Sale) Enactment, 1349, which lapsed in the course of the year.

Of the Enactments passed, the five following constitute the more important legislative measures:—

The Criminal Procedure Code.

The Mui Tsai Enactment.

The Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment.

The Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment.

The Revised Edition of Laws Enactment.

The Criminal Procedure Code marks a considerable step forward in the basic legislation of the State. The Code of 1336, amended from time to time, had proved inadequate to present requirements. Further amendment seemed undesirable and the new Code represents a complete re-enactment with much amplification of the former law. The new provisions are mainly taken from the Codes of the Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States where they have been subjected to the test of practical use. At the same time a careful selection has been made with a view to the exclusion of matter which is either not suitable in the present stage of the judicial and administrative development of the State or which is covered by other legislation. The provisions dealing with appeals have been entirely recast and largely transferred to their proper place, viz. the Courts Enactment which was the subject of considerable amendment at the same time. The arrangement of the Code follows generally that of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Colony but in certain Chapters the opportunity has been taken to group together certain cognate provisions.

The Mui Tsai Enactment is new legislation. It is designed to eliminate the Mui Tsai system in the State of Kedah and is based on similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

The Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment re-enacts in amplified form the Interpretation Enactment, 1349, which has been found defective in certain particulars. It follows closely the corresponding law in the Federated Malay States.

The Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment is a re-enactment in a modified form of the Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment, 1351, which lapsed on 9th Zulkaedah, 1351, (6th March, 1933). It was considered desirable to make it a permanent measure to prevent undue diminution in cattle stocks.

The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment appoints a Commissioner for the purpose of preparing a revised edition of the Laws of Kedah and invests him with the powers necessary for the execution of that purpose. It provides that references to Enactments shall be deemed to apply to the corresponding Enactments in the Revised Edition.

New rules and amendments to rules were made from time to time during the year under review as required to meet the exigencies of administration of the Enactments concerned.

In addition to the legislation outlined above a considerable number of draft Enactments, including the following, were under consideration at the close of the year:—

Air Navigation.

Ports.

Workmen's Compensation.

Penal Code (Amendment).

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was \$6,282,919, the assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,964,396, as shewn in the following statement:—

Liabilities	\$	Assets	\$
Deposits ...	601,485	Cash ...	108,492
Surplus		Cash-in-Transit ..	8,559
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund } \$ 10,247,315	6,282,919	Advances ...	10,791
General }	3,964,396	Imprests ...	26,240
		Investments ...	4,121,405
		Loans ...	78,167
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,282,919
		Suspense ...	212,227
Total ...	10,848,800	Total ...	10,848,800

Revenue and Expenditure: The revenue for the year, \$5,601,761, exceeded the amount estimated by \$667,329, and the expenditure, \$5,127,156, showed a saving of \$228,441 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by \$955,770 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of \$481,165 became an actual surplus of \$474,605.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by \$618,416 and \$57,755 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices "A" and "B".

Revenue: Customs revenue alone accounted for \$509,971 of the excess over last year's collections.

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	38.46
Land Revenue (including Land Sales)	16.44
Opium Monopoly	15.88
Interest	7.37
Sanitary Boards	5.78
Farms and Licences	5.27
Other Heads	10.80
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$2,154,612. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1350, 1351 and 1352:—

	1350	1351	1352
EXPORT DUTIES	\$	\$	\$
Fish	48,210	22,854	21,780
Rice and Padi	76,985	90,043	79,498
Rubber	82,236	50,746	137,564
Tapioca	21,792	17,156	20,574
Tin	16,466	16,939	23,165
IMPORT DUTIES.			
Coffee ... ..	...	19,536	31,929
Cotton Piece Goods ... ..	...	43,392	185,656
Liquors	107,890	83,408	106,758
Petroleum	375,469	412,722	451,330
Sugar	244,306	343,761	393,444
Tobacco	638,627	467,120	567,383
LICENCES.			
Liquor Licences	170,251	159,259	184,870

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, \$895,352, exceeded the 1351 total by \$136,563.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as on the 12th June, 1934:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	\$1.30 per gallon	\$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from \$1.50 to \$14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to \$10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 80c. to \$1.60 per lb	\$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene	10c. per gallon	
Petrol	35c. "	
Methylated Spirit	5c. "	
Sugar, Sugar Candy and Sugar mixed with water	3c. per lb	
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee	4c. per kati	3c. per kati
Cartridges	\$11 per 1,000	\$10 per 1,000
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Soles, Boots and Shoes (other than leather shoes) with Rubber Soles ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk (including Cream) condensed, desiccated or preserved	\$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	\$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in tins, jars, bottles, including jams ...	20% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Tanned Hides and Skins	15% "	5% "
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% "	5% "
Perfumery	50% "	25% "
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	1c. per lb

IMPORT DUTIES.—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% „	5% „
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	2c. per lb
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Paddy and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Rubber	1% ad valorem when the price is under 26½c. per kati to 5% when the price is \$1.06½ or over. In addition a further duty of 7c. per picul or part of a picul for the purposes of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya.
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classes I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345	10% „
Getah Rambong	2½% „
Buffaloes, Bullocks and Pigs	\$1 each
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin

EXPORT DUTIES—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Sheelite	\$2 per picul
Wolfram	\$2 "
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Iron Ore	50c. a ton
Fresh sea fish	} 20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	
Blachan	
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell ...	
Fresh river and pond fish	} 10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	
Elephant	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% "
Brick	5% "
Tiles	5% "
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs ...	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

EXCISE: duty at the rate of \$7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

LAND: State land is alienated at a premium varying from \$1 to \$25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to \$1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to \$2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to \$920,792.

MUNICIPAL: (Sanitary Board) revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1350, 1351 and 1352 under its main heads:—

			1350	1351	1352
			\$	\$	\$
House Assessment	...		88,658	88,565	87,574
Market Dues	...		16,106	16,150	16,704
Miscellaneous	...		9,174	9,755	8,666
Rest House Fees	...		2,189	1,868	1,792
Sanitation	...		37,820	39,586	47,481
Slaughter Fees	...		12,582	12,254	12,375
Registration of Vehicles	...		112,816	97,824	107,076
Water Rates	...		41,500	42,417	41,282
Bath House Fees	...		...	447	670

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from \$12 to \$60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition \$3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from \$100 to \$300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding \$500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every \$100 or fraction thereof

STAMP DUTIES.—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every \$100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
<i>Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—</i>	
(a) Being the only principal or primary security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(b) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	¼th of the duty on the principal security
(c) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	¼ of the duty on the principal security.
(d) Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release, Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured :—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed \$500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any other case ...	\$1
Cheque	4c.
<i>Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer :—</i>	
(a) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed \$500	1% with a minimum of \$1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds \$500 ...	1% for the first \$500 and 7½c. for every additional \$10
(b) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every \$100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every \$100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c.
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	\$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	\$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding \$20	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

Expenditure: The expenditure, \$5,127,156, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by \$57,755 but was less by \$228,441 than the amount estimated.

The largest saving, \$78,420, was on Public Works Extraordinary. But as the financial situation cleared during the year items which had been held back were started, but could not be finished, and the revotes carried into the following year amounted to \$81,950.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, rose from \$2,903,193 in the previous year to \$2,958,462, but compared favourably with \$3,430,722 of three years previously. They absorbed 52.81% of the revenue and represented 57.70% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund appreciated in value during the year to the extent of \$95,040.

The Surplus Funds Investments consist of Fixed Deposits in London. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

CHAPTER XVI.**MISCELLANEOUS.****LANDS.**

The total area of the State is 3,648 square miles, of which 1,090 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 141,666 titles, and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Title).

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Annual Licence for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year amounted to \$923,279 as against \$940,676 in 1351 and \$937,462 in 1350. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for \$736,135, \$732,573 and \$714,380 respectively.

Only 0.95% of land rents remained unpaid at the end of the year, which is extremely satisfactory in view of the low prices that were obtainable for agricultural produce.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was renewed to estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

As a natural consequence of the trade depression and embargo on applications for rubber land which continued in force throughout the year, applications for land continued to decrease. During the year 6,282 acres were alienated on approved applications as against 9,437 acres in 1351, and the net increase in the total area of land alienated amounted to 4,114 acres as against a net increase of 5,765 acres for the previous year.

Malay Reservations: In consequence of the passing of a Malay Reservations Enactment in 1349 A.H., an area of approximately 1,950 square miles, excluding Forest Reserves, has been included in Malay Reservations, within which the alienation of State land is restricted to Malays or to locally domiciled Siamese, and, subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of a Malay or Siamese may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race.

SURVEY.

The actual expenditure of the Survey Department was \$208,140 as against an estimated expenditure of \$238,765 and an actual expenditure of \$239,709 in 1351. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as, in the bulk of cases dealt with, survey fees are included in the premium. Fees at schedule rates, on portions for which settlement tracings were forwarded to the Land Offices, amounted to \$306,311. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:—

Year	NUMBER OF LOTS FOR WHICH REQUISITIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED						
	UNSATISFIED ON 29TH ZULHIJAH				Total unsatis- fied	Satis- fied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for set- tlement			
1352	6,128	29,094	17,685	6,100	52,879	97,627	90
1351	7,796	35,875	14,693	4,925	55,493	88,885	47
1350	13,057	39,392	12,958	3,707	56,057	80,109	48

The figures showing the number of Requisitions received during 1350 are not comparable with those for 1351 and 1352, owing to the fact that a large number of Requisitions received in previous years had not been registered and were brought on to the books in 1350.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years are given below:—

Year			Cost Ex-Supervision	OUTPUT OF WORK			Average effective strength
				Lots	Acres	Chains	
			\$	SURVEYS			
1352	...	...	46,672	10,727	31,989	126,577	19.6
1351	...	...	51,187	10,503	30,426	118,534	18.5
1350	...	...	69,912	12,021	43,170	158,611	26.4
				DEMARCATIONS			
1352	...	...	488	65	41	1,773	.3
1351	...	...	7,236	979	14,933	29,526	3.6
1350	...	...	28,492	5,242	14,923	119,047	13.6

As will be seen practically no Demarcation was done during the year, and has now entirely ceased.

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost Ex-Super-vision	NUMBER OF LOTS ON 30TH ZULHIJAH							Average effective strength	
		Compu- ted	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computa- tion	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Com- puters	Others
	\$ c.									
1352	45,985.16	10,375	9,917	6,970	8,742	14,006	3,679	6,100	15	53
1351	49,442.22	10,139	9,860	6,353	8,735	11,472	3,221	4,925	14	51
1350	51,241.93	10,040	9,241	6,818	8,668	9,871	3,087	3,707	17	50

TITLES FORWARDED.

			1352	1351	1350
Grants in duplicate	...	...	6,700	6,589	6,323
Reserve Certificates	...	...	62	91	72
Mining Leases	...	...	1	3	2
Single Copies	...	...	13	3	28
TOTAL			6,776	6,686	6,425

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

47 enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. Wages amounting to \$1,043.95 were recovered by the Department, and claims amounting to \$991.97 were sent to Court for enforcement. There were also two enquiries made under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, and 89 miscellaneous enquiries regarding domestic affairs, maintenance, custody of children, etc.

Nineteen women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. There were 98 female immigrants from China via the Chinese Protectorate, Penang, in 1352, as against 9 in the previous year,

The Protector of Chinese is responsible for the registration of societies and schools in Kedah. Three societies were registered and 4 were exempted from registration: seven registered societies and one society exempted from registration were struck off the register. There was no secret society activity during the year. Twelve schools and 67 teachers were registered.

A total of 101 Mui Tsai were registered under Enactment 1 of 1352 (Mui Tsai).

During the year the Protector of Chinese was appointed Superintendent of Pawnshops, and an Assistant Immigration Officer.

CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement continues to make headway. There were 9 thrift and loan societies with a total membership of 754 and a capital of \$89,719.54 as against 8 societies with a membership of 562 and a capital of \$63,684.00 in the previous year. Loans amounted to \$108,339.79 and repayments to \$94,355.98.

There were 23 registered rural credit societies with a capital of \$51,511.38. Loans amounted to \$1,100.00 and repayments to \$4,554.46.

The weekly fairs, which are organised and supported by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, continued to be well supported throughout the year. These fairs have stimulated production by providing markets, and are accustoming the Malay producer to the idea of buying and selling himself, instead of always relying on the Chinese middleman.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, various reports (including this Annual Report), estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 65, composed of 51 Malays, 13 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was \$2,534.32 and expenditure \$62,257.57 as against \$1,779 and \$51,085 respectively in the previous year.

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the printing of a Revised Edition in Malay (with an English translation) of the Laws of Kedah in force on the 30th Zulhejah, 1352.

REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Seven foreign companies were registered during the year, five were struck off on liquidation and fees amounting to \$425 were collected.

KEDAH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The year 1352 saw the formation of the Kedah Volunteer Force, with an initial establishment of one platoon of European Volunteers and two platoons of Malay Volunteers, one stationed at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani. Both the Malay platoons were recruited to full establishment immediately enrolment opened, and the European platoon reached full strength in the month of Rabilawal, 1352 (July, 1933).

The headquarters office was established at Alor Star. Captain L.A. Powell, M.C. (The Gloucester Regiment), who was responsible for and carried out all the preliminary work required for the formation of the Force, became its first Adjutant and also acted temporarily as Commandant. Sergeant-Major W. J. Leaney (Royal Sussex Regiment) performed the duties of Chief Instructor.

During the available training season of about five months parades were carried out weekly by the European platoon and twice weekly by each of the Malay platoons. Drill, musketry, and elementary tactical training were concentrated on. The average number of drills performed per volunteer during the training period was 31.38, and 100% qualified as efficient Colour Service Volunteers. The standard of training which was attained and the keenness shown by all ranks augur well for the future of the Force.

30-yard ranges at Alor Star and Sungei Patani were constructed, and firing commenced on both of them before the end of the year.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, inspected the Unit on the 26th and 27th Jemadilakhir, (16th and 17th October, 1933).

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health and attended the celebrations on his birthday and on the Hari Raya Puasa and Hari Raya Haji.

Unfortunately the health of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., the Regent, was very indifferent throughout the year and necessitated long absences from the State. During those periods His Highness Tunku Mahmud, C.M.G., was Regent.

The High Commissioner paid an official visit to the State in July, during the course of which His Excellency saw something of life in the remoter areas in the upper reaches of the Muda River.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding carried out the first inspection of the Volunteers at Sungei Patani on the 17th October.

Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to enquire into the question of Malayan Currency, reached Alor Star, where he spent the night, by air on the 17th November and left Malaya, again by air, from Alor Star on the 7th December.

His Highness Tunku Mahmud, as Regent, accompanied by the British Adviser attended the Durbar in Singapore on the 3rd February, 1934, and both returned by Imperial Airways to Alor Star on the next day, the journey taking a little less than four hours.

During the year a site was selected for a Kedah House on Cameron's Highlands.

The thanks of Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

The writer officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 25th September, 1934.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1348 to 1352 (A.D. 1930 to 1934).

Heads of Revenue.		A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)	A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)	A. H. 1350 (A. D. 1932)	A. H. 1351 (A. D. 1933)	A. H. 1352 (A. D. 1934)
1. Marine	...	\$ 38,616	\$ 31,314	\$ 27,643	\$ 22,100	\$ 24,114
2. Customs	...	1,880,195	1,459,330	1,666,212	1,644,641	2,154,612
3. Opium Monopoly	...	1,706,982	1,079,857	888,026	758,789	895,352
4. Farms and Licences	...	515,687	444,334	276,133	266,038	294,942
5. Stamp Duties	...	...	...	22,326	12,111	19,517
6. Court Fees etc.	...	149,781	115,410	88,452	71,755	70,035
7. Police	...	20,451	35,682	32,689	31,909	29,220
8. Education	...	15,802	15,560	16,182	16,256	15,475
9. Veterinary	...	10,669	5,958	6,778	7,251	8,882
10. Reimbursements	...	116,520	118,367	51,910	46,632	48,325
11. Posts and Telegraphs	...	134,682	121,156	123,425	130,141	134,469
12. Lands	...	882,798	795,203	851,875	866,500	868,175
13. Forests	...	84,828	66,421	42,268	36,331	48,464
14. Mines	...	4,660	4,466	4,312	3,813	3,819
15. Interest	...	402,384	263,100	555,750	393,609	412,876
16. Sanitary Boards	...	373,041	350,473	320,845	308,868	323,619
17. Miscellaneous	...	80,673	72,629	121,943	295,262	197,248
18. Land Sales	...	168,932	107,432	83,475	71,339	52,617
Total		6,586,701	5,086,692	5,180,244	4,983,345	5,601,761

APPENDIX B.
Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1348 to 1352 (A.D. 1930 to 1934).

HEADS OF SERVICE.		A.H. 1348 (A.D. 1930)	A.H. 1349 (A.D. 1931)	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1932)	A.H. 1351 (A.D. 1933)	A.H. 1352 (A.D. 1934)
1. Ruling House Allowances	...	\$ 384,264	\$ 364,398	\$ 156,229	\$ 152,703	\$ 154,215
2. Pensions, etc.	...	144,422	140,983	314,723	273,983	278,453
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	...	94,449	81,723	136,002	134,931	136,352
4. State Council	...	233,037	264,999	82,951	80,310	83,710
5. Kedah Civil Service	...	22,707	34,687	244,376	238,645	248,833
6. Agricultural	...	18,372	13,499	40,030	34,638	42,342
7. Audit	...	16,242	14,971	15,686	12,921	12,774
8. Chinese Protectorate	...	597,967	556,575	494,509	479,509	472,712
9. Co-Operative Societies Department	...	5,048	5,323	5,523	5,156	6,807
10. Courts	...	89,090	80,031	98,814	89,173	90,564
11. District Offices	...	94,258	91,758	84,856	77,753	76,273
12. Education	...	403,190	420,673	414,363	415,925	424,664
13. Forests	...	50,592	50,808	50,667	47,658	50,245
14. Lands	...	15,607	12,766	13,775	12,754	14,362
15. Marine	...	144,458	135,398	130,605	125,922	124,735
16. Medical and Health	...	24,998	21,223	22,499	22,982	24,499
17. Mines	...	494,961	444,572	421,067	407,466	393,455
18. Miscellaneous	...	6,629	5,861	5,933	5,067	4,466
19. Monopolies and Customs	...	405,726	528,852	415,599	319,554	306,912
20. Mosques	...	136,742	124,206	121,506	125,558	127,311
21. Police	...	10,100	9,921	9,089	9,006	9,232
22. Posts and Telegraphs	...	490,934	462,978	455,182	431,934	426,178
23. Printing	...	159,288	245,943	222,155	204,068	204,354
24. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	...	52,825	68,311	53,387	51,085	57,562
25. Sanitary Boards	...	103,584	81,913	78,677	77,395	72,970
26. Surveys	...	392,461	413,638	149,164	146,044	146,747
27. Treasury	...	15,461	11,330	11,825	239,698	208,140
28. Veterinary	...	32,508	28,913	29,839	9,509	12,441
29. Volunteer Force	...	347,648	302,256	244,995	34,422	31,064
30. Public Works Department	...	821,576	803,600	810,019	10,019	37,887
31. Public Works Recurrent	...	990,152	1,219,332	612,275	484,742	481,514
32. Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	276,896	118,611	170,856
33. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	6,937,299	7,194,036	6,722,767	6,000,401	5,127,103

APPENDIX C. Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.	NUMBER OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF PARCELS.			NUMBER OF INSURED ARTICLES (PARCELS AND LETTERS.)							
	Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Received.		Despatched.		Received.	Despatched.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.				
A. H.	A. D.													
1347	1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	\$ 63,104	c. 62	\$ 62,285	97			
1348	1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521	97	74,460	30			
1349	1931	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068	23	49,514	00			
1350	1932	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863	71	40,850	17			
1351	1933	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590	55	38,752	29			
1352	1934	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388	81	29,413	33			
Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.		Revenue.		EXPENDITURE.			APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.			TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES.			
	\$	c.	\$	c.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.		
A. H.	A. D.													
1347	1929	690,950	06	128,098	78	\$ 23,145	115,362	58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593
1348	1930	1,041,814	22	134,681	65	26,064	55,322	36	49,426	45,266	67,717	574
1349	1931	841,181	62	121,155	62	33,797	139,966	34	53,547	51,064	34,619	539
1350	1932	724,078	93	123,424	60	42,841	32,998	82	52,546	50,674	31,980	521
1351	1933	602,256	94	130,140	78	39,997	15,303	39	46,891	46,709	24,609	491
1352	1934	706,700	42	+ 134,469	52	41,328	10,745	00	42,016	41,808	37,830	510

+ Excludes revenue debit of \$70,732 04

+ Excludes revenue debit of \$70,736.94 being revenue collections of other Departments.

* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments \$8,565 and Clerical Service \$1,680.

× The Engineering Branch alone spent \$10,386.21 out of this Expenditure.

APPENDIX D.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.
Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-52.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-52.		Additions in New Buildings 1952.		Additions to existing Buildings 1952.		Deductions in 1952.		Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-52.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	No.	Value.
North Kedah ...	580	3,915,852	43	30,161	12	12,191	64	3,000	00	584	3,955,205
Central Kedah ...	291	1,378,914	40	20,490	39	5,387	78	...	...	297	1,404,792
South Kedah ...	398	1,496,495	68	14,876	83	2,987	16	2,130	00	402	1,512,229
TOTAL ...	1,269	6,791,262	51	65,528	34	20,566	58	5,130	00	1,283	6,872,227
											43

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,915,852	43	23,965	40	11,890	93	35,856	33	.92%
Central Kedah ...	1,378,914	40	11,688	32	5,443	60	17,131	92	1.24%
South Kedah ...	1,496,495	68	12,403	35	2,854	87	15,258	22	1.02%
TOTAL ...	6,791,262	51	48,057	07	20,189	40	68,246	47	* .1%

* Whole State Average.

APPENDIX E.
Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1951 A.H. and 1933 A.D.

51

Articles	1951		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
EXPORTS.				
Areanuts	...	110,854	1,612 tons	102,557
Bran	...	103,985	3,745 "	95,848
Cattle, Goats and Swine	...	63,274	5,839 head	79,163
Copra	...	168,881	1,969 tons	119,716
Eggs	...	142,787	10,609,002 in number	173,492
Fish, dried and salted	...	152,757	782 tons	123,459
Padi	...	588,444	20,998 "	558,537
Rice	...	1,689,852	26,553 "	1,378,030
Rubber	...	6,064,523	46,668 "	9,730,034
Sago Pearl	...	128,303	6,401 "	412,158
Tapioca Pearl	...	362,918	3,629 "	234,284
Tin Ore	...	161,648	158 "	192,186
IMPORTS.				
Chandu	6,985 lbs.	183,600	6,165 lbs.	165,300
Cigarettes	337,031 "	706,729	400,579 "	807,930
Coconut Oil	682 tons	120,522	989 tons	146,526
Coffee	376 "	142,108	472 "	155,787
Gunnies	20,272 bales	103,942	22,723 bales	113,983
Kerosene	2,386 tons	350,975	2,720 tons	371,882
Matches	23,112,140 boxes	119,860	28,932,720 boxes	66,687
Milk, Condensed	20,989 cases	191,356	27,155 cases	240,258
Motor Spirit	3,744 tons	662,837	4,589 tons	896,387
Piece Goods	2,617,112 yards	244,607	2,737,677 yards	336,720
Rice	4,450 tons	270,817	9,038 tons	163,356
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	317,738 pieces	239,334	428,557 pieces	272,351
Sugar	5,285 tons	371,893	5,795 tons	408,900
Tobacco	149,172 lbs.	161,857	165,574 lbs.	174,476
Wheat Flour	1,569 tons	126,461	1,871 tons	138,213

APPENDIX F.
PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE
STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal)
Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1932, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malays, Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., M.A., D.LITT., OXON., Malaya, London, 1923.

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1352 (26TH APRIL, 1933 TO 15TH APRIL, 1934).

The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.

The picul is equal to 133 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the south it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORY.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905, at the request of the Raja, to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser. Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Services was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November, with September as the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced accompanied by an acute shortage of water. During this period hot dry winds blow continuously and the days and nights are uncomfortably warm and oppressive.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Raja in Council. His Highness the Raja is the President of the State Council which is composed of His Highness the Raja, the British Adviser, Tuan Syed Hamzah, Vice-President, and three other Malay Members, usually the heads of Government departments.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council which ordinarily sits once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are no large towns in the State. Kangar the administrative headquarters of the State is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants.

Kangar and the other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the sanitary control of the various areas.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, Chinese 6,500, Indians 966 and others 2,114 of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese.

The population showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures.

The great bulk of the population are Perlis-born and are engaged in padi-planting.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930, and reports prior to that date being based on the Muhammedan Calendar.

There was an increased mortality in the State from most of the diseases, as compared with the 1932 figures. The death rate was 16.56 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1932 was 14.92.

The birth rate was 27.81 per mille—a slight increase as against 25.54 in 1932.

The following table shows the principal causes of deaths for 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Fever unspecified ...	310	420	288	285
Malaria ...	15	16	17	25
Tuberculosis ...	8	6	29	45
Dysentery Amœbic ...	1	1	1	...
.. Bacillary ...	1	1	...	1
Ankylostomiasis ...	1	...	...	5
Lobar Pneumonia ...	14	30	20	19
Septicæmia ...	1	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	1
Other infectious diseases ...	2	...	31	27
	353	474	386	408

Deaths from general diseases:—

Digestive System ...	28	36	24	36
Respiratory System ...	117	98	93	121
Nervous System ...	...	2	2	5
Circulatory System ...	5	3	9	6
Urinary System ...	3	3	1	5
Affections connected with pregnancy and Parturition ...	16	20	23	32
Tumours ...	...	...	1	2
Premature births ...	...	...	1	...
Infantile convulsions ...	124	127	106	109
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc. ...	118	188	97	121
TOTAL ...	764	951	743	855

PREVAILING DISEASES.

285 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 288 in 1932.

Malaria: 25 deaths occurred against 17 in 1932.

Infantile Convulsions: 119 deaths occurred against 106 in 1932.

The deaths from Malaria, unspecified fever, and infantile convulsions which are a fairly correct index of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 429 against 411 in 1932.

Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers: 17 deaths were recorded, of which one occurred at the Hospital. 5 cases of enteric fever (with one death) were admitted into Hospital during 1933.

Tropical typhus: 3 cases (of which one died) were admitted into Hospital.

Ankylostomiasis: 47 cases (with 5 deaths) were admitted into Hospital.

Tuberculosis: 45 deaths were recorded during the year.

Hydrophobia: There was one case in which death occurred a few hours after admission into Hospital.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The rate was 96.40 per mille (corrected)—the lowest recorded for the past six years.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rates for 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese
1930	110.66	153.33	381.00	93.02
1931	141.10	187.90	52.63	324.30
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05
1933	88.06	181.08	142.86	185.19

MATERNITY.

32 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, or 2.23% of total births. The number of still-births recorded was 46—as compared with 34 in 1932.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau. It is gratifying to note that there has been a steady, though slow, improvement in the sanitary conditions of the areas under the control of the Perlis Sanitary Board.

Of the 76 labourers who were admitted into Hospital from estates and mines, 5 died during 1933.

VISIT TO ESTATES.

One estate was visited by the Health Officer.

VISIT TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 14 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 Girls' schools and 20 boys' schools) 14 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon with the following result:—

Total pupils on register .. 1,351

Total seen 1,145

			<i>Percentage.</i>
Enlarged spleen	.. ..	383	33.45
Pupils showing no vaccination marks	.. ..	50	4.37
Ear diseases	.. ..	10	0.87
Scabies	.. ..	12	1.05
Yaws	.. ..	18	1.57
Other skin diseases	.. ..	60	5.24
Eye diseases..	.. ..	8	0.70
Dental caries	.. ..	597	52.14

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 60 patients is maintained by Government at Kangar in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

A travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended to 957 cases excluding cases treated at cooly lines, schools and Police stations.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,373. There were 81 deaths, being a percentage of 5.90 to total treated. Excluding 32 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.65%.

The daily average number of inpatients was 51.88. There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for malaria, amoebic, dysentery, venereal diseases, pneumonia, other lung complaints, ankylostomiasis, ulcers and other diseases and a distinct fall in the number of cases admitted for enteric fever and pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of cases admitted for bacillary dysentery, influenza, injuries and tropical typhus was about the same.

7,059 cases were treated at the Hospital as outpatients. 2,048 vaccinations were performed; and 1,678 Neosalvarsan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Five mental cases were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, in 1933. One died and four were discharged cured of whom one Indian was repatriated to India during the year under review.

There were 16 patients—10 males and 6 females—in Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the end of the year.

Leprosy: One Chinese suffering from anaesthetic leprosy was repatriated to China.

RABIES.

Fifteen cases of dog bite (the maximum number reported for the past several years) were reported during the year. Sixteen dogs were concerned in all; one was unknown stray dog; 9 were declared not rabid after being kept under observation for 10 days; and 6 were killed on the spot of which only 3 were available for examination.

The brain on examination was reported positive for rabies in every case. There was one fatal case of hydrophobia during 1933.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation who live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. These houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturist and petty shop-keeper are usually somewhat rickety huts built with plank walls and attap (palm) or corrugated iron roofs with a mud floor.

In the villages which are under the control of the Sanitary Board buildings are controlled by the Board and building plans must be submitted and approved before any new building is erected or structural alterations carried out. There are however a number of the buildings which do not conform to modern standards. When the time for rebuilding comes the opportunity will be taken to have them replaced by structures more in accordance with sanitary requirements.

The housing accommodation of wage earning population on mines and estates though not elaborate is adequate.

There is no housing problem in this State.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary between Perlis and Siamese territory.

The exports of tin-ore for the last four years have been as follows:—

1348	..	..	..	9,325 pikuls.
1349	..	..	..	7,188 "
1350	..	..	..	6,238 "
1351	..	..	..	10,895 "
1352	..	..	..	7,182 "

Restriction was introduced about the middle of 1351.

Perlis tin mining is unique. Tin-ore is found in caverns and pockets in the limestone hills where it has been deposited by the action of underground streams, the source of which no one can discover. The usual method is to follow the courses of these underground streams by blasting a way through cracks and fissures in the limestone in the hope of finding a cavity where the tin-ore has lodged and can be carried no further by the action of the water.

It is a game of "blind man's buff" as there is no certainty where the tin is to be found. There are several known deposits which are rich in tin-ore but which, owing to their being deep and water logged, cannot be worked without the expenditure of such a sum as would make it doubtful whether it would be profitable.

Mining methods and conditions were described very fully in last year's report and it is not proposed to describe again at length.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi: Padi cultivation is the main industry of the State the great majority of the inhabitants being padi-planters dependent for their existence on the success of the padi crop.

The area under wet padi during the 1352 season was estimated to be 42,000 acres. In past years the estimates of yield were based on the estimates given by the Penghulus. The estimated yield for 1351 was 10,790,000 gantangs of padi or 16,197 tons of rice. A new method of calculation of yields which was evolved by Mr. W. N. Sands, Principal Agricultural Officer, Kedah, was applied, and by this method the yield works out at 15,540,000 gantangs of padi or 23,312 tons of rice against the Penghulus estimate of 11,705,000 gantangs of padi. Applied to 1351 the estimated yield by this method gives a figure of 11,460,000 gantangs against the Penghulus estimate of 10,790,000. Other factors indicate that the yield estimated under the new method is a much closer approximation to the true yield than the guess work of the Penghulus.

Only a very small amount of hill padi was grown. This form of cultivation is discouraged and only on exceptional occasions, as when the rains fail, is it allowed.

In normal years more padi is produced than is required for local consumption and there is a surplus for export. In 1352 5,200 tons of rice and 7,300 tons of padi were exported as against 5,770 tons and 9,500 tons respectively in 1351.

Padi cultivation is entirely in the hand of small-holders who with their families cultivate the land with occasionally the assistance of seasonal immigrants from Siam. There are no companies carrying out cultivation on large scale.

Padi test stations have been established in various districts and the experiments with various strains of seed were continued as in previous years.

Rubber: The total area cultivated with rubber is approximately 5,000 acres. There are only 4 estates of over 100 acres in area.

The price of rubber improved and tapping was resumed on holdings on which the low price of rubber had caused it to be discontinued for a lengthy period.

Rubber exports amounted to 7,896 pikuls against 2,689 pikuls in 1351.

Coconuts: The area under coconuts was approximately 3,830 acres.

Other cultivation: There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than mentioned above. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts, groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale.

Live Stock: The breeding of poultry is carried on extensively in the kampongs but no accurate figures are available as to the numbers of poultry reared.

4,246,899 hen and duck eggs 22,904 chickens and 8,445 ducks were exported during the year.

According to the census there were at the end of the year the following livestock in the State:—

Cattle	..	..	..	..	10,645
Buffaloes	..	..	..	..	3,967
Pigs	..	..	..	..	1,347
Goats	..	..	..	..	2,584

There is no Veterinary staff in the State. The Government Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, however, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

Rabies continued to give trouble but was kept under control by the adoption of muzzling and a campaign against unlicensed dogs. 812 dogs were destroyed by the Police.

Labour: There was only 4 estates with an area of over 100 acres and the labour employed thereon consisted of 208 Indians, 79 Malays and 17 Chinese. In addition 36 Indians and 113 Malays were employed by the Public Works Department and 76 Indians, 6 Chinese and 5 Malays by the Federated Malay States Railways.

The Indian labourers were natives of the Madras Presidency. Recruitment was generally by local engagement.

The Controller of Labour, Kedah, acts in a similar capacity in this State. Estates were visited by him during the year and health conditions were reported as being reasonably satisfactory. A few complaints of a trivial nature were made and investigated. No prosecutions were instituted in respect of offences to labourers.

Sick labourers are sent to Kangar Government Hospital.

Mines: The labour employed on the mines was exclusively Chinese. No reliable figures are available as to their numbers. It is estimated that about 1,700 labourers are employed.

Chinese labour is recruited locally and from other mining districts.

All labour is free and the welfare of labourers is safeguarded by a Labour Code similar to that in force throughout the rest of Malaya.

Forests: There is no organised forest department. The issue of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Chief of Police.

The total revenue from Royalties was \$485 and export duties on forest produce yielded \$153, as against \$516 and \$159 in 1351.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Glam (a species of *Melaleuca*) which is used for firewood and piling and yields a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

Fisheries: The State has a coastline of about 13 miles, the five fathom line being on an average five miles out. In 1352 897 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 1,427 pikuls in 1351. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state.

140 pikuls of dried prawns and 21 pikuls of prawn refuse were exported together with a number of crabs.

3,962 pikuls of fresh water fish were exported to Penang as against 3,053 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable articles only. Comparative figures for 1351 and 1352 are given below in respect of the principal imports:—

Articles.	1351	1352
Tobacco (lbs.)	28,633	26,504
Cigarettes (lbs.)	39,319	40,484
European Spirits (gallons)	417	784
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	733	828
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	1,111	1,624
Kerosene oil (gallons)	65,544	78,036
Petrol (gallons)	41,750	54,504

Figures of the principal exports are given below:—

Articles.	1351	1352
Padi (pikuls)	159,885	126,727
Rice (pikuls)	97,092	77,230
Rubber (pikuls)	2,689	7,896
Copra (pikuls)	1,402	3,105
Arecanuts (pikuls)	547	360
Tapioca (pikuls)	2,995	2,460
Tin-ore (pikuls)	10,895	7,182
Phosphates (tons)	375	444
Fish (pikuls)	4,920	4,859
Poultry (head)	38,771	31,349
Buffaloes and cattle (head)	30	124
Goats (head)	316	1,333
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	166	203

Other exports are timber and minor forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks), lorry transport is becoming more popular.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Owing to the improvement in the price of rubber rates of pay on rubber estates showed an improvement and on the two estates where any considerable number of labourers are employed the wages varied between 28 cents a day for men and 25 cents to 24 cents a day for women, as against rates of 25 cents to 20 cents a day earlier in the year. The managers of these estates have been requested to raise these rates to a minimum of 28 cents a day for men and 24 cents a day for women. In 1351 when the price of rubber was very low the rates varied between 20 cents a day to 15 cents a day.

The wages paid to mining coolies showed little alteration and the average rate of pay was about \$1 a day.

The cost of essential foodstuffs remained low. Rice the staple foodstuff of the population cost from 15 to 17 cents a gantang. The average worker consumes up to 6 gantangs a month.

The price of other foodstuffs such as fowls, eggs and fish were also low.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 20 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools with an average enrolment of 93 and 4 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools with an average enrolment of 61. The total number of pupils on the register was 1,857 boys and 246 girls.

The average attendance was 93% for the year.

There are six Chinese schools which are supported entirely by public subscription and are not in receipt of any Government assistance. The number of pupils is not large.

There are no English schools in the State, but at Kangar an allowance was made to a teacher who gave instruction in English mainly to the children of Government officers. It has been decided to discontinue this allowance as the standard of instruction was low.

Progress in education in this small State is slow owing to the lack of trained teachers and experienced supervision. Some years ago a system was instituted whereby each year two students were selected by examination and sent for a 3 years course of training at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. Each year two untrained teachers are replaced by teachers who have completed the course at the College. The number sent to the College was increased to four in 1952 and it is intended for the next year or two to send a similar number. At the end of the year there were 10 trained teachers in the schools and eight students undergoing training at the College.

The condition of the vernacular education in this State is far from satisfactory and the Government is not obtaining an adequate return for the expenditure which is by no means miserly. It was therefore decided to ask for the services of an experienced officer of the Education Department, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, to visit and report on the Perlis schools and make recommendations for their improvement. The Federated Malay States Government agreed to an inspection being made by Mr. O. T. Dussek the Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College, and Mr. Dussek will visit the State early in 1953.

Basketry is taught in all schools and with one or two exceptions each school has a garden where flowers and vegetables are grown. The location of those without gardens is such that suitable ground for a garden is not available in the vicinity.

Most of the schools have play grounds where organised games are practised. An inter-schools association football competition has been organised and very great keenness has been exhibited by the competing schools and by their local supporters. Communications are not yet good enough to permit of all schools taking part.

Five boys were being educated in English schools in Penang at the expense of the Government and assistance was granted in three other cases.

The total expenditure on education was \$39,148 against \$37,286 in 1351.

The Committee appointed in 1351 to serve as an advisory body to the Government in matters pertaining to education continued to function during the year and to hold regular meetings. The thanks of Government are due to them for their labours.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar at the following business was transacted during the last 3 years:—

	1350	1351	1352
Letters	73,918	91,913	76,128
Registered Articles	1,366	4,087	4,233
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	661	929	1,016
Telegrams	3,666	2,784	2,617
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	\$43,273	\$51,162	\$45,358

At the end of the year the savings bank included 132 accounts with a total of \$12,384.14 on deposit, as against 101 accounts with deposits of \$5,504.39 in 1351.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier the following business was dealt with:—

	1350	1351	1352
Letters	18,938	28,431	31,642
Registered Articles	2,333	2,208	1,799
Parcels (ordinary)	81	31	40

The revenue collected by the Department was \$3,216 and the expenditure \$3,594.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis River, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bahru.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports was 366 as against 506 in 1351 and the tonnage 7,255 as against 11,981.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 148 motor boats entered Perlis ports during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through the State from north to south. At Padang Besar, the frontier station, there is a railway station that is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. The railway passes Arau the residence of His Highness the Raja. Kangar the capital is 6 miles by road from Arau station.

ROADS.

There are $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles of metalled road of which $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles are asphalted and $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles or gravelled roads and paths in the State, which are upkept by the Public Works Department. Nine miles of road were remetalled and asphalted during the year. The cost of upkeep of metalled roads was \$909 per mile.

Eighty-eight miles of canals and rivers were upkept and 44 miles were cleared at a cost of \$1,016.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

There are no banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of \$12,384.14 to the credit of depositors at the end of the year.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (or picul) of 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. which is divided into 100 katies. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 acre).

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year was \$96,623.38 made up as follows:—

Personal emoluments	..	..	11,068.83
Other charges	..	..	1,883.37
Public Works Annually Recurrent	..	..	44,771.92
Special services	..	..	38,899.26
TOTAL	..	..	<u>96,623.38</u>

The expenditure in 1351 amounted to \$61,175.

The principal items carried out under special services were:—

Remetalling and asphalting of the Tebing Tinggi Road and Kaki Bukit Village.

In all a length of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles were reconstructed at a cost of \$15,248.

Special Repairs to Government Buildings.

Owing to the enforced economies of previous years there was considerable deterioration in the condition of the majority of Government buildings. Repairs in several cases necessitated the almost complete reconstruction of the buildings. In all cases round timbers were replaced by square hardwood timbers. It is hoped that extensive repairs on this scale will not be necessary for a long time. For a little additional expenditure when the buildings were originally constructed most of these repairs would have been unnecessary and any necessary repairs could have been carried out from annually recurrent votes. Economy very often in the end turns out to be extremely expensive. The total expenditure under this heading was \$8,998.

Reconstruction of Kangar Boys' School.

This school was the oldest school in the State and in a very violent rain and wind storm in 1351 was practically flattened to the ground. One portion of the school was reconstructed in 1351 and \$2,250 was expended on the reconstruction of the remaining portion which had withstood the storm but was in poor condition.

Market, Arau.

There had long been a demand for a market at Arau where His Highness the Raja resides and a market was erected at a cost of \$3,800.

Wang Tangga Sub-way.

This was the most spectacular and useful work undertaken. Until the construction of this sub-way all tin-ore won in the area north of Kaki Bukit village, the mining centre, had to be carried over a formidable hill on one side of which there was an almost perpendicular drop of over 200 feet. Most of the mining in the State is carried out in the area. All provisions had to be carried over the same route. A chance remark in conversation with one of the local miners led to the investigation of a possible route under the hill along an underground stream. It was found that an underground route could be provided at no very great expense. The blasting away of a great deal of overhanging rock was carried out and a raised hardwood footbridge six feet wide with hand rails on both sides was constructed. The total expenditure only amounted to \$3,500 for the construction of this new access to the mining area which is a very cheap price to pay for a work which is an inestimable boon to the miners, owing to the saving in time, energy and health thereby occasioned.

One old lady who had resided all her life in the valleys on the other side of the hill was able to pay her first visit to what to her must have been the "metropolis" of Kaki Bukit and see a motor car for the first time. She had already seen the more modern aeroplane flying over the valley.

Memories are short. Recently owing to very heavy floods the passage through the sub-way was temporarily interrupted. A miner was forced to take the old route over the hill. His language when he arrived in the village was said to be very expressive. He seems to have forgotten that until a few months previously he and every other miner had to carry every pikul of tin and every pound of provisions over this hill without thinking a great deal about it.

Amongst other items of lesser expenditure was the construction of two tombs at Arau for the graves of Almerhum Tuan Syed Harun and Almerhum Tuan Syed Ahmad ancestors of the present Ruling House.

General.

The total mileage of metalled road in the State is $371\frac{1}{2}$. In previous reports the mileage has been put at $361\frac{1}{2}$. During the year the milestones were altered to a new zero point at Kangar Police Station and mileages were remeasured. Of the $371\frac{1}{2}$ miles $20\frac{3}{4}$ are asphalted. In addition to the metalling and asphaltting of the Tebing Tinggi Road and Kaki Bukit village carried out under a special vote, 2 miles of road were remetalled and asphalted during the year.

In addition to metalled roads there are 10 miles of unmetalled roads and 23 miles of bridle paths which were upkept during the year.

The total expenditure on road maintenance was \$30,368.

The labour force was sufficient for all requirements. The average number of labourers employed throughout the year was 130. At the end of the year the labour force amounted to 151 of whom 113 were Malays and 36 were South Indians. The policy has been to replace South Indian labourers by local Malay labour. The work of the Malays continued to be satisfactory. South Indian labourers are still required for such jobs as metalling and asphaltting which the Malays avoid owing to the exposure to very great heat which such work entails.

Mr. F. E. B. Murphy, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection during the year.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

There are four Courts, the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction; it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate is over \$500.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Magistrate. It has criminal jurisdiction, its power extending to fines of \$250 and imprisonment up to one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi and the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to Muhammadan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1351	Instituted in 1352	Disposed of in 1352	Pending at end of 1352
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	8	8	...
Senior Court ...	1	5	6	...
Junior Court ...	3	376	354	25
Sheriah Court ...	15	13	28	...

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1351	Instituted in 1352	Disposed of in 1352	Pending at end of 1352
Senior Court (Appeals)	6	36	38	4
Senior Court Adminis- tration Suits ...	33	47	40	40
Junior Court ...	103	363	412	54
Sheriah Court ...	19	42	57	4

COURT OF THE RAJA.

There were 2 criminal appeals to the Court of the Raja.
There were 2 civil appeals.

POLICE.

The Police force is in charge of a Malay officer styled the Chief of Police and at the end of the year consisted of a Chief of Police, an Inspector and Sub-Inspector and 69 Non Commissioned Officers and with three exceptions the whole force are Malays.

There are seven Police stations in the State.

Two police constables were dismissed for misconduct and one retired.

Discipline was good. There were 19 orderly room cases against 49 the previous year. One serious case of misconduct was brought before the Courts.

436 reports of offences were made during the year as against 388 in 1351. They were mostly concerned with petty offences.

There was one case of homicide but the arrest of the murderer had not been effected by the end of the year. This is a case in which a husband stabbed his wife while she was asleep for what reason it is not ascertained. Both parties were "Samsams" (mixed Siamese and Malay). The murderer has been traced to Senggora in Siam where for the time he has disappeared.

308 prosecutions involving 513 persons were instituted by the Police and convictions were secured in 276 cases involving 450 persons, the rest resulting in acquittals.

There was little serious crime during the year. The local pastime of cattle thieving seems to have lost some of its appeal.

The Chief of Police is responsible for Forest and Veterinary work as well as the issue of licences for firearms, registration of vehicles, supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

812 dogs were destroyed during the year.

The number of firearms licensed in 1352 was 501 against 541 in 1351.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the last two years:—

	1351.	1352.
Motor cars	95	98
„ lorries and motor buses ..	20	22
„ cycles	8	5

Fees collected totalled \$5,834 against \$4,782 in 1351.

The total expenditure of the department was \$37,470 as against \$36,221 in 1351, while the revenue collected was \$8,974 against \$7,671 in 1351.

PRISONS.

There is one prison in this State, situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of three N.C.O.'s and one Sikh and thirteen Malay Warders.

There were 40 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. One hundred and nine were admitted in 1352. Twenty-four prisoners remained at the end of the year. It looks as if the staff will soon outnumber the inmates.

Discipline was fair amongst prisoners and warders.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory. There were no deaths.

The prisoners are employed inside the gaol in rice milling, basketry, chick making and carpentry and in extra mural work such as grass cutting, scavenging, earthwork and gardening.

There is no separate accommodation for juvenile offenders. Juvenile offenders are rare and it is usually possible to deal with them by cautions or by light corporal punishment. Bad cases which cannot be dealt with by these means are sent to the Singapore Reformatory. There were no such cases during the year.

The vegetable garden which was started in 1349 was maintained and was able to supply the gaol with sufficient vegetables for its needs, and there was a surplus which was disposed of for \$40.

Padi was purchased and milled by the prisoners. In all 7,760 gantangs were milled into 3,814 gantangs of rice and sold for \$741.

\$1,222 was realised from the sale of articles manufactured in the gaol.

The total expenditure of the department was \$10,095 as against \$12,673 in 1351.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Eight Enactments were passed during the year of which the following were the more important:—

No. 4 of 1352. *The Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment.*

This Enactment has effect from the beginning of 1353. Hitherto the registration of births and deaths was carried out in a very unsatisfactory fashion under an Order in Council. The Enactment brings the registration of births and deaths into line with the practice of the rest of the Peninsula.

No. 5 of 1352. *The Registration of Schools Enactment.*

There are a few non-Government schools in the State. As a measure of precaution against subversive teachings this Enactment was introduced.

No. 6 of 1352. *The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1352.*

The collection of land revenue has been very unsatisfactory. This Act amends the original Act of 1326 and puts the collection of land revenue on a more satisfactory basis.

The most important alteration is that notices of demand and distress warrants are abolished. As in the F.M.S. only notices of auction will in future be issued.

There is no legislation for the control of factories, for compensation for accidents or making provision for sickness or old age.

The population of this State is almost entirely agricultural and there are no manufactures.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue for 1352 was \$530,709 and the expenditure \$464,457 as against revenue of \$513,874 and expenditure \$416,574 in 1351.

Details are set out in Appendices A and B.

The chief revenue increase were under the head of Customs and Chandu, which showed increases of \$7,325 and \$18,327 respectively.

There is no public debt, the balance of the loan from the Federated Malay States having been repaid in 1348.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities is shown in Appendix C. The excess of Assets over Liabilities was \$267,612 as against \$201,359 at the end of the previous year.

Customs duties are levied on exports the chief of which are padi and rice, tin-ore, fish, poultry and eggs and on imports the chief of which are kerosine, benzine, liquors, tobacco, matches and sugar. The yield of export duties was \$93,551 and of import duties was \$177,887 against \$97,826 and \$155,319 in 1351.

As an outcome of the Ottawa Conference certain additional duties were imposed in October, 1932, and duties are now collected on cotton piece goods, groundnuts, milk, motor tyres, paraffin wax, perfumery, hides and tinned fruit and vegetables. Imperial preference is granted in respect of these commodities. These "Ottawa duties" yielded \$15,478 of which the duty on piece goods was \$10,574.

The gross opium revenue totalled \$133,782 against \$126,357 in 1351.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

Agricultural land is held under title known as a Small Grant alienated in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are in existence a number of grants issued in the period of Siamese suzerainty in which the boundaries are not accurately surveyed. These grants are being replaced by fresh titles as opportunity occurs.

The land law is primitive and the land administration very unsatisfactory.

Steps have been taken for the overhaul of the land law and the reorganisation of the land office, both of which are long overdue. Arrangements are being made for the secondment to the State of an experienced land officer from another Malayan Administration and it is hoped that when the next report is written something approaching order will have been evolved out of the present chaos.

The area of alienated land at the end of the year was approximately 56,000 acres. Land held under mining title totalled 3,360 acres. These figures must be accepted with reserve as the Land Office records are very indifferent.

The total land revenue collected was \$58,730 against \$67,888 in 1351.

Land alienated during the year was as follows:—

For padi cultivation	....	..	239 acres.
For kampong cultivation	..	..	39 "
For rubber cultivation	..	..	Nil.

SURVEY.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure during the year was \$7,336.

In accordance with the arrangements made in 1349 field work remained practically suspended, only one demarcator being employed during the year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Co-operative Societies Department was formed in 1345 and is under the charge of an officer who has received training in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The number of registered societies was 16 in 1352, namely, one Government Officers Thrift and Loan Society and 15 Rural Credit Societies. Two new societies were formed.

The continuance of the trade depression and other causes were responsible for a further decrease in the total membership of the societies, in spite of the formation of the two new societies.

Government Officers Thrift and Loan Society.

As shown in last year's report the membership dropped from 200 to 158 in 1351. There was a further drop in membership to 105. Though the drop in members is regrettable the society will in the long run be benefited thereby as most of the members who have withdrawn were not of the type who would be loyal to any such organisation for long. Most of them looked upon the society as a "get rich quick" concern whereby they could get relief from some of their more pressing debts and contract others in their place. A society which calls for obedience and loyalty from members soon becomes irksome to members who have little "*esprit de corps*" and self respect. It is better that they should fall early by the wayside than that by their remaining as members there should be an unhealthy atmosphere in the society which might infect other members.

The working capital of the society decreased from \$38,767 to \$31,835.

Rural Credit Societies.

As stated above two new societies were formed during the year, and at the end of the year the figures for these societies since the inception of the movement were:—

Year			No. of Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
					\$
1345	...	...	1	58	678
1346	...	...	5	244	4,136
1347	...	...	8	296	7,102
1348	...	...	12	479	11,684
1349	...	...	13	476	15,817
1350	...	...	13	458	16,551
1351	...	...	13	407	18,790
1352	...	...	15	401	20,278

Difficulty was again experienced in recovering a number of loans and it was necessary in a few cases to have recourse to the Court for their recovery.

Some of these societies are in a very shaky condition and may have to be wound up very soon.

Weekly fairs.

During the year another weekly fair was opened at Kampong Langgar, Kayang

There are now six weekly fairs run by the Rural societies. Of the five fairs previously opened two only are in anything like a healthy condition. The newly opened fair is doing well so far.

The object of these fairs is to provide a convenient method for the disposal of Kampong produce at fairer prices than can be obtained from the Chinese shopkeepers and middlemen who are adepts at driving a hard bargain when they are purchasing from people already in their debt. They also provide a means whereby the societies can obtain some experience of the management of commercial affairs and at the same time add to their funds.

There are in addition three fairs run by a private individual.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that, though at first a large proportion of the stall holders at these fairs were of other nationalities, during the year an increasing number of Malays are now taking part and that produce purchased at the fairs is being increasingly distributed through the Kampongs by Malay hawkers.

In the fairs privately operated the great majority of the business is done by nationalities other than Malays. A number of the people are travelling cloth pedlars or agents selling on commission for shops elsewhere. The sale and barter of Kampong produce is of secondary importance.

General.

The Co-operative movement in this State is greatly hampered by the ignorance and superstition of the rayat whose attitude is "*omne ignotum pro horrifico*" and whose ignorance is played upon by the underground opponents of the movement.

Progress is therefore slow. The affairs of each society require constant supervision and nursing by the officers of the department. There is great difficulty in getting suitable office-bearers and even in the Government Officers Society there is a tendency to reelect year after year the same set of officers to run the society instead of making changes so that other members of the society may have an opportunity of learning something about the management of the society and of taking a more intelligent interest in its affairs. This tendency is however not peculiar to this State or to Co-operative societies.

During the year an additional officer, Inche Abdul Wahab bin Abdullah, was appointed to the Department as Assistant Registrar. After a short period in the State he was sent to Kuala Lumpur to undergo a course of six months training under the Co-operative Department, Federated Malay States. This Government is greatly indebted to the Director of Co-operation for arranging this course and for the time and trouble which he took in giving instruction.

Inche Abdul Wahab returned towards the end of the year and took up the duties of his appointment.

Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud who has been in charge of the Department since its formation continued to act as Registrar throughout the year.

The watchword of the Department must be patience, patience and again patience.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 51st birthday on 11th Jemadial-Awal, 1352 with the usual ceremonies and entertainments.

His Highness accompanied by the British Adviser attended the Durbar held at Government House, Singapore, on the 3rd February, 1934.

His Majesty's Birthday and Armistice Day were marked by the usual official parades and functions at which His Highness was present.

His Excellency the High Commissioner (Sir Cecil Clementi) paid an official visit to the State in July, 1933.

The financial situation continued to improve and for the second year in succession there was a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure.

The padi harvest was good but the prices obtained for padi were the lowest on record. The low prices however were to a great extent compensated for by the low prices of most other essential goods.

The rise in the price of rubber towards the end of the year caused the resumption of tapping on land which had been left untapped owing to the low price of rubber. Restriction was in the air at the end of the year but had not been introduced. The owners of rubber land have had a very lean time for several years and it is to be hoped that the recovery in the price of rubber will be maintained.

The writer acted as British Adviser throughout the year and his thanks are due to those officials who have co-operated with him in his endeavours to raise the standard of administration and improve the lot of the rayat.

O. E. VENABLES,
British Adviser, Perlis.

10th September, 1934.
30th Jemadialawal, 1353.

APPENDIX A.

*Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years
A.H. 1351 and 1352.*

No.	Headings			1351	1352
				\$	\$
1	Chandu	...	...	126,357	133,782
2	Courts	...	...	14,148	9,736
3	Customs	...	...	253,297	271,626
4	Excise	...	...	611	549
5	Forests	...	...	516	484
6	Harbours	...	...	3,491	3,405
7	Lands and Mines	...	...	67,888	58,730
8	Medical	...	...	1,128	1,190
9	Municipal	...	...	16,067	17,107
10	Police	...	...	6,351	7,579
11	Prisons	...	...	1,966	2,004
12	Sheriah Court	...	...	983	858
13	Treasury	...	...	20,267	22,749
14	Veterinary	...	...	804	910
	TOTAL ...			513,874	530,709

APPENDIX B.

*Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years
A.H. 1351 and 1352.*

No.	Headings	1351	1352
		\$	\$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pen- sions, etc. ...	22,486	25,159
2	His Highness the Raja ...	39,652	40,407
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,076	15,264
4	Audit Office ...	4,274	4,378
5	Co-Operative Societies ...	5,931	7,774
6	Courts ...	17,367	16,534
7	Customs and Monopolies ...	42,118	40,718
8	Education ...	37,286	39,148
9	Insp. of Lands & Agriculture ...	5,736	5,506
10	Lands and Mines ...	16,765	16,021
11	Medical ...	23,674	20,854
12	Miscellaneous Services ...	34,305	47,367
13	Mosques ...	4,562	4,700
14	Municipal ...	8,995	9,531
15	Penghulus ...	6,411	6,426
16	Police ...	36,216	37,470
17	Prisons ...	12,673	10,095
18	Sheriah Court ...	7,643	7,897
19	Surveys ...	8,103	7,336
20	Treasury ...	5,126	5,249
21	Public Works Departments ...	13,401	12,952
22	Public Works, Annually Recur- rent ...	38,328	44,772
23	Public Works, Special Services	9,446	38,899
	TOTAL ...	416,574	464,457

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the years 1351 and 1352. A. H.

Liabilities	At end of 1351 (7-5-32- 25-4-33)	At end of 1352 (26-4-33- 15-4-34)	Assets	At end of 1351 (7-5-32- 25-4-33)	At end of 1352 (26-4-33- 15-4-34)
	\$	\$		\$	\$
			Cash in Treasury	18,380	17,452
			Cash at Banks	51,198	115,361
			Fixed Deposits	70,000	70,000
			Investments ...	201,000	252,055
			Suspense Account	19,286	6,007
			Advances ...	7,889	3,913
			Loans	45,037	37,351
			TOTAL ...	412,790	502,139
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	177,500	196,375			
Deposits ...	33,931	38,152			
Excess of Assets ...	201,359	267,612			
TOTAL ...	412,790	502,139			

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REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

Report for Period 1st July, 1932—31st December, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The twenty-five islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups form a chain of coral atolls in mid-Pacific, cut by the Equator and lying close against the 180th meridian of longitude.

Beside these two Groups the Colony contains Ocean Island, some 250 miles to westward, and Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands, some 1,800 miles to eastward, of the Gilbert Group. The various components of the Colony are so scattered that a rectangle of a million square miles of ocean would not contain them all; and yet their aggregate area amounts to less than 200 square miles of land.

Geologically speaking, Ocean Island stands alone in the Colony, being an island of the "upheaved" type: its highest point is 280 feet above sea-level. This island, which is the Colony headquarters, is 1,500 acres in extent and possesses large deposits of phosphate of lime. All the other islands belong to the Central Pacific "area of subsidence", having been formed by the upward growth of coral around the flanks of mountains long since submerged. There is no island which rises as much as fifteen feet above sea-level, or exceeds in width five furlongs from beach to beach. The atolls are mere ribbons of land from five to fifty miles long, enclosing lagoons in most cases, and topped with a soil so sandy that it will support no useful plant save the coconut, the pandanus palm and coarse edible tubers of the taro (*calladium*) and babai (*alocasia indica*) families laboriously cultivated by the native.

The language of the Ellice Islands may be regarded as a dialect of Samoan; that of the Gilbert Islands is entirely different from the Ellice speech, and shows a strong relationship to certain dialects of the Melanesian area. No "pidgin" English is used in the Colony. Conversation is carried on either in plain English or the native tongue. The native languages are almost universally used, as only a few natives understand any language but their own. The Ellice Islanders converse among themselves in the Ellice dialect, but conduct church services, and write, in Samoan.

The Gilbertese of to-day are the descendants of a small, black-skinned people who, in about the third century of our era, suffered and absorbed an invasion by a large, tawny race of Samoan type. The Ellice Islanders are an offshoot of pure Samoan stock, who settled in the Group during the sixteenth century. There are no aboriginal inhabitants of Fanning, Washington, or Christmas Islands.

The climate is warm but not humid, and is tempered by the trade winds. The nights are cool for equatorial regions. The Colony is free from malaria and fevers of the typhoid group. In normal seasons the annual rainfall ranges from about 50 inches in the vicinity of the Equator to about 100 inches in the Northern Gilberts and 150 inches in the Southern Ellice Islands. In normal seasons the wettest months are December, January, and February, while the months with least rainfall are September and October. Ocean Island and the Gilbert Group are subject to drought. Fanning

Island and the Southern Ellice Islands appear to be outside the area where drought conditions may be expected. Occasional west to north-west gales occur between October and March but the wind does not reach hurricane force. The Colony lies between the northern and southern equatorial hurricane belts.

The Gilbert Group was discovered, piecemeal, by British naval officers between 1765 and 1824; the Ellice Group, between 1781 and 1819. The first known white trader came to the Gilberts in 1837, and was responsible for the introduction of rum and guns to the natives of Tarawa. By 1846, when Commodore Wilkes of the United States Navy visited the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, not a few beachcombers and traders had established themselves in both Groups. This was a period of great violence, when native factions were incited and actually led to battle by fugitives from the prisons of civilization, and the native name for the white man was "The Killer".

In 1856 the first missionary, Hiram Bingham, of the American (Boston) Board of Foreign Missions, preached Christianity in the Gilbert Islands. Between the 'fifties and the early 'nineties of last century, the Ellice Group became the happy hunting ground of the "black birders", who kidnapped thousands of natives for forced labour in the coffee plantations of Central America, and also introduced measles to the race. By these two evils the race was reduced from over 20,000 souls to under 3,000.

In 1892 the two Groups were proclaimed a British Protectorate by Captain H. M. Davis, of H.M.S. *Royalist*. The jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner of the Protectorate was extended to Ocean Island by a Proclamation of 1900. At the expressed desire of the natives both Groups were annexed to His Majesty's dominions by an Order in Council of the 10th November, 1915, and were known as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as from the 12th of January, 1916.

Ocean Island, of which the inhabitants are closely related to the Gilbertese, was included within the boundaries of the Colony by an Order in Council of the 27th of January, 1916, which came into operation on the 3rd of April following. By the same Order, Fanning and Washington Islands were also made part of the Colony, while Christmas Island was included by an Order which took effect from the 10th of November, 1916.

The Union Group (three islands) lying about 250 miles north of Samoa was made part of the Colony by Order in Council of the 29th of February, 1916, and subsequently excluded and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council of the Dominion of New Zealand. The Orders in Council effecting this change were dated the 4th of November, 1926.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is under the charge of a Resident Commissioner who resides at Ocean Island, which is the Colony headquarters, and who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific who resides in Fiji. There is no Executive or Legislative Council. The Ordinances are enacted by the High Commissioner under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

The Colony is sub-divided into five administrative districts each under the charge of a European officer who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner. The headquarters of these districts are at Tarawa, Butaritari and Beru in the Gilbert Group, Funafuti in the Ellice Group, and at Fanning Island.

Much of the work of administration is done by the natives themselves. Each island which has an indigenous population has its own native Government, constituted under the provisions of the Native Laws Ordinance, 1917, and presided over by a native Magistrate whose duties include the administration of the native laws and regulations, and the supervision of the island police, prisoners and prisons. The native Government maintains law and order under the general supervision of the European Administrative Officer of the district of which the island forms part. Each village is in charge of one or more local headmen according to its size and situation. The Magistrate in session with village headmen constitutes a monthly Court. On him falls the greater bulk of the executive work and responsibility and, except during the few days in each month when the native Court is in session, it is he who exercises general control, issues instructions, and decides questions on matters affecting the people as a whole. On each island also is a native Scribe who collects licence fees, fines, and tax copra from the natives, keeps records of Government cash received and disbursed, births, marriages, deaths, rainfall, shipping, and minutes of native Court proceedings, in prescribed books. He is also the local Postmaster. The population of 30,000 souls represents the largest body of natives under close and complete administration within the limits of the Western Pacific High Commission. The system of local government by native bodies under the supervision of European officers has reached a more advanced stage than elsewhere in the Pacific, and the day is in sight when it may become possible to allot even greater responsibilities to indigenous assemblies. The ultimate end in view is that the Gilbertese and Ellice peoples may learn to govern themselves.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1933, based on the returns received from the various districts, was 34,085, comprising 33,445 natives, 396 Chinese, and 244 Europeans. The population of Ocean Island amounted to 2,074, being composed as follows:—660 Banabans, 857 Gilbert Islanders, 72 Ellice

Islanders, 372 Chinese, 112 Europeans, and one Fijian. The decrease of 193 in the population of Ocean Island as compared with the figures given in the Colonial Annual Report for 1931-32, is explained by the fact that there were 194 fewer indentured labourers in the employ of the British Phosphate Commission on the 31st of December, 1933, than on the 30th of June, 1932.

The distribution of the population throughout the Colony and the incidence of native births and deaths were as follows :—

POPULATION.

						Natives.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Total.
<i>Ocean Island :—</i>									
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,590	112	372	2,074
<i>Gilbert Islands :—</i>									
Little Makin	...	...	...	...	...	755	1	2	758
Butaritari	...	...	...	...	...	1,740	15	9	1,764
Marakei	...	...	...	...	...	1,720	4	—	1,724
Abaiang	...	...	...	...	...	2,644	12	—	2,656
Tarawa	...	...	...	...	...	3,009	23	1	3,033
Maiana	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	1	1	1,467
Kuria	...	...	...	...	...	287	1	—	288
Aranuka	...	...	...	...	...	309	1	—	310
Abemama	...	...	...	...	...	941	3	1	945
Nonouti	...	...	...	...	...	2,297	7	1	2,305
Tabiteuea	...	...	...	...	...	3,809	4	1	3,814
Beru	...	...	...	...	...	2,311	10	2	2,323
Nikunau	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	4	—	1,696
Onotoa	...	...	...	...	...	1,665	1	1	1,667
Tamana	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	—	—	1,047
Arorae	...	...	...	...	...	1,516	—	—	1,516
Total	...	...	...	...	...	27,207	87	19	27,313
<i>Ellice Islands :—</i>									
Nanumea	...	...	...	...	...	912	—	—	912
Nanumanga	...	...	...	...	...	457	—	—	457
Niutao	...	...	...	...	...	650	—	—	650
Nui	...	...	...	...	...	423	—	—	423
Vaitupu	...	...	...	...	...	658	—	—	658
Nukufetau	...	...	...	...	...	396	—	—	396
Funafuti	...	...	...	...	...	429	8	—	437
Nukulaelae	...	...	...	...	...	229	—	—	229
Niulakita	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,154	8	—	4,162
Fanning Island	...	...	...	...	...	304	33	5	342
Washington Island	...	...	...	...	...	190	4	—	194
Christmas Island	...	...	...	...	...	No return			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	494	37	5	536
Colony Totals	...	...	...	...	...	33,445	244	396	34,085

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

			<i>July, 1932, to June, 1933.</i>		<i>July, 1933, to Dec., 1933.</i>		<i>July, 1932, to Dec., 1933.</i>	
			<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Ocean Island</i>	...	...	33	37	17	9	50	46
<i>Gilbert Islands :—</i>								
Little Makin	...	...	32	11	11	11	43	22
Butaritari	...	...	63	26	31	13	94	39
Marakei	...	...	60	28	35	22	95	50
Abaiang	...	...	50	43	31	15	81	58
Tarawa	...	...	75	85	51	13	126	98
Maiana	...	...	49	46	42	11	91	57
Kuria	...	...	11	7	6	3	17	10
Aranuka	...	...	4	4	11	3	15	7
Abemama	...	...	45	22	21	9	66	31
Nonouti	...	...	80	57	37	31	117	88
Tabiteuea	...	...	123	81	66	41	189	122
Beru	...	...	74	34	39	22	113	56
Nikunau	...	...	64	46	21	19	85	65
Onotoa	...	...	60	45	29	29	89	74
Tamana	...	...	50	12	19	21	69	33
Arorae	...	...	47	33	30	12	77	45
Total	...	...	887	580	480	275	1,367	855
<i>Ellice Islands :—</i>								
Nanumea	...	...	29	13	21	4	50	17
Nanumanga	...	...	14	4	13	10	27	14
Niutao	...	...	26	10	10	11	36	21
Nui	...	...	19	18	2	5	21	23
Vaitupu	...	...	16	20	19	4	35	24
Nukufetau	...	...	16	10	7	2	23	12
Funafuti	...	...	18	8	10	5	28	13
Nukulaelae	...	...	11	6	9	1	20	7
Niulakita	...	...	No return					
Total	...	...	149	89	91	42	240	131
Fanning Island	...	...	13	3	11	1	24	4
Washington Island	...	...	6	1	3	—	9	1
Christmas Island	...	...	No return					
Total	...	...	19	4	14	1	33	5
Colony Totals	...	...	1,088	710	602	327	1,690	1,037

There has been a steady increase in the population during the last few years, which shows every prospect of being maintained.

The number of marriages celebrated in the Colony during the period 1st July, 1932, to 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

Natives	...	...	583
Europeans	...	...	2

The rate of infantile mortality in the Colony during the year 1932-33 was 197·6 per 1,000 births.

IV.—HEALTH.

Hospitals and Asylums.

Tarawa Central hospital is the chief hospital of the Gilbert Group and to it gravitate all the more serious cases of illness that cannot receive complete treatment at the hands of a native dresser at the various island hospitals. The following are the statistics of the work performed in this hospital during the period :—

Total of in-patients treated	...	...	205
Total of out-patients treated	...	...	5,120
Major operations performed	...	...	280
Anti-yaws injections given	...	...	973
Deaths in hospital	...	...	16

Funafuti Colonial hospital is the medical headquarters of the Ellice Group with a European Medical Officer in charge. Statistics are not available, but work of a similar nature to that performed in the Gilberts was executed by the Medical Officer and his assistants. He also continued his anti-yaws and hookworm campaign.

Central Leper Station, Tarawa.—There were three new cases of leprosy admitted, there were nine deaths of cases of long standing infection, and at the end of the period there remained under treatment twenty-six patients, all Kanakas with the exception of one Chinaman. The European patient previously mentioned as being negative remained completely negative and was given his conditional discharge towards the end of 1932 and further reports indicate a stability of his condition and no recurrence.

Island hospitals are established on every unit of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups. These hospitals are under the charge of trained native dressers who dispense medicines and give treatment to the local populations. These dressers are able to perform minor surgical procedures and to give intravenous injections for the relief and cure of yaws. The following figures show the amount of work done in the Gilbert Group during the period under survey :—

Out-patients treated	...	...	...	37,459
In-patients treated	...	...	...	5,651
Operations performed	...	...	...	625
Injections administered	...	...	...	5,043
Deaths	...	...	...	254

Mental Hospital, Tarawa, admitted seven cases of lunacy, one being a recurrence of mental disease, during the term, whilst two cases died and one was discharged with relief of his condition, and there remained under treatment nine at the end of the year. The plan of keeping the mental defectives employed in simple occupations was continued with advantage to their mental and general condition.

General Health Work.

Yaws.—The campaign against this disease, almost universal amongst the natives, was continued by the intravenous injection of arsenical compounds by the native dressers in charge of hospitals and travelling units. The total number of injections given was 6,016. On several islands the disease is now well under control and promises well for the future.

Tuberculosis.—This disease is responsible for a very high proportion of the deaths amongst the natives. Amongst children the glands of the neck are the most frequent site of the disease, whilst adults suffer from chest affections. The more serious gland cases are treated by operation, receiving along with the milder cases conservative treatment and nourishing food and the results are distinctly encouraging and give one the feeling that the number of deaths from tuberculosis will gradually fall. It is found that the injection of arsenicals to these cases benefits the general condition and seems to enable the body to put up a better fight.

Filariasis and elephantiasis are common in the Ellice Islands but practically non-existent in the Gilberts. The mosquito vector has not so far been demonstrated in the latter group and this accounts for the absence of these diseases. The Medical Officer in the Ellice Group has performed many operations for the relief of the gross swellings of elephantiasis.

Venereal disease is uncommon in the Colony. Syphilis is unknown owing, in all probability, to the great prevalence of yaws.

Chicken-pox is endemic, also *dysentery* in bacillary and amoebic forms. The treatment of amoebic dysentery by injections of ametine compounds has been very successful.

Vaccination campaign was instituted during the period and at the end of 1933, 9,194 persons had been treated. The campaign will be continued throughout the extent of the Colony. Smallpox has never visited these islands.

Maternity and child welfare.

Systematic teaching and work in this direction has so far met with little success ; the Gilbertese must first learn to take a greater interest in their general ailments ; then perhaps later they will be able to absorb teaching along these lines. There is evidence that the Ellice Islanders will earlier make headway in this work than their northern neighbours.

V.—HOUSING.

Europeans in the service of the Government and industrial and trading firms in the Colony are provided with separate houses of the bungalow type which, with few exceptions, are built with European materials.

The Chinese labourers employed on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners are housed in their own location, the construction of which was completed during 1930. The location contains dwellings, mess-rooms, bath-rooms and offices, and a spacious recreation room. The work is carried out in reinforced concrete and fibrolite, and the roofs are fibrolite tiled.

The Commissioners' indentured native labourers, together with the labourers' wives and families, are also housed under conditions of cleanliness and comfort. The houses of the married quarters are built with a timber frame and floor, while the roofs are fibrolite tiled. The houses are partitioned medially, and each is provided with a kitchen wherein each family may cook its own food. The whole structure is raised some two feet above the ground on concrete piles.

The houses of the unmarried quarters vary in character. Some are concrete houses with fibrolite tiled roofs, while others have a timber structure with concrete floors and galvanized iron roofs. The unmarried labourers eat in a communal mess-room.

Adequate sanitary arrangements are provided, additional latrines and bath-rooms having been erected in the location for single native labourers during the period under review. The buildings in which the Chinese and native indentured labourers are installed, are owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The buildings are maintained in a good state of repair and during the period under review further buildings were erected, including twenty-five additional houses, each holding two families, for the accommodation of married labourers.

An up-to-date X-ray plant was installed in a special room at the British Phosphate Commission's hospital at Ocean Island, and a new laboratory was built for medical research work. The most important work, commenced during the latter part of 1933, was the building of a new European hospital. This contains three separate wards, and an office for the Medical Officer, Ocean Island. It is hoped to complete this building during the month of August, 1934.

Seven new cisterns were built by the British Phosphate Commission during the eighteen months under review, their total capacity amounting to 430,000 gallons.

A monthly inspection of these buildings is carried out by the Medical Officer, Ocean Island, the Officer in Charge of Constabulary, Ocean Island, and the Manager of the British Phosphate Commissioners, and in this way defects are noted, complaints received and rectified, and a high standard of housing conditions prevails.

All houses occupied by Europeans and Chinese, and the Chinese and indentured native locations, are lighted by electricity.

The Banabans (natives of Ocean Island) are not indentured, and live in their own native villages.

Provision is being included in the Colony Estimates for the financial year 1934-35 for the continuation of the work of reconstruction of the Police Lines, Ocean Island, which has had to be suspended during the last few years owing to the prevailing financial stringency.

At Fanning Island the indentured labourers are Gilbertese and are housed in suitable buildings constructed with European materials. These buildings are inspected by the Administrative Officer and the Medical Officer stationed at the Island.

In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups the native employees of the Government and trading firms are provided with buildings, out-houses, etc., similar in every respect to those in the native villages.

King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 provides that no dwelling which, in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner or certain other officers mentioned therein, is unfit for habitation shall be assigned to any labourer. In addition to Sections 33 to 36 inclusive of the Regulation mentioned, the Gilbert and Ellice Public Health Ordinance, No. 8 of 1926, provides for the enforcement of sanitary laws.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are phosphate of lime obtained at Ocean Island, and copra from all the other islands. A small quantity of shark fins is also exported.

Phosphate of lime.—The most important product is the phosphate of lime mined on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The deposits of the mineral on Ocean Island and the neighbouring island of Nauru (also worked by the British Phosphate Commissioners) give a higher phosphoric acid reaction than those of any other known area. All the phosphate mined is exported.

The quantities and values of phosphate exported during the six and a-half years ended the 31st of December, 1933, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Tons.	Rate per Ton.			Value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1927-28 ...	190,507	1	6	0	247,659	2	0
1928-29 ...	233,820	1	5	0	292,275	0	0
1929-30 ...	207,863	1	5	0	259,828	15	0
1930-31 ...	145,122	1	2	0	159,634	4	0
1931-32 ...	142,200	1	7	0	191,970	0	0
1932-33 ...	224,200	1	7	0	302,670	0	0
July-December 1933 ...	83,375	1	6	6	110,471	11	6

The new crushing and drying unit in connexion with the phosphate industry, the erection of which was commenced in 1929, was completed and put into operation during the month of September, 1932. This plant is capable of handling 80 tons an hour, and has

special electric precipitators for collecting the dust. The Europeans employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners are engaged in the United Kingdom or Australia for limited periods according to the nature of their respective duties. They are provided with free partly-furnished quarters. The Chinese are obtained from Hong Kong and sign a three years' agreement. They are not accompanied by their womenfolk. The Gilbertese labourers are recruited under the provisions of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and amending Ordinances. Their term of service is twelve months and one-third of their number are accompanied by their wives and a limited number of children. The Chinese and Gilbertese recruited labourers are provided with free quarters and rations. The Banabans although in regular employment are classed as casual labourers and live in their own villages.

Copra is the product of all islands in the Colony except Ocean Island. At Fanning and Washington Islands, Gilbertese recruited labourers are employed for the purpose of planting the lands and making copra. Their term of service is three years but by mutual consent the term may be extended to four years. Tahitian labour is employed at Christmas Island. In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups all the coconut-bearing lands are in the hands of natives. These lands are not cultivated, and the copra represents the coconuts in excess of what is required by the natives for domestic consumption. The Gilbert and Ellice Groups have no other industry on which to fall back should the demand for copra cease.

The quantities and values of copra exported during the six and a-half years ended the 31st of December, 1933, are shown in the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1927-28	... ..	4,698	64,833
1928-29	... ..	4,122	55,657
1929-30	... ..	5,465	83,691
1930-31	... ..	6,548	65,480
1931-32	... ..	6,715	67,150
1932-33	... ..	8,995	94,844
July-December.			
1933	... ..	1,567	14,013

Mat-making.—The mats woven by native women of pandanus leaf are among the finest in the Pacific. The Gilbertese mats depend upon texture and finish for their appeal; those made in the Ellice Islands are less finely plaited, but are decorated with woven designs of striking colour. *Hats* of a texture and durability equal to the best Panama are also produced, and can be made to any size or shape, if blocks be supplied. *Fans* are manufactured of prepared leaf and coloured feathers. *Baskets* and *bags* of beautiful

design and workmanship can be made to any pattern. There is no limit to the ingenuity of the native women in the manufacture of fine plaited articles. There is, however, only a local market for these articles.

Pearl shell exists in the lagoon of Christmas Island, but the lessees (Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Limited) do not pay much attention to the export of this commodity. Shell has also been found in Onotoa Lagoon (Southern Gilberts), but cannot be worked by naked diving, owing to the presence of a ferocious type of eel, which has been responsible for a considerable loss of life among natives.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Details of the goods imported during the financial year ended 30th June, 1933, are as follows :—

<i>General Description</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Anchors and chains	110
Benzine	1,963
Building material	687
Bicycles	865
Drapery	13,479
Explosives	647
Hardware	4,174
Iron	277
Jewellery	165
Kerosene	2,013
Machinery	1,695
Oils	2,894
Perfumery	266
Photographic materials	112
Provisions	20,936
Spirits, wines, fermented liquors	2,530
Tobacco	10,261
Wire rope	85
Miscellaneous	54,761
	<hr/>
	£117,920

The gross value of imports and the gross values and tonnage of exports for the five years ended 30th of June, 1933, were respectively as follows :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i> £	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Exports.</i> Tonnage.
1928-29	190,436	348,272	237,942
1929-30	148,779	351,496	213,328
1930-31	194,425	253,344	156,563
1931-32	114,511	259,120	148,915
1932-33	117,920	398,068	233,200

Most of the imported goods are shipped out of Australian ports and are produced in the United Kingdom and Australia. The balance comes from New Zealand, America, Japan, and China. Most of the goods brought to Ocean Island arrive in British ships, but the goods brought direct to other parts of the Colony arrive mainly in foreign ships.

Nearly all the phosphate of lime is exported to Australia and New Zealand and is carried mainly in British ships. The balance is shipped to Japan by Japanese vessels.

All the copra produced in the Colony is normally exported in foreign vessels to America or Japan, although during the period under review one shipment was sent direct from Tarawa to Europe in a Danish vessel, chartered by Messrs. Burns Philp (South Sea) Company. The low price of copra in the world's markets made it still necessary for copra sacks to be admitted free of duty, and the export duty to be maintained at the reduced rate of 10s. per ton.

The unexpected increase in the output of copra during the financial year 1932-33 is somewhat difficult to explain in view of the steady fall in the price of this commodity in the world's markets which normally results in a restriction of output by the native, but it is possible that the increased activities of native Co-operative Societies were in part responsible for the increased production. World economic conditions have been amply reflected in the islands of this Colony. Whereas during the earlier part of the period under review the price paid to native Co-operative Societies and non-native traders was £6 10s. 0d., and to individual natives £5 10s. 0d. per ton, yet on 31st December, 1933, these figures had fallen to £3 0s. 0d. and £2 10s. 0d. respectively.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans.—Europeans in the service of the Government and industrial and trading concerns are provided with free partly furnished quarters. Unmarried employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners receive free board, lodging, and laundry. All houses on Ocean Island are lighted by electricity which is supplied free to employees of the Commissioners; other Europeans pay for the service. With economy a married couple can live on about £27 a month and a bachelor on about £18 to £20 a month. These amounts do not include clothing, luxuries, and entertainment expenses.

Chinese.—Chinese mechanics employed on Ocean Island receive an average wage of £5 10s. 0d. a month, and coolie labour £2 a month, with rations, quarters, and lighting in both cases.

Natives.—On Ocean Island native labourers employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners under contract receive £1 12s. 0d. a month with rations, quarters, and lighting, and a bonus of 8s. a month for satisfactory work. Casual labourers receive 4s. a day

without rations or quarters. In other parts of the Colony the wages vary according to the locality in which employed and the nature of the employment. Labour employed under signed contract is paid from £1 a month with quarters and rations to £5 a month without rations. Casual labourers receive from 2s. to 5s. a day, according to whether free rations are issued or not. Native employees of the Government receive from £12 to £200 a year with rations (or an allowance in lieu thereof) and quarters.

General.—Where rations are issued they are on a liberal scale. All working tools are provided by the employer. No labourer is required to work for more than 9 hours a day with a maximum of 50 hours a week. Only those engaged on necessary services are required to work on Sunday. A capitation tax of £10 a year is payable in respect of each non-native employed in the Colony. Although the individual is liable it is the practice for the employer to pay the tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There was a slight decrease on educational expenditure compared with the previous financial year, £4,963 as against £5,076. Within the total of £4,963, an increase in grants-in-aid to village (improved) schools was shown. Grants-in-aid to Mission central schools suffered no change, nor did the cost of administration and the European school. The three native Government schools showed each a decrease of expenditure. The figures are as follows: village (improved) schools, £560; Mission central schools, £500; administration, £739; European school, £346; King George V school, £1,621; Ellice Islands school, £1,008; Banaban school, £189.

Expenditure was met from the usual three sources—Colonial Revenue, Banaban Fund, and the British Phosphate Commissioners. The respective sums were £3,743, £1,065, and £155.

The number of village (improved) schools established rose to thirty, at the end of 1933, when ten more teachers finished their training course at the King George V school. These schools are all in the Gilbert Islands, as village schools in the Ellice Islands are not yet within the scheme of improvement of village education. However, proposals for the inclusion of these schools were formulated during 1933, but at the end of the year negotiations had not opened with the Mission concerned.

Mission education dates back to 1860, soon after the arrival in the Northern Gilberts of that distinguished missionary, Hiram Bingham, who reduced the Gilbertese speech to writing, translated the Bible into the vernacular, and wrote a dictionary of the language. Other Mission bodies followed the American Board, under whose auspices Bingham worked. The London Missionary Society started schools in the Ellice Group in 1865 and in the Southern Gilberts in 1870. The Mission of the Sacred Heart followed in the

Central Gilberts in 1889. Until 1900 the native teachers employed came from other Pacific Islands, mostly Hawaii and Samoa.

At this time, the year 1900, the Missions reorganized their respective systems and central institutions for teachers and senior students were planned and in time established. As a consequence, Gilbertese teachers became available for the development of village education, and a large increase in the number of these schools followed. In the Ellice Group, however, the practice was continued of drawing teachers from Samoa. By the year 1920, there were native teachers in every village of the two main Groups and of Ocean Island.

The number and broadcast nature of the islands together with their atoll formation renders many village schools necessary in the Gilbert Group. Two hundred there are of the two Missions and this for a population of 27,000. In the Ellice Group, with its 4,000 people, only eight village schools are wanted, as the island populations are gathered each in one village and there is but one Mission.

Grants-in-aid to Mission central schools were given for the first time in 1914 and were established in 1917–18. With some increases, they have been maintained to the present time. Grants-in-aid to village education began in 1930, with the training of native Mission teachers at the King George V school, Tarawa, under a scheme of co-operation between the Missions and the Government.

The foundation of the Education Department occurred in 1920. The scheme then devised had for its object the training of native boys at a central boarding school in the Gilberts. These boys were intended for service in Government departments as medical practitioners, clerks and interpreters, dressers, and teachers. A second object was the general education of Banaban boys at a day school on Ocean Island where a common fund could be drawn upon for this local purpose. Some three years later, upon the representations of the Ellice natives, a central boarding school was established in the Ellice Group, having a similar object to the school in the Gilberts. In 1929, the one European school in the Colony was opened at Ocean Island.

Considerable changes occurred in the boarding schools in 1930, as a result of the attention directed to village education. The King George V school added to its activities by becoming a teacher-training centre, where native teachers undergo a year's course. The Ellice Islands school limited its activities. The Headmaster was withdrawn and a reduced number of pupils continued under the charge of native masters.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The following is a summary of the vessels which called at Ocean Island, and Tarawa (Gilbert Islands) during the period 1st July, 1932, to 31st December, 1933 :—

Port of Ocean Island :—

<i>From</i>	<i>July, 1932 to June, 1933.</i>	<i>July, 1933 to Dec., 1933.</i>	<i>Total July, 1932 to Dec., 1933.</i>
Australia ...	12	10	22
Nauru ...	18	8	26
New Zealand ...	9	2	11
Japan ...	7	2	9
China ...	6	2	8
Gilbert Islands ...	9	3	12
New Hebrides ...	—	2	1
Fiji ...	1	—	1
U.S.S.R. ...	1	—	1
United States of America.	1	—	1
Formosa ...	1	—	1
	65	29	93

Port of Tarawa :—

<i>From</i>			
Gilbert Islands ...	49	27	76
Ocean Island ...	9	4	13
Australia ...	4	2	6
Marshall Islands ...	2	3	5
Fanning Island ...	1	—	1
Ellice Islands ...	—	1	1
	65	37	102

The greater number of vessels which call at Ocean Island discharge mails and stores there, and then proceed to the neighbouring island of Nauru to load a cargo of phosphate. The remainder carry phosphate from Ocean Island to various ports in Australia and New Zealand, and occasionally to China and Japan.

Tarawa, the distributing centre for mails in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, is connected direct with Australia by the irregular visits of vessels chartered by Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, and Messrs. On Chong and Company of Butaritari, for the purpose of exporting copra. Messrs. Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha of Butaritari Island export copra in their own auxiliary schooners which pay irregular visits to the Colony from the Marshall Islands.

Communication between the Gilbert and Ellice Groups and Colony headquarters is maintained by the Government vessel, the *Nimanoa*, which makes irregular trips, in so far as circumstances permit, between Tarawa and Ocean Island for the carriage of passengers and mails to and from the Gilbert Group. During the period under review three visits were made to the Gilbert Islands by one of the vessels owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners, for the purpose of repatriating and recruiting labour.

Inter-insular communication between the two Groups is maintained by the *Nimanoa* and two small vessels engaged in the local copra trade on behalf of Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, and Messrs. On Chong and Company, while the Gilbert Islands are connected with Fanning Island by the annual visits of a vessel chartered by Fanning Island Limited, for the purpose of recruiting and repatriating labour. Communication between the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Fiji is maintained by the *Nimanoa* which usually visits Suva once a year, and the London Missionary Society's vessel *John Williams V* which makes two trips a year. One of His Majesty's ships of war also visits the Colony once a year and after visiting Government headquarters at Ocean Island usually proceeds to Suva via Tarawa and Funafuti.

Roads.

Roads in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands were first made at the instigation of the early missionaries from Hawaii and Samoa. Though they are not of elaborate construction, they suffice for the needs of the islands and the surface of reef mud is adequate to support motor-bicycle traffic. While the road on Abaiang Island runs continuously for some 25 miles, yet on the majority of the islands bicycling is rendered difficult by the frequent breaks in the land, where the ocean connects with the lagoon. The aggregate length of the island roads is estimated at 300 miles.

Wireless Telegraph.

No inland telegraph service exists at present on any island in the Colony, but a telephone system comprising some forty subscribers has been in operation at Ocean Island for some time. This system, mainly the property of the British Phosphate Commissioners, is operated through a small exchange situated at their power house.

A radiotelephone service, owned and operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners, is in operation between Ocean Island and Nauru. This service is extended to the Commissioners' steamers *Nauru Chief* and *Triona* when those vessels are in range.

A radiotelegraph station is maintained at Ocean Island by the Government. This station conducts a government, public, and maritime service and is the clearing point for all traffic "into" and "out of" the Colony, from and to all parts of the world.

Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, maintain a small radiotelegraph station at Tarawa Island in the Central Gilberts for communication with certain shipping, the island of Beru in the Southern Gilberts, and, through Ocean Island Radio, to all parts of the world.

The London Missionary Society maintains a low power radiotelegraph station at the Society's headquarters at Rongorongo, Beru. This station communicates with Tarawa Island and gives a limited public service. Communication with the outside world is effected via Ocean Island Radio.

In the Northern Gilbert Islands no permanent radiotelegraph station is in existence, but as the island of Butaritari is the headquarters of Messrs. On Chong, a trading company, whose vessel, the s.s. *Macquarie* makes that port her base, and is fitted with radiotelegraphy, it can be said that a semi-permanent station is in existence there. This group is of course cut off from the rest of the world during the *Macquarie's* trips around the islands to collect copra, but at the same time the vessel brings the more isolated islands of the Colony into touch with the outer world if only for a brief period.

With the exception of an amateur transmitting station the Ellice Group is without telephones or telegraphs of any description. At Funafuti, the headquarters of Ellice Islands Administration, a small low-powered short-wave transmitter is operated by the Administrative Officer, who is brought into contact with the outer world via similar stations established at islands of the Gilbert Group and at Ocean Island. Owing to lack of transport within the Colony, and the distance of Funafuti from Government Headquarters at Ocean Island (737 miles), this communication has proved to be very useful to the Government.

At Fanning Island a low-powered telegraphy transmitter is in operation by the Manager of the Imperial and International Communications, Limited (now Cable and Wireless, Limited). This is purely a private station and is used for communication with vessels in the vicinity.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

An Agency of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Savings Bank Branch) is established on Ocean Island. The rate of interest

is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the first £500 at credit of each account and 2 per cent. per annum on the excess of balance of £500 to £1,000. There are no banks in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, where the traders generally have a current account with the principal firms who act as their agents and bankers. Natives may deposit their cash with the Government for safe keeping and may withdraw whatever amounts they may require from any financial officer in any part of the Colony upon personal application and the production of the pass-book. A few natives of the Ellice Islands have opened accounts with the Government Savings Bank in Fiji.

Currency.

All taxes, duties, fees, fines, and wages are payable in British coin, but the currency commonly used in the Colony is Australian. A system of international money orders is established. Postal orders of values from 6d. to £1 are issued from Ocean Island only, but are cashed throughout the Colony.

Weights.

The local use of standard weights and measures of the United Kingdom is validated by Ordinance No. 10 of 1916.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department consists of a European Superintendent of Works, who was appointed in 1930, and five native and half-caste carpenters. This staff is assisted, whenever practicable, by prison labour. In the absence of the Superintendent of Works, European officers of the District Administration and the Medical and Education Departments supervise the public works being carried out at their respective stations. The Native Governments supervise the communal works carried out by the natives on their respective islands. The Superintendent of Works periodically inspects and reports on the condition of all buildings, maintainable under the upkeep of stations vote, at the district stations in the Colony.

Ocean Island.—New offices for the Treasury, Customs and Postal Departments were completed. The construction was carried out with hollow concrete blocks. Two strong rooms were provided, also a Kaustine lavatory. Wiring in steel conduit for electric light was installed.

A fireproof gaol for Chinese prisoners was completed ; the floor, parapet walls and flat roof all being constructed with concrete. Iron doors, and a new Kaustine latrine were provided. A barbed wire fence on tubular steel supports, set in cement, was extended all round the gaol buildings.

New transit quarters, built of native materials, were completed. Wiring for electric lighting was run in wood casing ; the kitchen and bath-room fresh water service was laid on from an adjacent cistern.

The two tubular steel masts at the Government wireless station were overhauled and repainted.

All the Government residential quarters at Headquarters are of wood-frame construction ; the majority have been in service twenty years or more, and the work required on upkeep is becoming more frequent. The Residency, the Treasurer's quarters, and the Chinese Interpreter's quarters were all repainted. Opportunity was taken during the dry season experienced, to clean out the concrete underground cisterns on the station. A new fence 12 feet in height, with two gates, was erected around the Government tennis court.

Sliding door cupboards were built in all round the office of the Secretary to the Government, with rows of pigeon holes above. Electric light was installed.

New cisterns, shower head and piping, were fixed in the Banaban hospital. All Banaban native village latrines were reconditioned and repaired, twenty new double box seats were made and fitted.

Estimates and plans were prepared in connexion with the proposed work of transfer of Government Headquarters.

Gilbert Islands.—No public works of any importance were carried out at Beru and Butaritari during the year. At Tarawa, current repairs and improvements of a minor nature were effected. The boat harbour channel was deepened, two canoe sheds were re-thatched, and the flag staff was repainted. All the Police married quarters were repaired ; floors and posts were renewed where required. The single native quarters received attention, kitchens and bath houses were repaired and rethatched. The main entrance buoy was repainted.

Ellice Islands.—At Funafuti current repairs to the station were effected. A new Police office and store was built. Four quarters for the native staff were rebuilt of native materials, to an improved

design, and of a more permanent nature. The reclamation of the swamp area was continued, and was half completed.

Fanning Island.—A new house for the Clerk and Interpreter was put in hand and completed.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in the Colony by Deputy Commissioners sitting in Courts constituted under the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, *et seq.* In civil matters appeals may be made from these Courts to the Supreme Court of Fiji (vide Article 88 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893). As regards criminal jurisdiction, all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fines exceeding £100, imposed by the Court held otherwise than before the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, are submitted automatically for review by the Supreme Court of Fiji, sitting as a Court of Appeal, (vide articles 80 and 81). If, in criminal proceedings, the accused be charged with an offence punishable with death or penal servitude for seven years or more, the Deputy Commissioner's Court has no power to try the case, but, if satisfied that there is reasonable ground to put accused upon his trial, must commit him for trial before a Judicial Commissioner.

There is practically no Police Court work in the Colony except at Ocean Island, where an average of about 700 charges are dealt with annually. In the absence of a resident judicial officer, the Resident Commissioner carries out the necessary magisterial duties at headquarters.

The business of the Ocean Island Court is chiefly connected with the application of the rules made under King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1929 for the governance of approximately 600 native and 370 Chinese labourers locally employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Statistics of the Court's work for the year 1933 are as follows :—

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED IN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S COURT FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC FOR THE YEAR 1933.
OCEAN ISLAND.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY, 1932-33

23

Offences.	How tried.		Nationality.		Fines. £ s. d.	Cautioned.		Dismissed.		Imprisoned.		Withdrawn.	
	Sum.	With Ass.	Nat.	Chi.		Nat.	Chi.	Nat.	Chi.	Nat.	Chi.	Nat.	Chi.
Breach of Regulations ...	385	—	285	100	93 15 0	2	3	6	2	—	—	1	—
Gambling ...	56	—	56	—	35 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny ...	21	—	6	15	6 11 0	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
Default in payment of fines ...	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	4	16	—	—	—
Cruelty to Animal ...	1	—	—	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault ...	2	—	(1 Europ.)	1	—	—	—	(1 European)	—	—	1	—	—
Exposing naked person ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructing Police ...	5	—	4	1	1 5 0	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Breach of Gaol Regulations ...	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Unlawful possession ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Rogue and Vagabond ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Travelling without permit ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Trespass with intent to annoy female inmate.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Threatening and insulting behaviour	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Receiving stolen property ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Having unlawful carnal knowledge ...	1	—	1	(Case referred to Native Bowi)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	518	—	(1 European) 357	160	137 19 6	2	3	(1 European) 8	7	8	31	1	—

There are no practising barristers or solicitors in the Colony.

A code of Native Laws is administered in the Native Courts (consisting of island Magistrates and village headmen) under the supervision of Administrative Officers. A European officer has no power to try cases under the Native Laws, his function being limited to the review, alteration, and amendment of sentences inflicted by the Native Courts. Though the island Magistrates are, on the whole, surprisingly efficient considering their education, their chief weakness is an imperfect realization of the relative gravity of offences within the same class. The Magistrates tend too often to inflict the maximum sentence without regard to mitigating circumstances.

Island Regulations for the good order and cleanliness of the island are enacted by the Native Governments under authority of the Native Laws Ordinance No. 2 of 1917, such regulations being subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer, on behalf of the Resident Commissioner. These regulations have been published in book-form in the English, Gilbertese, and Samoan languages.

Police.

The Police of the Colony consist of an Armed Constabulary constituted under Ordinance No. 9 of 1916, and an Island Police Force appointed under the Native Laws Ordinance No. 2 of 1917. The Armed Constabulary is under the command of the Resident Commissioner. A European Officer of Constabulary is in charge of the Police establishment at Ocean Island. The non-commissioned officers and men are natives, the authorized strength being 70. The native Magistrate of each island is responsible for the supervision of the Island Police Force, whose total numerical strength in the Colony stands at 272.

Of the 70 non-commissioned officers and men in the Armed Constabulary, 50 are stationed at Ocean Island where regular beat, night patrol, and guard duties are carried out, and special constables are supplied as required to maintain discipline and order. The majority of the Police stationed at Ocean Island are Ellice Islanders who have proved themselves to be patient, good natured, and intelligent in handling the mixed races of the community. In addition they excel in handling boats through the surf when landing and embarking medical and customs officers, passengers, and mails.

Prisons.

There are five Colonial gaols in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony established at Ocean Island, Funafuti, and Fanning Island, respectively, and two at Tarawa Island (i.e., Betio and Bairiki). To these gaols are usually sent prisoners who are undergoing sentences of over six months' imprisonment, while other prisoners sentenced by the Native Courts serve their term of imprisonment in island prisons, of which there is one on every island in the Gilbert

and Ellice Groups. Schedule C of the Gilbert and Ellice Gaol and Prison Ordinance, 1916, lays down that a Government Medical Officer, shall, when in residence, visit the gaol at least three times a week and if practicable visit prisoners in solitary confinement daily. It is also his duty to examine every prisoner on his admission to the gaol and report to the Resident Commissioner any matter which requires attention in view of the medical or sanitary interest of the prisoners. He must render a full report on the death of any prisoner and carry out a post-mortem examination if he so deems it necessary. It is his duty in addition to attend the execution of every capital sentence and every infliction of corporal punishment within the prison.

Prisoners in Colony gaols are, as far as possible, trained in some useful occupation during the period of their imprisonment. By being attached to station carpenters' shops and by being required to help in the construction of boats, houses, stores, etc., they acquire knowledge which they are able to turn to good account after their release from prison. It is a well-known fact locally that a native who has served one or more terms of imprisonment is the best man to employ as a domestic servant. The rations provided being slightly more abundant than a native is able to afford in his own home, and the discipline of work, food, and sleep being far more regular than those which he would ordinarily observe, he usually leaves prison a heavier and healthier man than he was at the time of his conviction.

Juvenile Offenders.—It has not been found necessary to establish a system of treatment of juvenile offenders. The social and moral codes of the natives and the general effect of educational and Mission influences are such that on the very few occasions that a juvenile comes before the Court, it is for some trivial offence, for which as a rule a warning suffices.

Payment of fines.—The Court almost invariably gives an offender a reasonable time to pay a fine imposed, if satisfied that the fine cannot be paid immediately but will be paid if time is allowed. The time allowed varies according to the circumstances of the case and the nature of the offence. An offender who defaults and is imprisoned is released on payment of a proportion of the fine equivalent to the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were enacted during the period 1st July, 1932, to 31st December, 1933 :—

No. 4 of 1932.—To carry out certain provisions of an International Convention relating to the simplification of Customs Formalities.

No. 5 of 1932.—To prohibit the use of the Red Cross Emblem in connection with any trade, business calling or profession.

No. 6 of 1932.—To amend the law relating to the Registration of United Kingdom Patents.

No. 7 of 1932.—To provide for the grant of exemption in respect of Christmas Island from certain provisions of the law relating to Customs.

No. 8 of 1932.—To provide for the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery.

No. 1 of 1933.—To give effects to the provisions of the International Convention relating to Forced or Compulsory Labour.

No. 2 of 1933.—To amend the law relating to the Registration of United Kingdom Patents.

No. 3 of 1933.—To amend the Gilbert and Ellice (Customs) Regulation 1912.

No. 4 of 1933.—To amend the Gilbert and Ellice (Labour) Regulation 1915.

There is no factory legislation in the Colony, no legislation dealing with compensation for accidents, nor legislative provision for old age; but under section 40 of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and paragraphs 13 to 15 of the Schedule to the Employees Control Ordinance No. 9 of 1929, provision is made for the treatment of sickness amongst labourers free of charge.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The totals of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the last seven years were as follows :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1926-27	...	...	...	52,925	1	5	44,869	13	5
1927-28	...	...	...	71,964	16	1	45,632	9	6
1928-29	...	...	...	73,712	1	3	60,595	0	9
1929-30	...	...	...	67,105	11	7	59,324	3	5
1930-31	...	...	...	63,704	16	10	61,453	14	2
1931-32	...	...	...	49,110	10	9	53,946	11	10
1932-33	...	...	...	59,399	17	3	46,753	9	4

Revenue.

The following are the details of revenue for the periods 1930-31 to 1932-33 :—

	1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs Duties ...	28,717	9	2	19,285	19	11	22,985	2	11
Native taxes, etc. ...	4,949	9	6	5,248	14	10	6,205	8	11
Licences, etc. ...	13,419	7	1	10,548	17	8	11,046	3	3
Fees of Court, etc. ...	4,630	0	10	4,243	18	8	4,391	1	10
Post Office... ..	521	1	5	475	7	7	463	14	11
Telegraphs	442	8	10	92	2	9	135	5	6
Royalties	4,785	12	6	3,043	9	0	5,700	15	0
Interest	4,281	0	2	4,836	19	5	4,372	4	9
Miscellaneous	1,208	7	4	772	10	11	3,350	0	2
Imperial Grant	750	0	0	562	10	0	750	0	0
	<hr/> £63,704 16 10			<hr/> £49,110 10 9			<hr/> £59,399 17 3		

The figures for the financial year under review show a marked improvement on the figures for the preceding year and would appear to indicate that the peak of the depression period has been passed. The increase under Customs duties is satisfactory although the revenue derived therefrom is still considerably below the average for the three years ended 30th June, 1931. Perhaps the most outstanding sign of improvement in world economic conditions is the amount shown under Miscellaneous—in this figure is included the sum of £2,639 13s. 0d. which represents the amount by which Colony investments in the United Kingdom appreciated during the year. In the previous year investments were depreciated by some £1,697 16s. 9d., but this sum covered the difference in market values over a period of several years and did not represent the depreciation in that year only.

The actual revenue collected exceeded the estimated sum by £4,780 17s. 3d. and exceeded the actual expenditure for the year by £12,646 7s. 11d.

Although the state of the copra market continues to give concern the amount derived from export duty on this commodity increased by £960 10s. 0d. to £3,503 0s. 0d., representing exports totalling 7,006 tons exclusive of exports from Fanning and Christmas Islands.

Revenue realized from the sale of copra collected in respect of the native land tax advances or declines each year in sympathy with the ruling market price at a given date. The price in 1932-33 was based on London values and realized, including exchange, £8 17s. 4d. as against £7 14s. 0d. in the previous financial year.

Payment for tax copra was effected in Fiji, the rate of exchange varying between $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the amount estimated under this subhead (£4,728 0s. 0d.) was exceeded by £513 0s. 0d.

The Colony is directly interested, through the phosphate industry, in economic conditions in Australia and New Zealand, the export of phosphate varying in accordance with the requirements of the countries named. Improved conditions are reflected in an increase of Royalties in 1932-33 amounting to £2,557 6s. 0d.

Expenditure.

Details of expenditure for the periods 1930-31 to 1932-33 are appended hereto :—

	1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pensions, etc.	493	7	5	2,622	9	5	1,934	13	6
High Commissioner's Department.	2,358	13	5	2,297	6	4	2,356	17	5
Resident Commissioner's Department.	3,484	4	0	3,155	3	8	2,895	9	11
Treasury and Customs ...	1,666	19	5	2,364	10	11	1,842	15	6
District Administration ...	5,086	12	3	3,472	5	0	3,269	4	11
Police and Prisons ...	7,801	6	3	6,426	2	8	6,535	16	11
Ocean and Fanning Islands Defence Forces.	24	3	11	15	10	0	18	8	4
Medical	10,951	4	1	10,205	10	8	9,686	10	5
Transport	7,333	17	8	6,029	6	1	4,710	7	2
Post Office	501	16	2	520	5	7	510	13	9
Telegraph	1,576	4	6	1,028	13	1	1,184	1	6
Audit Department	359	2	2	255	0	0	407	15	8
Miscellaneous... ..	2,811	10	8	4,940	18	8	2,113	4	3
Lands Commission	64	16	4	—			—		
Education	4,721	5	3	4,602	10	5	4,655	0	0
Public Works Department ...	1,157	6	11	1,189	4	9	924	16	6
Public Works Annually Recurrent.	1,264	10	7	1,047	4	11	953	13	7
Public Works Extraordinary	5,965	3	1	648	5	4	300	2	11
Island Administration ...	3,831	10	1	3,126	4	4	2,453	17	1
	<u>£61,453</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>£53,946</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>£46,753</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>

The actual expenditure for the year as compared with the estimated sum showed a saving of £5,827 10s. 8d., a result that was achieved only by the exercise of the most rigid economy and control of expenditure in all departments. This saving is the more marked if consideration is given to the fact that supplementary expenditure amounting to £3,843 19s. 3d. is included in the total expenditure.

Under the head of Pensions, etc., the expenditure, although considerably less than that for the preceding year, was nevertheless £803 13s. 6d. in excess of the estimated provision. The excess was due to the retirement from the services of other Administrations of officials whose total service included pensionable service with the Colony, and part of whose pensions and gratuities are a charge upon Colony revenue. The retirement of these officials could not be foreseen locally.

The large decrease in the figures under the head of Miscellaneous as compared with the figures for the year 1931-32 is largely accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the depreciation in value of Colony investments formed a charge against this head, whereas, as stated above, the value of investments appreciated during the financial year under review.

In view of anticipated financial stringency the programme of Public Works Extraordinary was again reduced to the minimum consistent with barest requirements, the total expenditure under this head being £15 2s. 11d. in excess of the estimated appropriation of £285 0s. 0d.

Expenditure under Island Administration is subject to fluctuation consequent upon irregularity of communication within the Colony. These conditions frequently render it impossible for all islands to be visited and supplied with funds for necessary services within the financial year to which they relate and the result is that expenditure in respect of a given financial year, together with expenditure relative to the subsequent year, is brought to account in the latter financial year.

Public Debt.

The Colony has no Public Debt.

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets and liabilities of the Colony as at the 30th June, 1933, were as follows :—

				<i>Assets.</i>			<i>Liabilities.</i>		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand and at Bank	...			7,676	12	6			
Cash on Fixed Deposit	...	...		105,000	0	0			
Drafts and Remittances	...	...		2,770	19	0			
Deposits :—									
Estate M. Shea (deceased)—									
Invested	...	...	...				450	0	0
Banaban Royalties—									
Invested	...	...	...				27,734	7	6
Banaban Provident Fund—									
Invested	...	...	...				24,818	2	6
Banaban Landowners' Fund									
(Mining Area)—									
Invested	...	...	...				22,500	0	0
Banaban Landowners' Fund									
(Non-Mining Area)—									
Invested	...	...	...				254	8	4
Other	...	...	...				12,495	17	6
Advances :—									
Joint Colonial Fund	...	...					3,300	0	0
Other	...	...	...	545	0	0			
Imprests	...	...	...	2,862	18	6			
Investments :—									
Colony (Crown Agents)	...	...		20,968	4	9			
Banaban Royalties	...	...		24,313	1	0			
Banaban Royalties (Fixed				3,421	6	6			
Deposits).									
Banaban Provident Fund	...	...		9,096	12	6			
Banaban Provident Fund				15,721	10	0			
(Fixed Deposits).									
Banaban Landowners' Fund				22,500	0	0			
(Mining Area).									
Banaban Landowners' Fund				254	8	4			
(Non-Mining Area).									
Estate M. Shea (deceased)	...	...		450	0	0			
Excess of assets over liabilities	...						124,010	11	8
				£215,580	0	0	£215,563	7	6

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are enumerated hereunder, together with the yield in 1932-33 under each head :—

(a) Import duties, (£19,482 6s. 3d.); (b) Export tax at 10s. per ton on Copra, (£3,502 16s. 8d.); (c) Native land tax, assessed annually according to the productivity of each island and payable

received in respect of each ton of phosphate exported from Ocean Island, the amount received during the year 1932-33 being £5,600 15s. 0d. as against £3,043 9s. 0d. in the previous year.

Customs Tariff.

The general duty on imports is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*. The only other *ad valorem* rates are 10 per cent. on machinery and component parts, 15 per cent. on bicycles, motor-cycles, perfumery (other than perfumed spirits) and musical instruments and appliances; and 20 per cent. on jewellery (including watches of all kinds).

Specific duties are as follows :—

Malt liquors, etc.	...	...	...	3s. per gallon.
Wines, still	...	...	...	4s. per gallon.
Wines, sparkling	...	...	...	10s. per gallon.
Spirits	...	...	...	£1 6s. per gallon.
Spirits, methylated	...	...	...	2s. per gallon.
Benzine, petrol, etc., and crude oil	...	...	...	4d. per gallon.
Oils in bulk, other than medicinal oils	...	...	...	6d. per gallon.
Kerosene, according to closed flash test	...	...	...	3d. or 6d. per gallon.
Tobacco, manufactured, in tins	...	...	...	5s. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured, in packets or plugs	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, twist or leaf	...	...	...	3s. per lb.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	2s. per lb.
Cigars	...	...	...	6s. per lb.
Dynamite, gelignite, blasting powder, etc.	...	...	...	7s. 6d. per lb.
Anchors and chains	...	...	...	6d. per lb.
	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets and liabilities of the Colony as at the 30th June, 1933, were as follows :—

Assets. *Liabilities.*

CORRIGENDA.

Page 30.—After the words “Drafts and Remittances” insert the following Liability :—

Cash Balance, Sydney Agents ... £17 5s. 7d.

The totals of “Assets” and of “Liabilities” should read £215,580 13s. 1d.

(28506) 500

Banaban Provident Fund—									
Invested	...	...	...	...				24,818	2 6
Banaban Landowners' Fund									
(Mining Area)—									
Invested	...	...	...	...				22,500	0 0
Banaban Landowners' Fund									
(Non-Mining Area)—									
Invested	...	...	...	...				254	8 4
Other	...	...	...	...				12,495	17 6
Advances :—									
Joint Colonial Fund	...	...	...	...				3,300	0 0
Other	...	...	...	...	545	0 0			
Imprests	...	...	...	...	2,862	18 6			
Investments :—									
Colony (Crown Agents)	...	...	...	...	20,968	4 9			
Banaban Royalties	...	...	...	...	24,313	1 0			
Banaban Royalties (Fixed	...	...	...	...	3,421	6 6			
Deposits).	...	...	...	...	
Banaban Provident Fund	...	...	...	...	9,096	12 6			
Banaban Provident Fund	...	...	...	...	15,721	10 0			
(Fixed Deposits).	...	...	...	...	
Banaban Landowners' Fund	...	...	...	...	22,500	0 0			
(Mining Area).	...	...	...	...	
Banaban Landowners' Fund	...	...	...	...	254	8 4			
(Non-Mining Area).	...	...	...	...	
Estate M. Shea (deceased)	...	...	...	...	450	0 0			
Excess of assets over liabilities	...	...	...	...				124,010	11 8
					£215,580	0 0	£215,563	7 6	

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are enumerated hereunder, together with the yield in 1932-33 under each head :—

(a) Import duties, (£19,482 6s. 3d.); (b) Export tax at 10s. per ton on Copra, (£3,502 16s. 8d.); (c) Native land tax, assessed annually according to the productivity of each island and payable in copra, (£5,241 0s. 11d.); (d) Licences, etc., (£3,870 3s. 3d.); (e) Capitation tax at £10 per caput per annum on non-natives of the Pacific Islands (other than public officers, ministers of religion, and certain others), (£5,676 0s. 0d.)—(the bulk of this taxation being received in respect of Chinese employed on Ocean Island in the phosphate industry); (f) Commuted taxation covering duties, licences, etc., etc., at Fanning and Christmas Islands amounting to £1,600 0s. 0d. per annum, of which total £1,000 0s. 0d. is paid by the Fanning Island Company, Limited, and £200 0s. 0d. by the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Limited. In addition to the foregoing main sources of taxation a royalty of 6d. per ton is received in respect of each ton of phosphate exported from Ocean Island, the amount received during the year 1932-33 being £5,600 15s. 0d. as against £3,043 9s. 0d. in the previous year.

Customs Tariff.

The general duty on imports is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*. The only other *ad valorem* rates are 10 per cent. on machinery and component parts, 15 per cent. on bicycles, motor-cycles, perfumery (other than perfumed spirits) and musical instruments and appliances; and 20 per cent. on jewellery (including watches of all kinds).

Specific duties are as follows :—

Malt liquors, etc.	...	...	...	3s. per gallon.
Wines, still	...	...	...	4s. per gallon.
Wines, sparkling	...	...	...	10s. per gallon.
Spirits	...	...	...	£1 6s. per gallon.
Spirits, methylated	...	...	...	2s. per gallon.
Benzine, petrol, etc., and crude oil	...	...	...	4d. per gallon.
Oils in bulk, other than medicinal oils	...	...	...	6d. per gallon.
Kerosene, according to closed flash test	...	...	...	3d. or 6d. per gallon.
Tobacco, manufactured, in tins	...	...	...	5s. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured, in packets or plugs	...	...	...	3s. per lb.
Tobacco, twist or leaf	...	...	...	2s. per lb.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	6s. per lb.
Cigars	...	...	...	7s. 6d. per lb.
Dynamite, gelignite, blasting powder, etc.	...	...	...	6d. per lb.
anchors and chains	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

The purchase value of good coconut-bearing land in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, as between native and native, varies from about £5 to £10 per acre according to the wealth of the particular community, and according to the locality where it is situated. If, however, a European wishes to lease land and have the use of the produce of the trees, the rental rate is assessed at about £3 per acre on the basis of an average copra yield of eight cwt. per acre. On Ocean Island special values obtain as phosphates deposits are taken into consideration.

The lands on Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands are in the hands of private companies and are not at present available for lease or purchase in sub-divided areas.

XVIII.—NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The fortunes of the Native Co-operative Societies during the period under review have been of a fluctuating nature, largely due to the world economic conditions, which have been much felt in these islands, where copra is the sole commodity produced by the natives. As a result of representations made to the High Commissioner during His Excellency's tour of the Colony in 1931 Native Co-operative Societies are not now required to pay a licence fee.

At present in the Colony there are two types of native trading societies :—

(a) Societies which have purchased or rent an existing trade store and buy from and sell to the general public.

These societies are purely trading concerns and not being regarded as proper Co-operative Societies, pay a yearly store licence at the same rate as individual traders.

(b) Native Co-operative Societies proper, who buy goods for, and purchase from, their members. These societies have a limited membership, an entrance fee, and all the transactions of the societies are with their own membership only.

Societies of this character do not pay any licence fee, transactions between the European firms and a given society being regarded in the same manner as transactions with a single individual.

While Native Co-operative Societies have been formed in virtually every island in both the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, it is still too early to state whether or not the movement will prove an ultimate success, and along what lines it will develop in the future. Draft legislation in this connexion is at present under consideration to regularize the organization of the Co-operative Societies and enable them to function more efficiently. In general it may be stated that the movement is better organized in the Southern Gilberts

district and the Ellice Group than elsewhere in the Colony. This has been chiefly due to the able guidance and encouragement of the Administrative Officers posted in those districts, and freedom from competition with the large European companies which are established in the Northern and Central Gilberts.

XIX.—WEATHER REPORTS AND RAINFALL STATISTICS.

Modern meteorological instruments are installed at Ocean Island, and supervised by an officer of the British Phosphate Commissioners, who specializes in this work, and at the Ellice Islands school, Vaitupu. Weather reports are telegraphed daily to Suva from Ocean Island and Vaitupu.

The monthly rainfall figures for Ocean Island, Tarawa (representing the Gilbert Islands), and Funafuti (representing the Ellice Islands), during the period 1st July, 1932, to 31st December, 1933, were as follows :—

1932.	Ocean Island.	Tarawa. Gilbert Islands.	Funafuti. Ellice Islands.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July	3·69	16·55	2·27
August	1·68	1·43	6·11
September	5·03	—	12·54
October	—	—	11·56
November	1·07	·19	12·99
December	·05	·16	11·69
1933.			
January	14·45	7·74	21·53
February	·76	·22	16·64
March	2·67	1·08	14·07
April	5·66	11·14	11·27
May	1·27	10·26	6·90
June	1·87	1·48	3·73
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	38·20	50·25	131·30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
July	9·14	8·92	2·87
August	2·39	1·68	7·06
September	·46	·57	5·76
October	·40	—	6·09
November	·22	·14	3·56
December	—	—	5·11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12·61	11·31	30·45
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Honour the Resident Commissioner, Mr. A. F. Grimble C.M.G., departed for England on leave in August, 1932, and during the month of June, 1933, His Majesty was pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Grimble as Administrator, St. Vincent. Mr. Grimble sailed for St. Vincent on the 23rd of June, 1933.

Mr. J. C. Barley, First District Officer, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, was appointed Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on the 18th October, 1933, and arrived at Funafuti from Suva in the Government vessel, the *Nimanoa*, on the 3rd of December. After making a tour of the Ellice Islands and visiting the principal centres in the Gilbert Group, His Honour and Mrs. Barley arrived at Ocean Island on the 9th of January, 1934.

During the period under review the first Blue Book of the Colony in respect of the financial year 1931-32 was printed and published by the Government Printer, Suva.

APPENDIX.**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

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- "Ethnologische Erfahrungen und Belegstücke aus der Sudsee" Dritte Abtheilung; Mikronesien (West Oceanien), 1893, by D. O. Finsch. (Out of Print.)
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- *Medical and Sanitary Reports. Published Annually. Government Printing Office (or Crown Agents for the Colonies, London).
- *Gilbert and Ellice Islands Blue Book. Published Annually. Government Printing Office (or Crown Agents for the Colonies, London).
- *"In the South Seas," by Robert Louis Stevenson. Various editions available.
- †Several of Louis Beckes' works contain articles and short stories on islands in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups.
- Articles on the Ethnology of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands frequently appear in the "Journal of the Polynesian Society." Wellington, N.Z. The Polynesian Society. Quarterly, £1 per annum.

* Copies of these publications may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

† Some of these books may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

MAP OF GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

GOVERNMENT STATIONS.

Headquarters - Ocean Island.

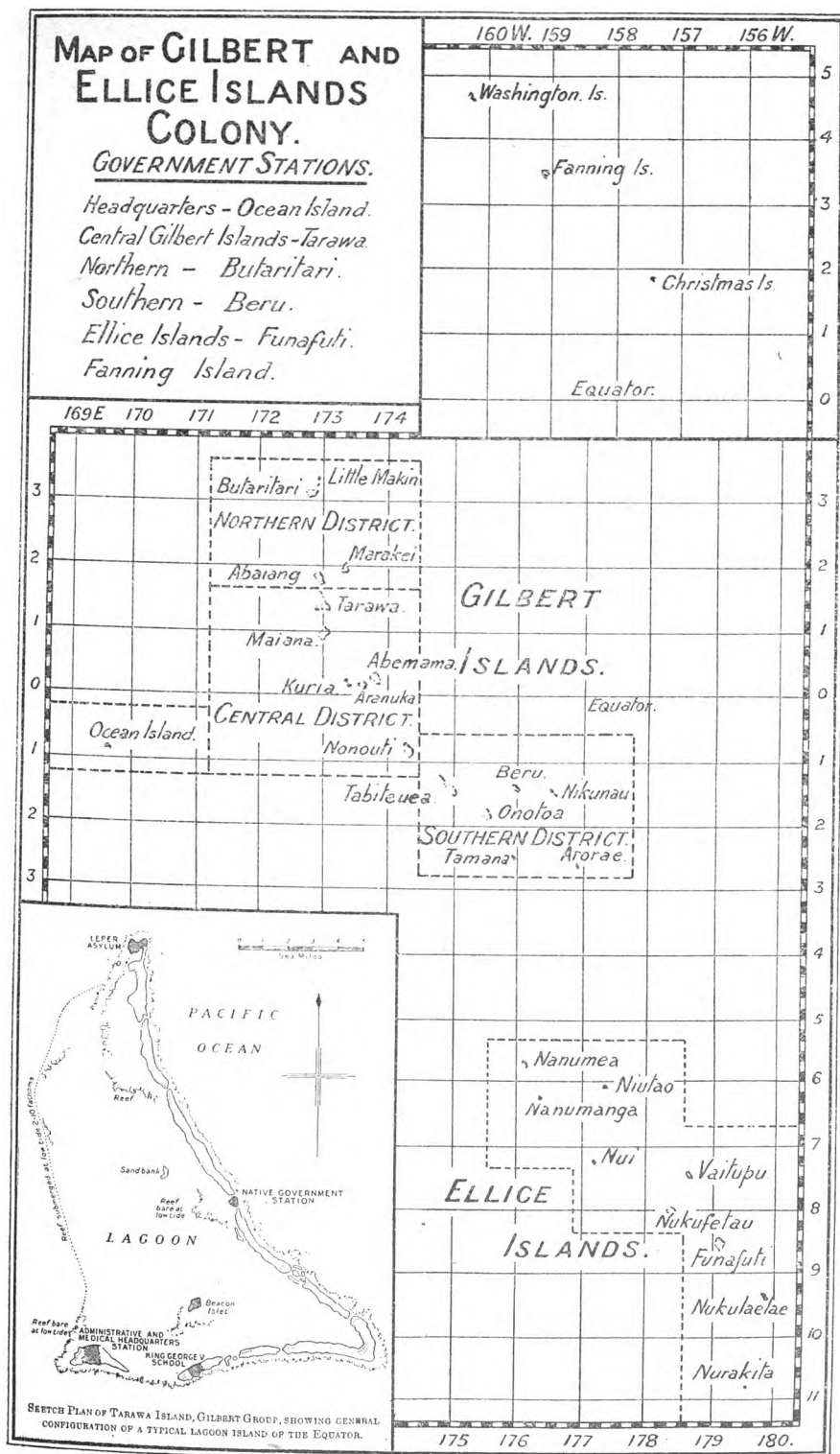
Central Gilbert Islands - Tarawa.

Northern - Bularitari.

Southern - Beru.

Ellice Islands - Funafuti.

Fanning Island.



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MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

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Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

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Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

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THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

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Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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(For Report for 1931 see No. 1584 (Price 9d.) and for
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[Continued on page 3 of cover]

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1. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{1}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 7' 16''$ North and longitude $5^{\circ} 21' 13''$ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

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Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1933 shows 71·4° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 96° F. on the 9th of August, and the lowest 35° F. on the 17th and 18th of December. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1933, 49·11 inches were registered, of which 14·96 inches fell in January.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th of September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1933 was 16,397 of whom 15,071 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number

of births during the year was 357, of which 187 were boys and 170 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 23·68. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 241 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 15·99 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 39·2 per 1,000 which is the lowest yet recorded in Gibraltar.

IV.—HEALTH.

With the exception of a mild epidemic of influenza during the early part of the year, the Colony was remarkably free from infectious disease.

Only one case of the enteric group of fevers was notified during the year. This was a case of para-typhoid " B " and the infection was attributed to a source outside Gibraltar. This compares very favourably with the figures for 1932, in which year ten cases of typhoid and one of paratyphoid were notified.

Mosquito- and insect-born diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout the year by the permanent staff, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. It is, however, difficult to obtain the requisite number of men during this period who have had training or experience in this kind of work, as the employment is only of a temporary nature.

The usual anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily. Some stables in the town were closed during the year and rebuilt as other premises.

The disposal of manure in Gibraltar presents certain difficulties as there is no local demand for agricultural purposes. A certain amount is removed daily to Spain by private contract, a limited amount is incinerated, and the remainder is dumped into the sea. This last method of disposal has to be discontinued during the summer months to avoid fouling the bathing beaches.

No cases of smallpox or undulant fever occurred among the resident population during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, &c., can be obtained. The majority of

the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating completely certain Crown Properties which were in a very dilapidated condition and three properties were completely reconditioned during the year, providing modern accommodation for sixteen families. A number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

It will be recollected that new coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932 and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony, and the 1933 figures relating to the quantity of bunker coal supplied show a steady increase over the figures for the previous year. The number of vessels calling for bunkers has also increased.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Artisans 8½d.-1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Leading carpenters, &c., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Leading carpenters, &c., 75 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was just under 6½d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £8,071.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £985 4s.

In addition, the Government paid £122 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of

certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,502, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,641 and 2,306 was the average number in attendance during the year.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood- and metal-work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Five candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Two of them had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination again with a view to obtaining Honours and thus drawing an additional £2 10s. Only one of these candidates succeeded in obtaining the requisite 75 per cent. Of the two candidates who took the examination for the first time, both were successful in obtaining Honours. The remaining candidate had qualified three years previously and was taking the examination again with a view to requalifying and thus becoming eligible for an award of £2. In this she was successful.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Owing to a reduction in staff as a measure of economy, it did not unfortunately prove possible for a Nursing Sister to carry out inspections in the Government-aided elementary schools during the year. The children did not, however, suffer in any way as a result of this lack of a school nurse, as the teachers sent all those who

were thought to need attention to the Colonial hospital as ordinary out-patients.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 120 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who under a special agreement pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1933 :—

<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
3,078	10,152,253	1,474	43,398	4,552	10,195,651

As compared with 1932, there was a net increase of 461 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of

1,521,093 in tonnage—an increase of 288 steamers and 173 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische. Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, France-Amerique Company, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

• XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are five private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43 Rue Cambon, Paris: London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, &c., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily

to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 25 pesetas 10 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £111,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of £2,000. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance 1927, and are of the following values—£5, £1 and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XII—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1933 included improvements to the Colonial Hospital and Government House. Several Crown properties, which were in a bad state of repair, were completely reconstructed and work was also continued on the reconditioning of the Waterport Stores and the renovation of Government roads and paths. Only a few roads in Gibraltar are under the control of the Colonial Government, the vast majority being vested in the City Council.

XIII—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, has an establishment of five Inspectors and eight hundred and six ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only two cases. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was fourteen.

The number of persons offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is declining and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which prisoners undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of offences reported to the Courts of Gibraltar jurisdiction during the year under review was 72, a decrease of 15 as compared with the previous year. Of these 42 were for offences against the person, 11 for offences against property, 12 for offences 579 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Six laws were enacted during the year, three of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 2.—The Administration of Estates Ordinance, 1933, was enacted with a view to bringing into force in Gibraltar the main provisions of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925.

Ordinance No. 3.—The Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1933, was enacted to meet the obligations arising from Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles. The time is not yet ripe in Gibraltar for the setting up of elaborate machinery of the kind contemplated in the International Labour Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery and it was considered that the situation would be adequately met by the enactment of simple legislation empowering the Governor to fix a minimum wage for any occupation in any part of the Colony in which he is satisfied that the wages for that occupation are unreasonably low.

Ordinance No. 5.—The Race Course Betting Ordinance, 1933, which is based on the Race Course Betting Act, 1928, was enacted primarily to legalize the existing totalizator on the Gibraltar Race Course. The Ordinance is applicable to both horse and greyhound racing as it is possible that the latter may be introduced into the Colony at some future date. There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, &c., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1929	...	...	...	...	146,245	165,705
1930	...	...	...	...	146,847	169,182
1931	...	...	...	...	151,415	178,955
1932	...	...	...	...	239,209	151,038
1933	...	...	...	...	195,401	166,059

It was still considered necessary to pursue a conservative policy in framing the Estimates of expenditure for, although revenue collections showed a gratifying increase throughout the year, much of the Colony's revenue rests upon a precarious foundation.

Normal revenue (excluding profits on sales of investments and appreciation of invested funds) amounted to £189,638, while normal expenditure (excluding expenditure under the head "Public Works Extraordinary") totalled £156,655. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £32,983, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world. The total revenue figure of £195,401 shown in the above table includes a sum of £5,763 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1933, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £100,000, amounted to £204,035, as compared with a figure of £174,694 at the end of the previous year. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1933, port dues yielded £13,216, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £95,225. Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	7,528
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid	16,962
Rents of Government property	15,500
Interest on invested funds	17,800

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

		<i>Rates of duty.</i>	
		<i>Full Rate.</i>	<i>Preferential Rate</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Malt Liquors :—			
For every gallon		0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—			
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles ...		0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles ...		0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit :—			
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.			
Present duty, per gallon ...		0 0 6	

		Rates of duty.	
		Full Rate.	Preferential Rate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—			
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks	... ..	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	... ..	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	... ..	0 18 0	0 15 0
		0 13 4	0 10 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength	... ..	or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the greater.	or 7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—			
Manufactured :—			
Cigarettes, per lb.	... ..	0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof	... ..	0 0 5	
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.	... ..	0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured :—			
Tobacco, per lb.	... ..	0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on :—			
If introduced in cask, per gal.	... ..	0 1 0	0 0 10
If introduced in bottle, per gal.	... ..	0 3 0	0 2 0

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign grown tobacco.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and there is evidence that it is bearing fruit.

The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the year showed a satisfactory increase and the number of cruising steamers which included this port in their itinerary totalled 125 as compared with 112 in 1932. Many tourists also took advantage of the facilities available for using Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain and Morocco.

On the 15th of March a Rally was held by the Gibraltar Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to welcome the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, and the Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, who were paying a short visit to the Colony. The Rally was also attended by detachments of Scouts from various towns in Spain and also from Ceuta and Tangier.

On the 13th of July, Their Excellencies General Nuñez Prado, G.O.C., 2nd Division, Seville, and General Gomez Morato, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Spanish Zone of Morocco, paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor. Their Excellencies attended a Military Parade in the morning and also inspected the barracks where they had an opportunity of seeing several detachments carrying out various branches of training. In the afternoon the party motored round the Upper Rock and paid visits to various other places of interest in the Colony.

On the 6th of October, His Highness The Khalifa, the cousin and Deputy of the Sultan of Morocco in the Spanish Zone, accompanied by His Excellency the Spanish High Commissioner and the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Forces in Morocco, paid a farewell visit to His Excellency General Sir Alexander Godley, who was about to leave Gibraltar on the completion of his term of Office. After attending a reception at Government House, His Highness the Khalifa was conducted by His Excellency around the local places of interest and was afterwards entertained to luncheon at Governor's Cottage.

On the 9th of October, His Excellency General Sir Alexander Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., left the Colony on completion of his term of Office and his successor General Sir Charles Harington, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., arrived in Gibraltar on the 24th of October.

On the 31st October, His Excellency Sr. Don Niceto Alcala Zamora, President of the Spanish Republic, passed through the neighbouring town of Algeciras on a visit to the Spanish Possessions in North Africa. Lt. Col. The Hon. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Colonial Secretary, proceeded to Algeciras to pay respects on behalf of His Excellency the Governor to this

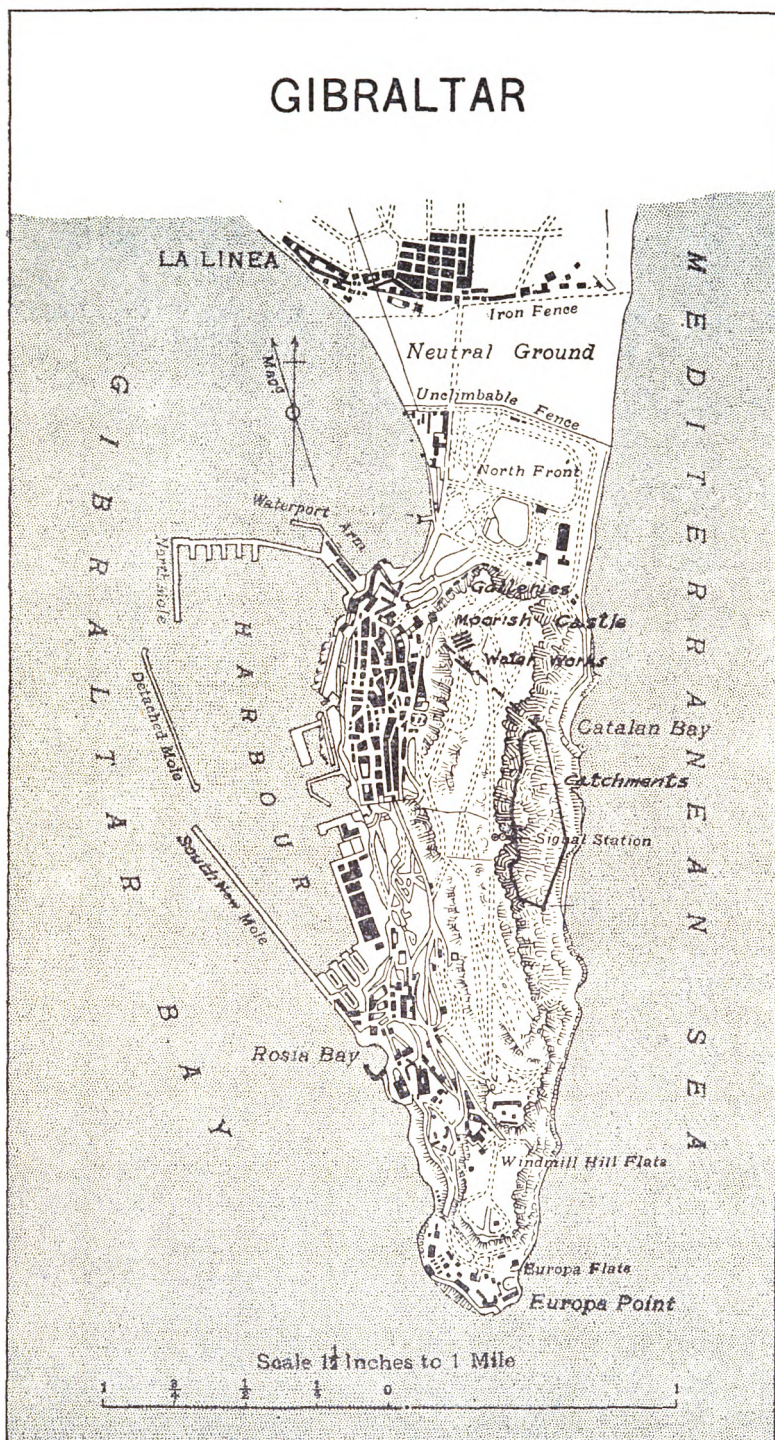
distinguished visitor and, as the conveying Spanish warship passed Gibraltar, an appropriate salute was fired by the saluting battery. A destroyer of the Local Defence Flotilla, H.M.S. *Shamrock*, met the Spanish warship in the middle of the Bay and escorted her south of Europa Point.

APPENDIX.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO GIBRALTAR.

<i>Title.</i>							<i>Price.</i>
							<i>s, d.</i>
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1933	...	...	...	.	...	...	4 0
*The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual)	...	...	...		...	...	4 0

* Obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

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CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

MANCHESTER 1: York Street
BELFAST: 1, Victoria Street

Or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
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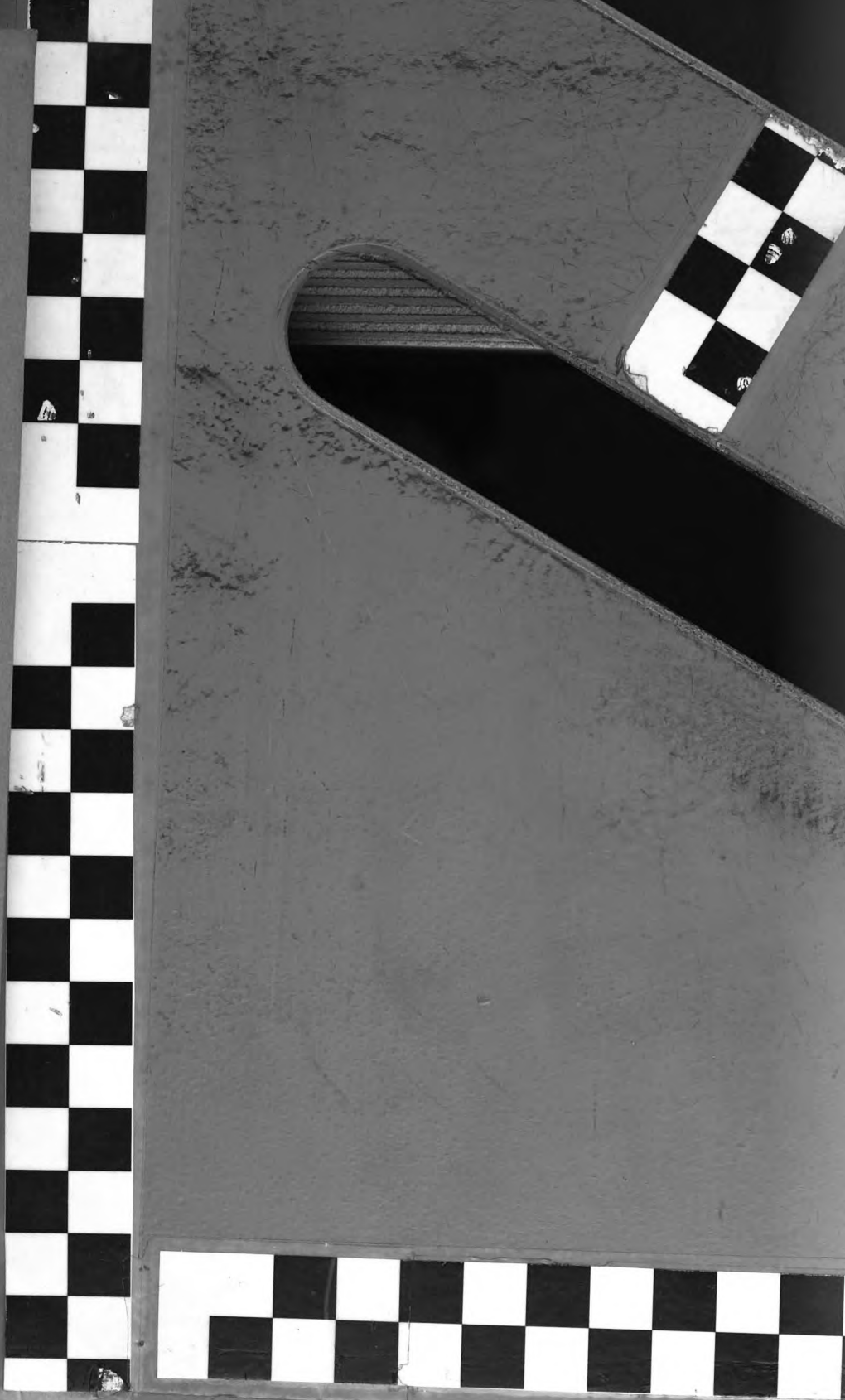
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1707

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SOMALILAND, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1613 and 1660
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each))

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[Continued on page iii of cover.]

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There are in North Oahu set in the Protectorate. There are numerous residences of British, French, and Spanish. Of old time a French residence, Messing, LaMotte. There are in European native residents in British, Spanish and in a recessed town. Immigrants there to obtain permission from the Department of the Government to enter the Protectorate. It is essential for such travel to enter completely self-contained unless they have made arrangements previous to accommodation with owner of the Protectorate.

CHARGE

[illegible]

1. The above report is the result of the work of the II-
Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

From November 6 down to March 1 was pleasant. In May
of the same year returned with an acute upper-lip disease.

"The Bureau of the Census is not authorized to conduct any investigation or study of the activities of any individual or organization, and it is not authorized to disclose any information received from any source, whether or not it is in the public interest to do so."

[illegible]

2 - Highest amount of aid received in Germany during the year 1944
was \$1,000,000 for the month of June, 1944.

History.

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain, and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Ethiopia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April, 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January, 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-13 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior was gradually resumed. From 1914 desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces scattered the Mullah and his followers, and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled into Ethiopia, where he died in February, 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, they need not be regarded very seriously, as they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Protectorate is administered by the Commissioner and, in his absence, by the Secretary to the Government. There is neither Executive nor Legislative Council. The powers of the Commissioner are defined in the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1929 and 1932.

Departments of Government.

The Commissioner's office and Secretariat are at Sheikh, and the headquarters of the Treasury and Customs, Police and Prisons, Medical, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works Departments are at Berbera. The Veterinary and Agricultural Officer is stationed at Burao. The Geological Department was abolished in 1934.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts each of which is in charge of a District Officer. The five districts are Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The headquarters of the Zeilah District is at Borama.

Military Garrison.

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

Two aeroplanes of the Aden Squadron, Royal Air Force, are stationed in Somaliland. Aerodromes or landing grounds are maintained at Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, Zeilah, Erigavo, Hudin, Las Anod, Baran, Halin, Bihen Eik and Bohotle.

III.—POPULATION.

The Somali population is estimated at 344,700. According to the non-native census taken in April, 1931, the non-native population was 2,683, including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Ethiopians, and 258 Nyasaland natives of the Somaliland Camel Corps.

IV.—HEALTH.

The staff of the Medical Department of the Protectorate consists of a Senior Medical Officer, three Medical Officers, three Assistant Surgeons, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two clerks, and subordinate staff.

Well-equipped hospitals are established at Berbera, Burao, Borama, Erigavo, and Hargeisa, and smaller ones at Zeilah and Sheikh, as well a dispensary at Las Khoreh.

49,034 out-patients and 3,257 in-patients were treated, as compared with 41,563 and 2,430 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the number of patients can be accounted for by the much higher incidence of smallpox, chickenpox, measles, relapsing fever, and malaria.

The number of in-patients who avail themselves of the medical facilities at Burao continues to show an increase, and a further extension of the hospital has been found necessary.

Ninety-three cases of smallpox occurred in the Protectorate. There were two deaths.

There were thirteen patients remaining in the Berbera Lunatic Asylum on 1st January, 1934, and eight were admitted during the year; eight were discharged as cured; one died, and twelve remained on the 31st December. The Asylum consists of a hollow square formed of cells and offices surrounding an open space, the centre of which is covered by a roof on pillars. All the rooms are ten feet high, and there are twenty rooms and adequate offices.

There is now ample accommodation in the Leprosy Asylum for all the known lepers of the Protectorate. Twenty-two remained on 1st January, 1934; ten were admitted; one died, two were discharged cured, and five improved and were sent back to their tribes.

The camp in the Erigavo District, established in the latter months of 1933 for the relief of destitution caused by the severe drought, had to be kept open in 1934 until the fall of good rains enabled most of the inmates to return to their tribes. The numbers in this camp were about 3,000, mostly women and children, amongst whom the death rate was heavy during a winter outbreak of influenza. This camp was closed in April, but one in Berbera in which the numbers rose to 6,000 remained open throughout the year. On the 31st December there were 478 persons in the Berbera camp.

In June, the first known cases of rabies in this Protectorate were reported at Borama near the frontier of Ethiopia, a country where it is known to have been endemic for years. An animal, never identified, ran amok in the town one dark night, and bit seven people, of whom three subsequently died with symptoms of rabies. Three months later, a jackal near Borama attacked a native girl and savaged her badly about the face. She also died in spite of having undergone a course of anti-rabic vaccine treatment.

V.—HOUSING.

The normal Somali dwelling is the *gurgi*, a dome-shaped hut constructed of a pliable stick framework and covered with mats. The *gurgi* is movable and can be readily dismantled and packed on camels when a change of ground for any reason becomes necessary.

In the towns the trading Somali and the poorer class of Indian may sometimes be found living in an *arish* (wattle and daub hut).

Government officers are housed in well-built stone and plaster houses. Berbera is the only town with a pipe-borne water supply. In other stations, the sanitary arrangements are of a primitive, though satisfactory, character.

The indiscriminate setting up of *gurgis* and other temporary dwellings within townships is not permitted, and is controlled by the District Officers, who may set aside areas in which such temporary habitations may be installed.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The Agricultural and Geological Department was abolished in 1934, and agriculture in future will be under the general supervision of the Veterinary and Agricultural Officer. Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the Protectorate, viz., the

Hargeisa and Borama Districts, in a strip of country about eighty miles long and ranging in width from two to fifteen miles, with an average rainfall of about seventeen inches. Latterly it has been extending in parts of the plateau country in the centre of the Protectorate at Adadleh, and between Hahi and Oadweina, under a crude native irrigation scheme which appears to be capable of development.

There are no plantations owned or managed by Europeans in the country, and in consequence all efforts at improving native agriculture have to be carried out by the Government. The main crops produced are sorghum and maize, but gram, barley, and wheat (an Ethiopian variety) are also grown.

Once again the Protectorate enjoyed complete immunity from the visits of locusts.

Water-boring.

Drilling operations were closed down early in the year, but a fresh grant from the Colonial Development Fund was sanctioned in August, and drilling over a wide area is to be resumed early in 1935.

Veterinary.

Rinderpest.—A serious outbreak occurred in the Borama area early in the year, and a loss of about 9,000 head of cattle was reported. Heavy losses also occurred as the result of an outbreak on the Ethiopian frontier in the Hargeisa District. By the end of the year the Hargeisa District was reported to be clear of rinderpest.

Pleuro-pneumonia-contagiosa.—A fresh outbreak occurred in the Zeilah District. Quarantine measures were instituted, and a Native Stock Inspector was placed in charge.

African Horse-sickness.—Only two cases were reported—both in the Borama area.

Surra in camels.—The Naganol treatment continues to meet with great success, and the demand from natives for injections for their stock is growing.

Rabies.—An outbreak occurred at Borama in June (see Chapter IV—Health).

Fisheries.

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, barracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf-herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword-fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse-mackerel, king-fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait.

There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of fish on sale in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "*seeefa*" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

During the year a Fisheries Ordinance (No. 5 of 1934) was enacted to regulate the activities of visiting foreign fishermen in the territorial waters of the Protectorate. Licences to fish or to dive for pearls are now obligatory upon all fishermen other than natives of British Somaliland or persons ordinarily resident therein, and the rates are Rs.50 and Rs.100 per annum for the respective licences.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

The value of the Protectorate trade during the year 1934 was Rs.54,13,248 compared with Rs.57,42,837 in 1933. The following comparative table shows the value of imports and exports excluding specie for the last five years:—

Year.		Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1930	...	49,27,166	33,47,095	82,74,261
1931	...	41,35,139	26,74,352	68,09,491
1932	...	40,77,827	21,42,030	62,19,857
1933	...	37,88,671*	19,54,166*	57,42,837*
1934	...	35,80,851*	18,32,397*	54,13,248*

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Imports.

The import trade during 1934, excluding specie to the value of Rs.6,493, was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports :—

Port.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Rs.</i>					
Berbera ...	26,92,857	81.1	79.4	77.5	78.0	75.2
Bulhar*	—	1.5	.5	—	—	—
Zeilah...	6,34,008	13.4	15.2	12.6	16.4	17.7
Makhr Coast...	2,53,986	4.0	4.9	9.9	5.6	7.1

* Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May, 1931.

The following were the commodities principally comprising the import trade :—

Article.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.*	1934.*
Grey Sheeting.	United States of America.	Yd.	18,150	12,750	—	—	—
	China.	"	—	27,450	—	—	—
	U.S.S.R.	"	—	—	—	7,200	8,050
	Japan.	"	2,720,773	2,312,752	1,939,687	694,263	545,426
	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	—	—	1,830
Long Cloth	United Kingdom.	"	1,430,910	1,060,017	930,468	618,928	637,178
	Japan.	"	—	109,800	297,086	42,370	65,322
Dates ...	Persian Gulf.	Cwt.	45,445	65,276	81,588	43,125	42,866
Rice ...	India.	"	127,944	112,034	100,182	160,215	166,550
Sugar ...	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	—	61,848	55,346
	Java.	"	21,127	50,334	54,267	196	646
	Italy.	"	—	—	—	—	4,550

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

A system of import quotas for textile goods other than those of British manufacture was introduced in May, 1934. The commodity principally affected has been grey sheeting, of which the restricted quantities for the period May to December, were 316,500 yards of Japanese and 11,700 of any other foreign manufacture.

Exports.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.1,13,886, amounted to Rs.18,32,397 and was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports :—

<i>Port.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>				
		<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>					
Berbera ...	11,52,943	72·0	72·1	70·3	68·3	62·9
Bulhar* ...	—	·1	·1	—	—	—
Zeilah ...	5,80,710	22·3	20·1	21·6	25·4	31·7
Makhir Coast...	98,744	5·6	7·7	8·1	6·3	5·4

* Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May, 1931.

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Country of destination.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.*</i>	<i>1934.*</i>
Bullocks...	Aden and Suez	Nos.	2,102	857	756	1,086	884
Sheep and Goats.	Aden and Mukalla	„	76,127	104,682	136,497	120,189	95,127
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe and America via Aden.	„	810,131	997,221	1,079,796	1,715,750	1,848,953
Hides ...	Aden ...	Cwt.	71	37	—	—	30
Gums and Resins.	Europe and India via Aden.	„	13,261	11,880	16,669	8,467	7,329
Ghee ...	Aden ...	„	5,745	7,247	5,913	1,643	534

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Land Customs.**ZEILAH.**

The statistics of the Land Customs station for the years 1930-1934 are as under :—

IMPORTS.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Millet (Sorghum) ...	Cwt. ...	1	25	—	—	—
Wheat ...	„ ...	—	7	—	—	—

EXPORTS.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Horses	Nos. ...	3	4	13	28	31
Camels	„ ...	198	182	297	455	616
Donkeys	„ ...	15	4	4	20	5
Cattle... ..	„ ...	1,807	467	275	569	371
Sheep and Goats	„ ...	9,853	17,914	20,737	20,600	13,197
Salt	Cwt. ...	8,356	1,909	39,219	53,765	62,822

Salt.—The following table shows the working of the Zeilah salt industry for the period from 1930 to 1934 :—

Quantity Exported.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>By land.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>	<i>By sea.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>
1930	8,356	12,282	20,638
1931	1,909	398	2,307
1932	39,219	845	40,064
1933	53,765	318	54,083
1934	62,822	394	63,216

The marked decrease for 1931 in salt exported by sea was due to the monopoly which was granted to the Company owning the Jibuti Salt Works (French Somaliland).

In 1932, 1933, and 1934 considerable quantities of salt were exported to Ethiopia and the increased exports by land were due to this cause.

HARGEISA AND BORAMA.

At Hargeisa, duty amounting to Rs. 276-8-0 was collected on 878½ akaras or bundles of kat (*Katha Edulis*) imported from Ethiopia, and at Borama differential duty to the amount of Rs.298-8-0 was paid on goods originally imported at Zeilah by sea. In 1933 the corresponding items were Rs.179-10-0 (575 akaras) and Rs.49-5-0.

Transit Trade.

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit through the Protectorate to and from Ethiopia. The value of goods so imported and exported since 1930 was :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
1930	15,71,792
1931	12,42,200
1932	10,77,347
1933	11,54,051
1934	13,73,287

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are :—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult the cost would be relatively higher. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

IX.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

There have been indications during the last few years that the instinctive opposition of the Somalis to secular education for their children is losing strength. There is certainly strong competition among the more enlightened to secure places for their sons in the Gordon College at Khartoum, and petitions have been received for increased facilities for education. It is, however, characteristic of the Somali mentality that the scheme, commenced in 1930 and referred to in the previous report, has been productive, so far, of very meagre results. This scheme required the co-operation of the Somalis, but, although the monetary grants to certain Koranic schools were received with some enthusiasm, little effort was made by them to apply the funds seriously for the furtherance of education. During 1934 small grants of money and school materials were made to the Koranic schools at Zeilah, Berbera, Borama, Hargeisa, and Burao.

There are five Somali boys being educated at Gordon College, Khartoum (partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the relatives of the boys), two of whom are being trained as Kadis.

There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera, attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland, but a camp is maintained at Berbera for the accommodation and feeding of destitute Somalis. At the end of the year, 478 persons were being maintained in the camp.

Recreation.

There are primitive golf courses at most stations in the Protectorate, and tennis is played at all stations. There are cricket pitches at Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh, which are used when sufficient enthusiasts are gathered together. The greatest activity in this direction occurs on the occasions when the Protectorate is visited by one of His Majesty's ships.

The Somali is a very fine natural athlete and takes eagerly to cricket, football, and hockey. At hockey, as in cricket, the Somali is a great individualist and much training is needed to attain combination. Both games call for strict umpiring. The Police and Somaliland Camel Corps both field very good hockey teams, as also do the towns of Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh.

Polo is played by the Camel Corps, and riding is a popular pastime with most Europeans in the country. Wart-hog abound in places, and opportunities for pig-sticking are plentiful, while the big and small game of the country provide good sport.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward bound ships.

The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years:—

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
Entered	...	510 59,327	581 72,673	694 51,923	687 58,306	772 69,530				
Cleared	...	504 60,091	543 70,428	660 51,153	637 57,898	726 68,961				

Roads.

No railways have been constructed in the Protectorate but there are 1,000½ miles of motorable roads and tracks—divided into trunk roads and district roads, the former under the supervision of the Public Works Department and the latter maintained by the District Officers. These are suitable for general traffic and mechanical transport of medium weight.

The arterial roads of the Protectorate are:—

- (1) Berbera—Sheikh—Burao—Ainabo—Adad—El Afweina—Erigavo—Baran.
- (2) Berbera—Hargeisa—Nabadid—Borama.
- (3) Burao—Oadweina—Hargeisa.
- (4) Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier).
- (5) Zeilah—Arahalas.

The mileage of the various roads is as follows:—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Berbera—Dubar	7
Berbera—Upper Sheikh	50
Sheikh—Burao	38
Burao—Ainabo	81
Ainabo—Adad	52
Adad—El Afweina	47
El Afweina—Erigavo	56
Erigavo—Baran	108
Erigavo—Hais	34
Erigavo—Dalan to Road head	13
Berbera—Hargeisa	106
Hargeisa—Borama	76
Nabadid—Tug Wajale (Ethiopian Frontier)	13
Ijareh—Gabileh	7
Berbera—Bulhar	43
Bulhar—Zeilah	102
Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier)	18
Burao—Hargeisa	119½
Zeilah—Arahalas	30
	<hr/> 1,000½ <hr/>

Motor Transport.

A further increase of traffic has been noticed during 1934. The principal routes used by mechanical transport are Berbera—Hargeisa, Hargeisa—Jijiga, and Berbera—Burao—Erigavo.

Cars of British manufacture are now being imported in greater numbers as a result of the improved facilities for obtaining spare parts from the agencies in Aden.

Number of licensed private cars in the Protectorate	32
Number of licensed commercial cars in the Protectorate	58
Number of licensed private and commercial cars imported into the Protectorate during the current year:—	
Private cars	5
Commercial cars	22

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the licensed cars in the Protectorate:—

British	16
United States of America, and Canada	72
French	1
Italian	1

The Government Licensed cars are:—

25 cwt. Morris Commercial	5
Morris Oxford (His Majesty's Commissioner's car)	1
Humber Snipe	1
Ford Water-boring party	4

The total mileage of the Government motor transport in 1934 was 30,450 miles.

The comparative cost per ton-mile by Government motor transport and camel is:—

	<i>Annals.</i>
Government transport	5-2
Camel	4-7

The above figures do not include the mechanical transport of the Mechanized Company of the Somaliland Camel Corps, nor that used by the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years was as follows:—

	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,139	1,223	1,367	1,394	1,227
Expenditure	6,349	7,067	5,136	5,847	5,889

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March, 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and continued under the above authority on the 1st June, 1905, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1905 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1905 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior, and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable and comparatively speedy service.

In 1905, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheffield, Burao, and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with

which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate :—

Annas, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal orders were introduced in January, 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. A direct Telegraph Money Order Service between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom was introduced in 1916. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connexion with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903, with subsequently the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A telegraph line connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ($1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt) are in operation at Berbera, Borama, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The Borama station which was destroyed by fire in August, 1933, has been reconstructed, and was re-opened in December, 1934. The Zeilah wireless station was closed in December, 1934.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegrams. The charge on inland telegrams is two annas per word without minimum. The charges on foreign telegrams were revised in June, 1934. The principal full-rate charges are as follows :—

8 annas per word without a minimum to Aden.

Rs.1-15-0* per word without a minimum to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-10-0* per word without a minimum to India.

The Daily Letter Telegram Service was introduced in 1933.

A service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greetings telegrams) is admissible between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom during the period from 14th December to 6th January, inclusive.

* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

In April, 1927, a wireless receiving apparatus for the reception of the British Official News Service transmitted from Rugby was installed and gave satisfaction. Owing to shortage of staff it was not operated during 1933, and it was abandoned for financial reasons in 1934.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered.

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A general building programme was carried out at all stations in the Protectorate. The waterworks at Dubar were reconstructed, and the yield of water increased.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate, but in 1935 a Legal Secretary will be appointed whose duties will be to advise the Commissioner on matters of law in all Court cases, to act as Registrar of the Protectorate Court, to advise the Commissioner on the legal aspects of all Government business, to draft legislation and to assist generally in the work of the Secretariat. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. During the absence of the Commissioner

or the Secretary to the Government, certain Protectorate Court cases may be tried by a District Officer specially empowered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. District Courts of the first class are held by District Officers and such other officers as the Commissioner may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Commissioner. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or offences punishable with death. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court sitting as a Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is :—

(a) Coded law, i.e., the Indian Penal Code as applied by the Somaliland Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), and Local Ordinances.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives have been dealt with under tribal customs, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (a), tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work, since the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal lead to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in inter-tribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law, and Courts of Akils or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

Crime.

The following summary shows the amount of crime in the Protectorate for 1934, as compared with the previous year :—

	1934.	1933.
Convictions for murder	1	5
Persons executed	—	4
Offences against the person	254	193
Offences against property	253	256
Other offences	747	505
<i>Dia</i> cases (inter-tribal killings settled under tribal custom)	7	7

Police.

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under the Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance. The force is under the control of the Commissioner, and has an establishment of four European officers, four Somali officers, and some 550 other ranks. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under the charge of District Officers.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Borama. The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Commissioner to discharge military duties.

Prisons.

The established prisons in the Protectorate are the Central Prison in Berbera and five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, and Erigavo.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months, in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts who are sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

In 1930, the Commandant of Police was appointed Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and, further, with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons remained in the hands of District Officers.

The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

Committals to the Central Prison during 1934, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>For want of bail or for debt.</i>	<i>For penal imprison- ment.</i>
1934	...	...	...	...	6	216
1933	...	...	...	...	Nil	250
1932	...	...	...	...	7	395

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road-making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison, where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The Central Prison is visited at least once in every two months by the Visiting Justices.

Section 2 of the Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, provides that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment, if the court considers that suitable punishment can be imposed in some other way by placing on probation, or fine or corporal punishment, or committal to a place of detention, or otherwise. Local conditions would not permit of the institution of a regular probation system.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-one Ordinances were enacted during 1934, of which the following are the most important :—

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 9 of 1934) which repealed and consolidated previous legislation.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1934) which was enacted to protect British industry against the importation of cheap foreign textiles.

The Merchandise Marks Ordinance (No. 21 of 1934).

Factory, etc., Legislation.

There is no factory legislation or legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., in the Protectorate.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance (Chapter 60 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The finances of the Protectorate have maintained in 1934 the improvement to be observed in 1933. The demand for skins which was a feature of the export trade of the previous year continued and increased to some extent, and importations were maintained at a high level.

No new forms of taxation have been introduced during the year, and preferential tariffs in favour of Empire goods continue in force.

TARIFF.

*Imports.**Specific Duties :—*

	<i>Ordinary Rate.</i>			<i>Preferential Rate.</i>		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Alcoholic Liquors, per gallon ...	13	3	0	12	0	0
Rice, per 168 lb. ...	2	12	0	2	8	0
Sugar, per 28 lb. ...	1	0	0	0	12	0
Dates, per 168 lb. ...	1	12	0	—		
Grey Sheetting, per 750 yds. ...	77	0	0	—		
White Long Cloth, per 40 yds. ...	5	8	0	4	0	0
Matches per standard box ...	0	0	4	0	0	3
Matches per large box ...	0	0	8	0	0	6
Currants, Greek, per cwt. ...	1	0	0	—		

Ad Valorem Duties :—

Rice (certain varieties), building materials, mats, matting and native pottery, naphthaline, fresh, dried and preserved fruit and vegetables, fresh and preserved pro- visions, and articles of European attire ...	}	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Live stock and all other goods, with certain ex- ceptions ...			
	}	25 per cent.	15 per cent.

Exports.

Live stock and local pro- duce with certain ex- ceptions ...	}	10 per cent.
--	---	--------------

The preferential rates of duty are extended to articles produced or manufactured in and consigned from the British Empire.

The following are the customs ports and frontier customs stations at which the above import and export duties are collected :—

Customs Ports :—Berbera, Zeilah, Las Khoreh, Heis, and Elayu.

Frontier Customs Stations :—Zeilah, Elayu, Hargeisa, Gibileh, and Borama (goods in transit only).

Subject to certain exceptions, a rebate of half of the Protectorate rates is allowed on all goods, having their origin within the Administrative District of Zeilah, exported from Zeilah, and two-thirds on all goods imported at Zeilah for consumption within the administrative district of Zeilah.

Goods in Transit.

(a) *Transit duty*.—On all goods imported in transit to and from Ethiopia, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) *Valuation*.—The value of goods imported in transit for purposes of transit duty is the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribes. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and to use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

The township areas are divided into two classes :—

(a) old-established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah ; and

(b) recently-established towns in the interior.

In class (a), the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

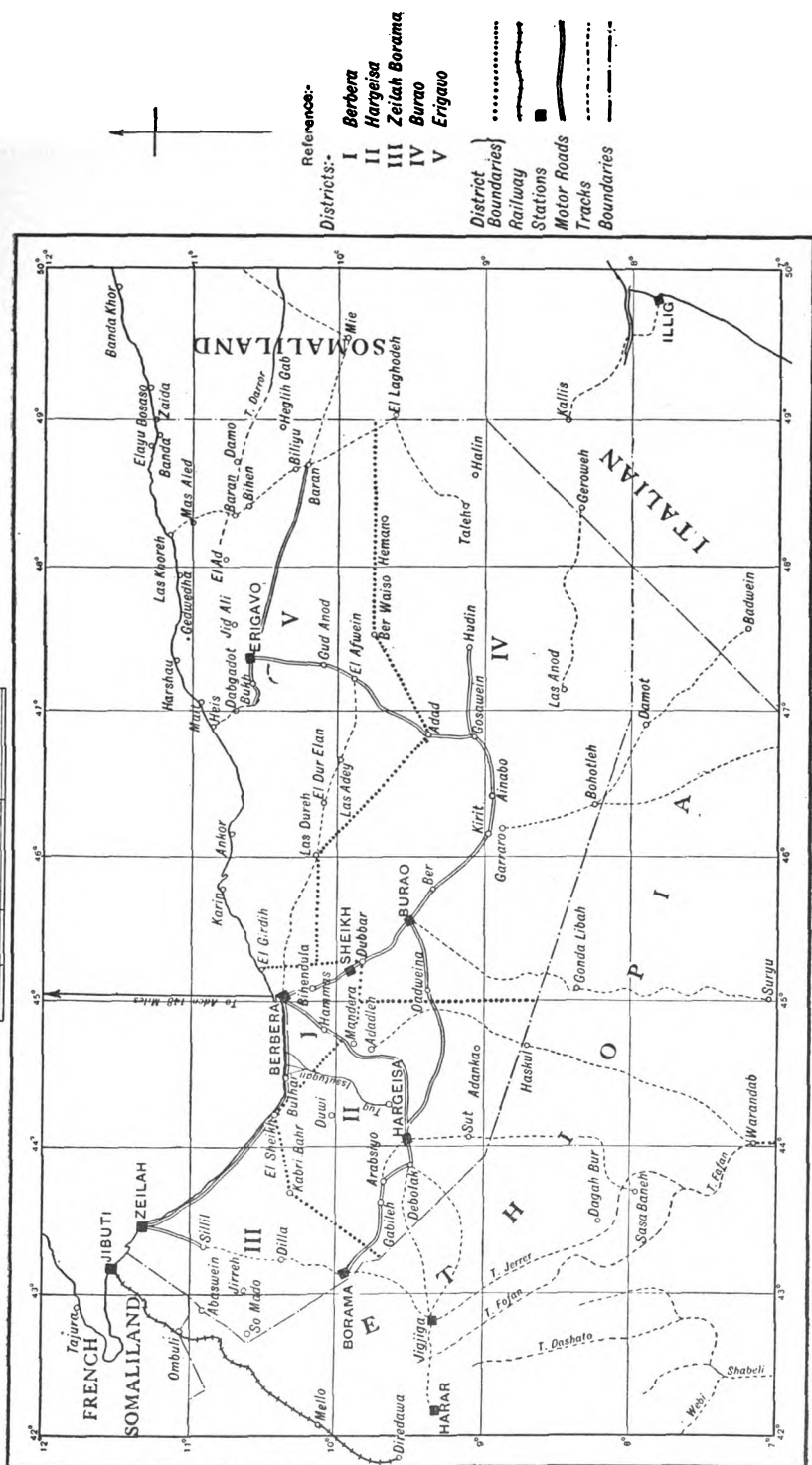
In class (b), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

Appendix

List of Publications relating to British Somaliland

	£ s. d.	<i>To be purchased from</i>
Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate—Revised Edition	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Notices, Proclamations, Regulations and Rules in force on the 30th June, 1930	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Supplement to the Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate, 1930–32	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Report on the Somaliland Agricultural and Geological Department for 1927 and 1928 ...	0 5 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Somaliland Annual Geological Report, 1929 ...	0 2 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
The Geology of British Somaliland, by W. A. Macfadyen, M.C., M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.Inst.P.T. (Part I of the Geology and Palæontology of British Somaliland) ...	0 12 6	Crown Agents for the Colonies or through any Bookseller.
British Somaliland (Drake-Brockman), London, 1917.		
Somaliland (Hamilton), London, 1911.		
The Mad Mullah of Somaliland (Jardine), London, 1923.		
Sun, Sand and Somals (Rayne), London, 1921.		
Seventeen Trips in Somaliland (Swayne), London.		
Under the Flag and Somali Coast Stories (Walsh), London.		

BRITISH SOMALILAND.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
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GRENADA.
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
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TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

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CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

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PROTECTORATE, 1934

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1706

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ZANZIBAR
PROTECTORATE, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1623 and
1675 respectively, price 2s. od. each)

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE FOR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

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The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° and 76·1°, respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal

effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

During the year, the District Administration in both islands was reorganized. The island of Zanzibar is now administered by a District Commissioner (new title) and an Assistant District Commissioner, the headquarters of the District being in Zanzibar town. Formerly there were two Districts, each with its District Officer.

The new arrangement enables the Administrative Officers to travel more and spend more time in the country districts, and makes for better co-ordination of work and general efficiency.

Similarly in Pemba the three former Districts have been amalgamated into one with headquarters at Wete, and the three District Officers replaced by a District Commissioner and an Assistant District Commissioner.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but most of the civil and criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner, who is also Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into sixteen areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per month.

District Courts.—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of

the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

In order to bring the public resident in Zanzibar town into closer touch with the administration of the town, a Board known as the Zanzibar Town Board was constituted early in the year under the provisions of the Decree No. 35 of 1933. The Board is fully representative of the various communities resident in the town, and its advice and assistance are proving of much value in effecting improvements in the administration of the town and in the conditions of living, and in securing better understanding and co-operation to these ends.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1934 was 244,104, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census):—

Population (1931 Census).

District.	Area in square miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	Total population of Protectorate.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	} 235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

				Zanzibar Town.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	222	5	16	243
Arabs	...	...	...	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	...	...	...	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	...	...	...	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	...	...	...	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	...	...	...	27	—	—	27
Totals	...	...	...	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND (1931 Census).

	<i>Wete.</i>	<i>Chake.</i>	<i>Mkoani.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritian, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 18.3 per thousand and the death-rate 17.6. Registration of births and deaths is unreliable and the detailed figures of rates by races and districts given in previous reports are omitted. The deaths of 405 infants in the first year of life were registered, giving an infant mortality rate of 90.7. It is believed that the correct rate is between three and four hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration:—

Marriages.

<i>Zanzibar Island:—</i>	<i>No.</i>
Zanzibar Town	566
Northern District	558
Southern District	997
<i>Pemba Island:—</i>	
Wete District	246
Chake Chake District	238
Mkoani District	332

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1934 to 31st December, 1934.)

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Immigration.</i>			<i>Emigration.</i>		
	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	673	...	673	704	1	705
Indians	5,178	153	5,331	5,158	227	5,385
Arabs	838	1,137	1,975	614	1,180	1,794
Africans	3,107	1,325	4,432	4,008	1,154	5,162
Miscellaneous	367	...	367	445	...	445
Totals	10,163	2,615	12,778	10,929	2,562	13,491

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The number of new cases, attendances, and surgical operations for the last four years is set out in the table below :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New cases	140,698	140,175	157,167	159,677
In-patients... ..	4,266	4,534	4,815	4,909
Total attendances... ..	414,567	434,284	502,672	536,243
Surgical operations (major) ...	1,224	1,393	1,320	1,299
Surgical operations (minor) ...	2,684	2,812	2,340	3,370

A steady increase in the number of new cases has been recorded each year. The percentage of new cases by sexes is given in the following table :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Males	69·8	70·9	73·2	74·5	73·6
Females	30·2	29·1	26·8	25·5	26·4

The proportion of women seeking treatment is low and may be accounted for by the dominating Mohammedan influence.

No epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases invaded the Protectorate during the year. With regard to endemic disease, so far as can be ascertained it seems probable that the majority of the indigenous population, particularly the rural Africans and Arabs, suffer from helminthic infections. Possibly 90 per cent. suffer from *A. duodenale* and a further percentage from ascaris infection. Malaria is widespread and is periodically hyperendemic in certain areas of the islands, but the tolerance established towards it by the people appears to prevent the occurrence of any widespread fatalities. Furthermore, it has become apparent that the diet of the people may not be entirely adequate, and the matter is now the subject of investigations.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of diseases which were met with during the last four years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Epidemic, endemic and infectious ...	15	12	11	13
Nervous system	7	7	6	7
Respiratory system	9	8	7	8
Digestive system	29	31	26	28
Skin and cellular tissue	20	23	32	31
External causes	8	8	7	9
Others... ..	12	11	11	4

The largest group is that concerned with the skin and cellular tissue, which includes a large number of patients suffering from ulcers. These were mainly the result of ignorance and neglect, but nevertheless accounted for a considerable amount of disability.

In the second largest group—diseases of the digestive system—are recorded 16,600 cases of constipation, 12,600 cases of ankylostomiasis, and 6,700 cases of dental caries. As indicated above, the small number of cases of ankylostomiasis dealt with represent only a fraction of the total of those infected with the parasite. The 6,760 cases of dental caries represent a slight increase over previous years. This is no doubt due to the work carried out by the dental surgeon, whose annual report reveals the fact that a very large proportion of the adult population suffer from dental caries, and almost all the children. So far as school children are concerned, a large amount of the dental disease was considered to be preventable as it was occasioned by neglect.

The epidemic, endemic and infectious group of diseases represent only 13 per cent. of the total of all diseases. This is unusual amongst African peoples and may be due to the fact that a large amount of venereal disease is believed to exist for which treatment is not sought. Gonorrhoea is extremely common, and syphilis also appears to be not uncommon, but neither conditions have been attended at rural dispensaries in any large numbers. Yaws is more commonly recorded, although it is probable that it is often confused with syphilis. Over 9,000 cases of malaria were treated, and there was no indication that any portion of the Protectorate was immune. Routine anti-mosquito measures kept all the towns moderately free of malaria, except for the minor crop of cases following on the mid-year rainfall; little could be done for those people living in the country districts.

There was no spread of tuberculosis during the year, nor of enteric, plague, or dysentery. Such cases as occurred were dealt with at the various institutions devoted to the treatment of these diseases.

The leprosy settlements mentioned in past years were maintained and a few new cases were discovered; a change from the present rather rigid methods of segregation and control is anticipated, and it is hoped that a trial may be given in future to the treatment of lepers under the voluntary colony system.

There was no change during the year in the accommodation or facilities provided for the treatment of disease, and the activities

of Government institutions and their range of activity is summarized in the following table :—

	Zanzibar Island.		Pemba Island.		Total.
	Zanzibar Town.	District.	Towns.	District.	
Medical Units—					
European Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital ...	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries	2	17	—	8	27
In-Patients—					
Beds available—					
European	9	—	—	—	9
Asiatic and African in hospitals	99	—	100	—	199
African in hospitals	15	190	—	—	205
Total	123	190	100	—	413
Cases admitted—					
European	80	—	—	—	80
Asiatic and African in hospitals	1,966	569	1,643	—	4,178
Africans in sub-dispensaries...	—	205	—	—	205
Total	2,046	774	1,643	—	4,463
Out-Patient Attendances—					
Hospitals... ..	85,428	38,830	60,288	—	184,546
Sub-Dispensaries	55,204	89,514	—	47,302	192,020
Total	140,632	128,344	60,288	47,302	376,566
Total New Cases—					
European	389	—	—	—	389
Asiatics and Africans in hospitals	25,559	12,704	32,895	—	71,158
Africans in sub-dispensaries ...	23,739	43,913	—	20,478	88,130
Total	49,687	56,617	32,895	20,478	159,677

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside,

though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme has been prepared and is being gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality and the high-pressure system is expected to be completed by April, 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs and Africans, while several estates are owned by Indians but are cultivated by Arab and African labour. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 12,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 82 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar island and 32,000 acres in Pemba island. All cloves are exported; the figures for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The duty-paid price during 1934 varied from Rs. 7.63 to Rs. 9.91 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

In addition to the export of clove buds, 3,700 tons of stems were exported valued at £24,332. Proposals for the local distillation of clove stems were under consideration during the year, and tenders for the grant of a licence were invited.

The Clove Growers' Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in Government stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were brought into force on 1st October. These legislative measures were designed to establish a minimum standard (or condition) for cloves and to set up grades permitted for export. The essential of the former Decree is that the cloves must not contain more than 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter. The aim of the latter Decree is to establish suitable grades of cloves for the various markets. Further reference to these Decrees and to the Clove Growers' Association Decree and the Clove Exporters' Decree will be found under Chapter XIV (Legislation).

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are

generally small, but rich in oil. The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention.

Prices have been low, the average monthly market prices varying from Rs. 0.93 per *frasila* (35 lb.) to Rs. 1.36.

The figures of exports and values of copra for the past five years are given in Chapter VII.

Other Crops.—The Agricultural Department is investigating the possibilities of a number of crops subsidiary to cloves and coconuts, including citrus, maize, millet, rice, cassava, yams, and various pulses. The best varieties of South African oranges and grapefruit were obtained in 1927. These are well-established and give promising results, particularly the grapefruit. Selected local oranges have been budded on rough lemon stocks with a view to distribution eventually in suitable localities. Trials that aim at improving by selection the yield and quality of maize, millet, and rice are in progress; promising results have already been obtained with maize. Important investigations are being conducted in co-operation with the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, in connection with cassava virus, which considerably depreciates the yield of this staple food. The Department is considering methods of improving the agriculture of the thin soils of the coral rag formation in the east and south of the island where an industrious population raises food crops, tobacco, etc., under difficult conditions by a system of shifting cultivation.

Opportunity is here taken to thank the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, who enabled an agricultural officer to proceed to the Far East on a study tour. He visited British Malaya, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, and Madagascar, and returned to Zanzibar with a valuable collection of plants and seeds for trial in the Protectorate.

Cattle.—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people on the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government

dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Friesians, and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of cross-bred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate has not, so far, produced its meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Italian Somaliland, Italian Jubaland, Kenya, and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

Conference of Agricultural and Soil Chemists.

A Conference of East African Agricultural and Soil Chemists was held in Zanzibar in August and was attended by delegates from Amani, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, under the chairmanship of the Director of Amani, Mr. W. Nowell, C.B.E.

The main object of the Conference was to discuss the map of East African soils and the accompanying Memoir, which are to be presented at the International Congress of Soil Science which takes place at Oxford in the summer of 1935. Other subjects on the agenda included the registration of soil series names, green manuring, compost making, biological methods of assaying soil nutrients, soil texture assessment, erosion, and the legislative control of fertilisers, feeding stuffs, and pest-control chemicals.

General excursions to places of agricultural interest in the Island gave opportunities for the discussion of soil problems in the field.

A map of the soils of the Protectorate has been prepared for inclusion in the East African Soil Map.

Transfer of Property between Races.

In connexion with the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate, the question has arisen as to what extent land is being transferred from the possession of Arabs and Africans to that of Indians.

Statistics are given in Appendix I which disclose that on balance property in land in Zanzibar valued at over 19 lacs of rupees passed into Indian hands during the eight years 1926–1933.

In Pemba, similarly, there was a net gain to Indians of nearly a quarter of a million clove trees and 35,000 coconut trees during the same period.

For the period 1st January to 31st December the figures were as follows :—

	Zanzibar.			Pemba.		
	Rs.	Clove Trees.	Coconut Trees.	Rs.	Clove Trees.	Coconut Trees.
Gain of property by Indians prior to the coming into force of the Land Alienation Decree	1,20,150	11,680	7,502	1,05,406	19,313	4,714
Conveyances approved by the Resident since the promulgation of the Land Alienation Decree	1,180	234	313	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total gain of property by Indians	1,21,330	11,914	7,815	1,05,406	19,313	4,714

For the latter half of the year the provisions of the Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree (See Chapter XIV), including the temporary suspension of certain rights of creditors to obtain possession of mortgaged property, were in force.

Small-holdings Experiment.

During the year an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and vegetables, and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

If its initial promise of success is maintained, the scheme will form a basis for the disposal of other suitable areas held by Government but not required for experimental purposes. A report on the scheme is given in Appendix II.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1.—General.

1. During the year 1934 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to Rs. 204 lakhs, the declared value of imports being Rs. 102 lakhs and that of exports Rs. 102 lakhs.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 95,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 56,000 tons and exports for 39,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1933 as follows :—

	Total value in lakhs of rupees.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Value exclud- ing bullion and specie in lakhs of rupees.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Weight. Tons '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
	1933.	1934.		1933.	1934.		1933.	1934.	
Imports ...	112	102	— 8·93	108	94	—12·96	65	56	—13·85
Exports ...	115	102	—11·30	110	99	—10·00	39	39	—
Total of Im- ports and Exports...	227	204	—10·13	218	193	—11·47	104	95	— 8·65

4. Trade during the first half of the year 1934 was naturally affected by the very low prices to which our domestic exports fell during the latter part of 1933. There was, however, a considerable improvement in clove prices towards the middle of the year under review, which was reflected in an improvement in imports for the second half of the year.

The quantity and value of total imports compared with 1933 show a further decrease of 13·85 per cent. and 8·93 per cent. respectively, or, excluding bullion and specie, of 13·85 per cent. and 12·96 per cent. respectively.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1934, was enacted on 23rd November, 1934, but was not brought into effect until the first day of January, 1935. The Decree exempted from duty trade samples of cloves in parcels not exceeding one pound (avoirdupois) in weight. Duty was reduced on cattle, cigarettes, ghee, and tea, while butter (fresh) and spectacle frames were transferred to the free list. Certain other minor adjustments were also made under infant foods, perfumery and sanitary requisites.

2.—Imports.

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows :—

Year.	Goods			
	Trade Imports.	imported on Government account.	Bullion and Specie.	Total Imports.
	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
1933 ...	1,04,95	3,01	4,20	1,12,16
1934 ...	90,32	4,00	7,95	1,02,27

3.—Principal Articles of Import.

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1930–1934 :—

Item.	1930. Rs. '000.	1931. Rs. '000.	1932. Rs. '000.	1933. Rs. '000.	1934. Rs. '000.
Rice and grain	38,08	28,39	21,78	23,87	17,02
Cotton piece-goods	27,58	20,21	15,30	12,08	11,09
Motor spirit and petroleum	12,83	8,50	6,70	6,44	5,06
Sugar	9,18	5,30	4,85	5,20	3,70
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes)	5,24	5,06	4,85	3,35	3,57
Silk and artificial silk goods	3,85	3,30	3,37	3,09	3,11
Ivory	2,18	1,04	1,93	1,99	3,03
Tea	2,06	2,28	1,51	1,17	2,32
Flour, wheat	7,57	4,31	3,81	3,75	2,20
Ghee (clarified butter)	4,61	3,21	2,95	2,04	2,15
Apparel, unenumerated	1,68	1,28	1,19	1,47	1,38
Sesame (sim-sim)	1,70	1,34	1,35	91	1,34
Vegetables, fresh	1,44	1,54	1,39	1,06	1,14
Cattle	1,76	1,69	1,69	1,14	97
Fish, dried	1,36	1,01	82	1,53	94
Bags and sacks	2,05	1,27	98	70	90
Milk, preserved or condensed	1,75	1,56	94	93	83
Straw bags, Makanda	57	92	77	87	81
Iron and steel manufactures, un- enumerated	1,22	2,66	91	50	80
Spirits, other than perfumed spirits	1,02	1,05	1,00	74	75
Cement	78	81	69	92	70
Copra	9,94	6,96	6,36	4,38	69
Paper manufactures	84	72	60	85	65
Pitch and tar	98	85	16	54	63
Medicines, other sorts	91	83	71	61	60
Dates	57	35	40	69	56
Chemicals, unenumerated	64	52	66	54	44
Coffee, raw	97	42	42	54	43
Haberdashery and millinery	98	42	50	52	43
Stationery	64	74	54	55	42
Lubricants	73	47	46	52	40
Goats	98	1,02	97	74	36
Coal	1,96	1,13	56	63	30
Straw Mats	87	49	51	77	23

4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Year.	Domestic Exports. Rs. '000.	Re-Exports. Rs. '000.	Bullion and Specie. Rs. '000.	Total Exports. Rs. '000.
1933 ...	85,38	24,91	4,53	1,14,82
1934 ...	79,05	20,03	2,92	1,02,00

5.—Domestic Exports.

9. *Cloves and clove stems.*—The following table shows the export of cloves and clove stems during the years 1930–1934 :—

Year.	Cloves.			Clove Stems.		
	Cwts. '000.	Value. Rs. '000.	Average value per cwt. Rs.	Cwts. '000.	Value. Rs. '000.	Average value per cwt. Rs.
1930	146	97,57	66.95	30	3,20	10.80
1931	217	97,84	45.08	51	4,57	8.96
1932	162	64,99	40.12	39	2,61	6.70
1933	215	66,17	30.78	54	2,64	4.89
1934	218	63,69	29.22	73	3,24	4.44
Average for five years ...	192	78,05	—	49	3,25	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot, 822,055 *frasilas* were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity exported was 696,045 *frasilas* with declared f.o.b. values ranging from Rs. 8.50 cts. in January to Rs. 10.23 cts. per *frasila* at the latter end of the year. Stocks on hand as at 31st December were estimated at 475,000 *frasilas*.

Enactments.—A decree to provide for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce to be exported from the Protectorate—No. 3 of 1934, dated 6th July, 1934.

The Adulteration of Produce Decree No. 19 of 1934.

The Clove Grading and Export Rules, 1934, dated 27th September, 1934. (Date of operation 1st October, 1934.) Further reference to this Legislation will be found in Chapter XIV.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1930–1934 include duty :—

Year.	Zanzibar Cloves.		Pemba Cloves.	
	Average price per <i>frasila</i> .	Range of average prices during the year.	Average price per <i>frasila</i> .	Range of average prices during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930 ...	20.57	13.30 to 25.50	20.17	12.86 to 25.00
1931 ...	15.09	10.93 to 18.88	13.76	10.05 to 18.66
1932 ...	11.55	9.88 to 12.39	11.13	9.30 to 11.72
1933 ...	8.75	7.43 to 10.32	8.10	6.93 to 9.82
1934 ...	8.96	7.81 to 10.40	8.54	7.59 to 9.63

11. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1930–1934 :—

Countries.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.
Dutch East Indies ...	36	91	40	70	89
India	58	60	62	69	67
United States of America...	19	29	25	31	33
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13	11	14	26	13
Germany	—	4	4	2	2
Straits Settlements ...	11	3	3	2	2
Egypt	1	1	1	2	2
Australia	1	1	1	2	1
Holland	1	4	5	1	1
Italy	1	2	1	1	1
All other Countries ...	5	11	6	9	7
Total	146	217	162	215	218

The shipments to the Dutch East Indies have again increased by 19,000 cwt., which is only 2,000 cwt. below the record figure for 1931. This increase during the past year is all the more important in that the high figure for 1931 was mainly due to stock accumulation which is reflected in the decrease for 1932, while the high imports for 1934, so far as can be ascertained, were not for holding, but to meet the increased consumption of the cigarette trade. It is therefore to be hoped that there will not be an appreciable fall in the shipments for 1935.

Another satisfactory feature is the continued improvement in the demand from the American market, the figure of 33,000 cwt. being the highest since 1927 when it was 45,000 cwt.

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquennial period 1930–1934 :—

Year.	Domestic Exports.		Re-Exports.		Total.	
	Cwt. '000.	Rs. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Rs. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Rs. '000.
1930	256	32,13	98	9,95	354	42,08
1931	235	19,96	102	6,96	337	26,92
1932	236	19,13	97	7,80	333	26,93
1933	245	14,03	91	5,23	336	19,26
1934	252	9,53	22	83	274	10,36
Average for five years	245	18,96	82	6,15	327	25,11

In the foregoing statement re-exports are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity of copra imported, and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. As imported copra is for the most part bulked with copra of Zanzibar production, and re-exported as such, it is not possible to give a more precise analysis of the position. The quantity of copra shown as representing domestic exports may properly be described as the amount of copra produced in the Protectorate in excess of local requirements and made available for shipment abroad.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years :—

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
		Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	900	43	900	51	2,000	1,01
Fruit, fresh ...	cwt.	5,000	23	7,000	28	7,000	25
Coconuts ...	No.	876,000	29	925,000	24	929,000	18
Ox hides ...	cwt.	800	13	1,000	17	1,000	14
Skins, other sorts ...	No.	24,000	9	25,000	8	16,000	6
Coconut oil ...	lb.	68,000	10	59,000	7	69,000	6
Sesame oil ...	lb.	43,000	8	44,000	7	34,000	5
Tobacco, native	lb.	39,000	9	32,000	5	19,000	5

6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at Rs. 16,52,000 in 1934, being a decrease of Rs. 3,77,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at Rs. 3,51,000 in 1934 as compared with Rs. 4,62,000 in 1933 and Rs. 4,64,000 in 1932.

7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

Countries.	Imports from			Exports to		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
Tanganyika Territory ...	13,37	9,90	6,42	10,19	9,32	7,91
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,36	4,57	5,05	2,11	2,18	2,09
Union of South Africa ...	19	14	23	37	52	51
Portuguese East Africa...	1,37	1,64	2,23	1,22	71	56
Italian Somaliland ...	4,01	3,23	2,24	1,25	1,20	1,21
Egypt ...	58	85	66	65	67	57
French Somaliland ...	—	13	2	2	7	6
Total ...	23,88	20,46	16,85	15,81	14,67	12,91
Percentage of total ...	18·95	18·24	16·48	13·02	12·78	12·66

18. *Inter-Empire trade*.—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

Countries.	Imports from			Exports to		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	27,03	15,43	17,30	8,21	9,94	7,64
India and Burma ...	30,77	32,23	29,07	29,95	28,03	25,57
Tanganyika Territory ...	13,37	9,90	6,42	10,19	9,32	7,91
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,36	4,57	5,05	2,11	2,18	2,09
Straits Settlements ...	31	19	4	1,22	88	54
Aden ...	36	22	25	71	48	33
Union of South Africa ...	19	14	23	37	52	51
Canada ...	45	14	29	27	41	47
Australia... ..	91	2,64	1,44	23	62	16
Ceylon ...	81	26	22	3	6	7
Various other parts of British Empire ...	2	51	30	13	44	24
Total ...	78,58	66,23	60,61	53,42	52,88	45,53
Percentage of total ...	62·38	59·05	59·26	44·01	46·05	44·64

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports and Exports.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	13·75	16·92	8·66	7·49	11·18	12·21
India and Burma ...	28·73	28·42	24·42	25·06	26·55	26·75
Tanganyika Territory ...	8·83	6·27	8·12	7·76	8·47	7·01
Kenya and Uganda ...	4·07	4·94	1·90	2·05	2·98	3·49
Australia... ..	2·36	1·41	0·54	0·16	1·44	0·78
Union of South Africa ...	0·13	0·23	0·45	0·50	0·29	0·36
Straits Settlements ...	0·17	0·04	0·76	0·53	0·47	0·28
Various other parts of British Empire ...	1·01	1·04	1·20	1·10	1·10	1·06
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>						
Dutch East Indies ...	7·10	6·38	18·92	25·83	13·08	16·10
United States of America	1·88	2·66	8·05	9·36	4·99	6·01
Japan ...	10·13	10·95	0·45	0·24	5·23	5·60
Italy ...	0·58	0·47	10·71	8·96	5·70	4·71
Holland ...	4·80	4·37	0·35	0·55	2·55	2·46
China ...	0·91	1·30	1·78	2·24	1·35	1·77
Italian Somaliland ...	2·88	2·19	1·04	1·19	1·96	1·69
Germany ...	1·35	1·03	1·89	1·77	1·62	1·40
Portuguese East Africa	1·46	2·18	0·61	0·55	1·03	1·37
France ...	0·39	0·65	6·48	1·29	3·47	0·97
Arabia ...	1·32	1·21	0·62	0·52	0·97	0·87
Persia ...	2·38	1·58	0·05	0·01	1·20	0·79
All other foreign countries	3·71	3·74	1·59	1·56	2·64	2·67
Ships' use ...	—	—	0·63	0·50	0·32	0·25
By parcel post ...	2·06	2·02	0·78	0·78	1·41	1·40

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in : (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) portorage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to one rupee *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 8 annas *per diem* in the country and 9 annas in the town of Zanzibar for an 8-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 15-18 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) There are a limited number of natives employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs. 1.8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piece-work.

It may be stated roughly that the cost of living for an African labourer is :—

	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Single.</i>
Town ...	Rs.15 per month	Rs.10 per month
Country ...	Rs.12 per month	Rs. 8 per month

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh. 1/6d.)			
Fish ...	...	...	12 cents.
Rice ...	...	...	9 „
Cassava ...	...	...	5 „
Bread ...	...	...	5 „
Tea ...	...	...	6 „
—			
Total ...	...	...	37 cents.
= Rs.2.59 a week.			

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living, for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education (General).

Government.—The education of Arabs and Africans depends practically entirely on Government, which in 1934 had twenty-one boys' schools and two girls' schools. All these are elementary (catering for the first four years of education) except for two of the boys' schools in which education is carried on to the "middle" stage (in the fifth to the eighth year of education). Nineteen are rural schools and their syllabus is progressively being adapted to village needs.

In the girls' schools sewing, cooking, and domestic economy are stressed, while for welfare work instruction is given by ladies with specialized knowledge of mothercraft. There are as yet no rural schools for girls.

The school rolls totalled 1,968 boys and 228 girls, 838 being urban and 1,358 rural. The latter figure probably represents 9 per cent. of the total number of rural boys of school age.

Mission.—Three Missions are operative in Zanzibar, with three boys', two girls', and three mixed schools, their rolls totalling 195 boys and 206 girls. Of these figures, the Roman Catholic Convent School totals 72 boys and 146 girls, chiefly of the Goan community, leaving totals of 123 boys and 60 girls who are mainly Africans.

Indian.—A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of running expenditure for approved schools. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while a special grant, which equalled 61 per cent. in 1934, is given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 944 boys and 539 girls, while in unaided schools there were 388 boys and 293 girls, a total of 2,164 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,382 if there be added the 72 boys and 146 girls of the Convent School. All these schools are urban, and the figure 2,382 shows that the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Comorian.—The Comorian community has a school of its own, with a roll of 90 boys and 37 girls.

Evening Classes.

There were 97 pupils in Government, and 72 in Mission evening classes.

Other Adult Classes.

320 males and 10 females attended Mission adult classes.

Primary Education (Vocational).

The Teachers' Training School (roll 17) provides a three-year course for candidates for service as Government teachers. The students receive maintenance bursaries. The curriculum has a rural bias. The students are chiefly Arabs and Africans. Pupils are recruited from the "middle" stage.

The Commercial School (roll 26) provides a one-year course in business training for pupils of the "middle" stage.

The Industrial School taught tailoring and boot-making to 21 indentured apprentices, chiefly African. Carpentry and metal-work are taught in the Public Works Department.

All the above are Government institutions.

Under the Missions there are two small technical schools with a roll of sixteen.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

In nearly all the Government and State-aided schools, medical history records are kept of each pupil. In the town of Zanzibar treatment is carried out at a school clinic and at the Government hospital; elsewhere pupils are sent to the local Government dispensaries.

Certain communities have their own charitable dispensaries which play their part in school treatments.

The hospital of the Universities' Mission does extensive good work both for adult and juvenile patients. Dispensaries are run by all three Missions.

The Government dental surgeon made an investigation into the oral condition of the pupils at six schools in Zanzibar and five in Pemba during the year.

Welfare Institutions.

The Government poor house, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The Mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (European and Asiatic) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions.

Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931 athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Under the Boy Scouts Association excellent Cub and Scout work has been done chiefly among Arab and African schoolboys. Successful camps have been organized and run by local scout-masters, and displays have been given in which initiative has been shown in the adaptation of scouting to local customs including dancing, singing, and games. Indian troops are conducted in three Indian schools. The Comorian school also has a troop.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

There was no new main-road construction in 1934, but eight miles of water-bound macadam road were waterproofed. Construction was commenced on six miles of subsidiary road between Chwaka and Uroa.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar :—

Chwaka Road	...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	...	23	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road	...	12	,,	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
Makunduchi ,,	...	41	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba ,,	...	14.75	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani ,,	...	6.25	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa ,,	...	5.75	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani ,,	...	7.25	,,	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.		7.50	,,	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani-Wete Road ...	37·65 miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.	4·20 „	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Wesha Road.	4 „	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangatwani Road.	6·16 „	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London—Cape service at Nairobi.

The temporary landing ground at Dunga, 13 miles from Zanzibar, has been abandoned, a new aerodrome four miles distant from the town having been opened for traffic in August. Two of the three projected runways of this aerodrome have been completed and sufficient land has been acquired for the construction of a landing ground suitable for the largest aircraft. The nature of the soil ensures a hard and well drained surface in all weather conditions, while the provision of runways in three directions will facilitate landings in any state of the wind.

Omnibuses.

There are approximately 190 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only 12 annas.

Posts.

During the year, 562 vessels arrived and 537 sailed with mails, compared with 620 and 587 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1933 and 1934 is given below :—

<i>Letter mail (approximately) :</i>				1933.	1934.
Foreign	...	...	...	1,026,450	832,100
Inland	...	...	...	232,400	148,400
Transit	...	...	...	25,050	22,000
<i>Parcel mail (actual) :</i>					
Inland	...	...	...	185	352
Foreign	...	...	...	9,609	8,565
				<hr/> 1,293,694	<hr/> 1,011,417

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on few occasions when the Imperial Airways planes were off the schedule.

There was again considerable increase in postal traffic by air during 1934, when approximately 30,000 articles, as compared with 20,000 in 1933, were despatched, showing an increase of 50 per cent. The number of parcels handled both ways was 160 as compared with 65 in 1933.

A notable feature concerning the air services during the year was the reduction, in the month of December, of air mail charges, and the extension of the service to several countries whereby practically every part of the world is served either wholly by air or partly by air and partly by surface transport. The reduction in charges was approximately 30 per cent. which resulted in an increase of 50 per cent. in postal traffic.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa, and the Orient is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the port of Zanzibar during the year 1934 was 351, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,563,598 ; an increase of 36 ships and 136,450 net tons over 1933 figures.

The total number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during 1934 was 362 with a total net registered tonnage of 124,422 ; this constitutes an increase of 33 ships and decrease of 520 net tons as compared with 1933 figures, accounted for by more visits by smaller ships.

During 1934 the number of native vessels entered was 3,077 with an aggregate tonnage of 59,477, as compared with 3,525 vessels of 64,914 tons in 1933.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a

fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

In August, the Bank Line, Limited, opened their Indian-African Line, comprising a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar by three new diesel-engined ships, each of 7,100 gross tons.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The "Tirrenia" Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, also a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports; the Navigazione Libera Triestina maintained a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This company also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen K.K. called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. In past years this service has been operated by H.H.S. *Cupid*, 611 gross tons, and H.H.S. *Khalifa* ex S.S. *Bhadra*, 600 gross tons, the latter ship having the greater carrying capacity both as regards passengers and cargo. It was decided to replace the *Cupid* by a larger ship, and in July, 1934, arrangements were completed for the purchase of S.S. *Drake*, 1,597 gross tons, owned by the London General Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The *Drake* was reconditioned in London and navigated to Zanzibar under the command of Captain C. G. Somers, Assistant Port Officer, who had under his orders a complement of officers and ratings from the *Cupid*. The *Drake* arrived at Zanzibar on the 6th of November, when she was received with due ceremony by His Highness the Sultan, who renamed her H.H.S. *Al-Said* in honour of Seyyid Said, the greatest of his predecessors, who was Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar from 1804 to 1856.

During 1934 the following tourist ships called at Zanzibar :—

Gripsholm, 17,944 gross tons, of the Swedish-American Line.

Franconia, 20,175 gross tons, of the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited.

Resolute, 19,703 gross tons, of the Hamburg-American Line.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government, through the Clove Growers' Association, assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re. 1, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500. The note circulation at the 31st of December, 1934, was Rs. 30,50,000.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

	<i>Weights.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Frasila :	For produce generally	35
Gisla :	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks	180
Tola :	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.	

Measures.

- Pishi or keila : Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.
- Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice ; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the financial stringency all building construction was deferred, with the exception of a number of minor works in Zanzibar and Pemba and the loan works mentioned below. No anti-malarial drainage work was carried out during the year.

Public Works Recurrent.—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water supply, and maintenance of buildings.

Loan Works.—A loan of £8,000 was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the alteration of the present low pressure water supply to Zanzibar town to a high pressure supply. The work is well in hand.

A further loan of £7,500 was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of construction of a clove storage shed, estimated to cost £6,000, and a copra inspection shed, estimated to cost £1,500.

The former is well in hand and materials for the latter have arrived.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.**

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic

Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (a) British subjects, (b) British protected persons, (c) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (d) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, 1928, and discharges Magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	...	...	...	...	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	...	...	...	...	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1934 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

<i>Court.</i>	<i>Presiding officers.</i>	<i>Place of sitting.</i>	<i>Civil jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1934.</i>	<i>Criminal jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1934.</i>
District ...	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' headquarters in:— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 183 (2) 154
Kathis ...	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (a) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-. (b) Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 184 (2) 13 (3) 86 (4) 14 (5) 380 (6) 623 (7) 159	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	Assistant District Commissioners.	—	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	—	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	

First and Second Class Subordinate.	Resident Magis- trates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Com- missioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	First Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-. Second Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 2,181 (2) 6 (3) — (4) 943 (5) 411 (6) 224	First Class:— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-. and whip- ping not exceeding 12 lashes. Second Class:— Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not ex- ceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 1,130 (2) 170 (3) — (4) 245 (5) 215 (6) 126
High	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(a) Original unlimited. (b) Appeals from all Sub- ordinate Courts. (c) Probate. (d) Insolvency.	(a) 110 (b) 29 (c) 98 (d) 34	(a) Original—full jurisdic- tion. (b) Appellate. (c) Revisional. (d) Supervisional.	(a) 7 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 39

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 1 Arab Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 5 clerks, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers, and 5 literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were two deaths and ten invalidings during the year.

There were 416 cases of grave crime reported, of which 20 were found to be false or "mistake of fact", and 378 true cases, of which 83 ended in conviction, 18 cases pending.

There were 2,217 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, of which 1,412 ended in conviction.

There were two cases of murder and one of dacoity reported.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated at Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :—

- (a) Old offenders.
- (b) First offenders.
- (c) Asiatic.
- (d) Europeans.
- (e) Awaiting trial.
- (f) Civil debtors.
- (g) Females.
- (h) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Mkoani, Chake Chake, and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are accommodated. There is no probation system in force.

During the year 1,159 persons have been admitted to the prisons of the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 163.67. Two juveniles were admitted for short terms.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

General.

During the year a somewhat extensive legislative programme was undertaken, 45 Decrees being placed upon the Statute Book. This was due partly to the introduction of legislation intended to control

the passing of agricultural land out of the hands of Arabs and Africans, and for the supervision and control of the marketing, harvesting and export of cloves, and partly to the fact that a revision of the laws as on 31st December, 1934, is proposed as a consequence of which various Decrees were amended so as to bring them up to date prior to the revision.

Decrees.

The following are the more important Decrees enacted during the year :—

1. *The Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree.* No. 1 of 1934.—By this Decree the permanent alienation of land by an Arab or an African to any person other than an Arab or an African is prohibited unless and until the approval of the British Resident had been obtained to the transfer.

The methods by which an Arab or an African is allowed to mortgage his land are reduced to three :—

- (1) by usufructuary mortgage whereby the mortgagee goes into possession of the mortgaged property and takes the rents and profits thereof in lieu of principal and interest on the mortgage debt. The term for which such a mortgage may be given is limited to 20 years and on the expiration of the term, whether for 20 years or for a less period, the mortgagor is entitled to the return of his property free from the mortgage ;
- (2) by simple mortgage whereby the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property, but on his failure to pay principal or interest on the mortgage debt according to the mortgage, the mortgagee has power to apply to an Authorized Officer to be put in possession under a usufructuary mortgage as in (1) above on such terms as shall seem fit to the Authorized Officer ;
- (3) in any form either generally or specially approved by the British Resident.

Provision is also made for the redemption of a usufructuary mortgage under (1) above by the mortgagor on such terms as an Authorized Officer shall deem equitable in the circumstances of the case.

An appeal lies from the decisions of an Authorized Officer to a Land Appeal Board in cases where the property concerned exceeds Rs. 1,500 in value.

The maximum term for which an Arab or an African may lease his land is fixed by the Decree at 20 years.

No document which contravenes the provisions of the Decree shall be accepted for registration.

It is also provided that an Arab or an African, who has ostensibly sold his land prior to the coming into operation of the Decree, may

adduce oral evidence in a court that such conveyance was accompanied by an oral agreement between the parties that the transaction, though in form a conveyance, was intended to be no more than a mortgage, but such evidence is only admissible where the vendor can prove that he has remained in occupation of the property conveyed after the date of the conveyance and has made or agreed to make to the purchaser payments in respect of such occupation.

Finally, this Decree suspends for one year the execution of decrees or orders for the sale of land belonging to Arabs or Africans in satisfaction of mortgagees' claims or debts incurred prior to the coming into operation of the Decree.

This Decree was passed in the face of much opposition from the Indian Community, and was one of the measures the effect of which Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., was asked to investigate as delegate of the Indian Government. Mr. Menon's report had not been published at the end of the year.

Reference has been made to the clause of the Decree which suspends for the period of one year the exercise of certain rights of creditors. The Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness, which was still sitting at the end of the year, is considering what measures are necessary to be taken on the expiration of the year in question with regard to these suspended rights.

Before coming to the group of Decrees passed in connexion with the rationalization of the clove industry, it will be convenient to mention the Moneylenders (Amendment) Decree No. 18, as it also deals with the question of credit to Arabs and Africans.

2. *The Moneylenders (Amendment) Decree.* No. 18.—By this amendment the provisions of section 15 of the Moneylenders Decree, 1928, which gives to the court power to reopen moneylending transactions, is applied to the sale of goods on credit to Arabs and Africans.

3. *The Clove Growers' Association Decree.* No. 2 of 1934.—This Decree was enacted to legalize the position of the Clove Growers' Association which heretofore had been a nebulous body having no legal rights or separate existence. The affairs of the Association are now controlled by a Board consisting of not more than seven members appointed by the British Resident. Provision is also made for the appointment of a Secretary-Manager as the Chief Executive Officer of the Association though not necessarily a member of the Board. Assistants to the Secretary-Manager may also be appointed by the British Resident.

Part II of the Decree sets out the objects, business, and funds of the Association, while Part III specifies the objects for which advances may be made from the funds of the Association and the nature of the securities to be taken for such loans. Part IV prescribes the accounts to be kept by the Association and the manner in which they shall be published.

4. *The Agricultural Produce Export Decree.* No. 3.—This Decree provides a system whereby agricultural produce for export may be graded and branded. The Decree applies only to cloves and copra, but provision is made for the declaration by the British Resident by notice in the Gazette of other produce as coming within the purview of the Decree.

Provision is made for rules to be made dealing with each class of agricultural produce in respect of its inspection, and the places and times of inspection, grading, and branding, for the disposal of produce which does not comply with the prescribed standard, forms of notice, and fees chargeable. Offences are defined and punishments prescribed. Government liability for loss or damage to agricultural produce is limited to loss or damage occasioned by want of care on the part of Government.

Provision is made for appeals from the decisions in regard to grading of Examiners and Inspectors under the Decree.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree, 1929, is repealed.

5. *The Clove Exporters Decree.* No. 4.—This Decree prohibits the export of cloves without a licence from the Licensing Authority. Such a licence will be granted only if the applicant satisfies certain conditions as to his integrity and ability to keep a register.

Provision is also made for the licensing of godowns used or intended to be used for the storage of cloves for export.

The charge for an Exporter's Licence is limited to Rs. 5,000/-, but a godown licence to an exporter is free.

Power is given to the Licensing Authority to enter licensed godowns for inspection of the godown, of the cloves stored therein, and of the register which is required to be kept.

Failure to comply with any of the provisions of the Decree is an offence punishable with a fine of Rs. 1,500/- or with imprisonment for six months.

6. *The Adulteration of Produce Decree.* No. 19.—By this Decree the adulteration of produce intended for sale and the sale of adulterated produce are made offences. "Produce" is defined as cloves and copra and any other produce, whether raw or partly or wholly manufactured, which the British Resident may by notice in the Gazette declare to be produce for the purposes of the Decree.

Power is given to Inspectors and Examiners to examine produce for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has been adulterated and for the seizure and destruction of such produce after the owner of such produce has been convicted.

Officers acting bona fide under the Decree are provided with immunity from legal action in respect of such acts.

On the sale of or in a contract for the sale of any produce, the law presumes a warranty by the seller that the produce is not adulterated unless the contrary is expressed in writing signed by or on behalf of the seller and delivered to and accepted by the purchaser at the time of the sale.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs. 18.61 lakhs, the main items being Port and Light Dues Rs. 2.12 lakhs, Court Fees Rs. 0.91 lakhs, Government steamers Rs. 1.63 lakhs, Wharfage Rs. 1.13 lakhs, Agricultural Produce Rs. 1.85 lakhs, Post Office Rs. 1.15 lakhs, Electricity Rs. 3.06 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to Rs. 2.6 lakhs of which Trading Licences accounted for Rs. 1.00 lakhs. A sum amounting to Rs. 82,970 was collected in 1934 from the Tax on Official Salaries.

Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows :—

- (a) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the commerce of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principal items coming under these heads are live stock, raw for food, agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appliances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.
- (b) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties, the tax being greater than 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and motorcycles, rubber and gutta, boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.
- (c) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, camels, sheep and goats, tobacco and cigarettes, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres.
- (d) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including synthetic preparations for exfoliating soaps and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, collected usually at the time

of entry for exportation. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties is as follows :—

“ The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined, together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate: provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation.

“ For the purposes of this section, the expression ‘domestic value’ shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country.”

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposes stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected R. 1

Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage Deed : On every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured R. 1

Hut Tax.

The hut tax is levied on native type buildings in the townships at a flat rate of Rs. 3 per hut per annum. These huts are exempted from sanitary and lighting rates. The yield in 1934 was £1,361.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Surveys (Maps).—The last survey sheet was completed in January and all the sheets have now been forwarded to the Ordnance Survey for reproduction. Approximately two-thirds of the sheets have been printed and received in Zanzibar. The balance will be completed in 1935.

Aerial Photography.

Experimental air photographs of certain areas on Zanzibar island were taken by the Tanganyika Survey Department at the request of the Zanzibar Government with a view to ascertaining their value for cadastral survey records of agricultural holdings.

Investigation as to whether air photography for this purpose will afford a practical and economical method in the circumstances of the Protectorate is being continued.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (Town).		Pemba (Wesha).	
	1892-1933.	1934.	1899-1933.	1934.
Temperature of the air :—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Mean of daily maxima	84.4	84.3	86.3	85.9
Mean of daily minima	76.6	77.3	76.0	72.2
Mean of daily range	7.8	7.0	10.3	13.7
Mean	80.5	80.8	81.1	81.1
Rainfall (inches)	58.33	77.83	72.60	83.38
Rainy days	102.6	127	161	147

Languages.

The principal languages spoken are English, Arabic, Kiswahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Principal Events.

Sir Richard Rankine, K.C.M.G., proceeded on leave on 23rd February and returned to the Protectorate on 4th October. During his absence, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry acted as British Resident.

Mr. C. E. Law was appointed Chief Justice and assumed duty in the Protectorate on 5th March.

On the occasion of the Royal Air Force South African Cruise, 1934, three aeroplanes of the squadron, under the command of Wing Commander R. T. Leather, A.F.C., visited Zanzibar on 13th-14th April.

The Protectorate is under a debt of gratitude to Wing Commander Leather and his officers for their valuable assistance with regard to the choice of the site and the lay-out of the new aerodrome to which reference has been made in Chapter X.

A delegation of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association visited East Africa in August and

September. Two members of this delegation, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, K.B.E., M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Sandeman-Allen, M.P., visited Zanzibar from 17th to 20th September.

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., who was deputed by the Government of India to inquire into and report on the local effect on Indian interests of the legislation referred to in Chapter XIV, arrived in the Protectorate on 20th August and remained until 10th September. His report had not been published at the end of the year.

Partly as a result of a section in the Land Alienation (Restriction) Decree suspending the exercise of certain rights of creditors for a year, and partly owing to the serious nature of the general problem of agricultural indebtedness, the Acting British Resident on the 2nd of August appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice with two European official members, and two non-official members, Arab and Indian, "to consider the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate and, having due regard to the interests of creditors, to make recommendations for the relief of debtors where such relief appears necessary on grounds of public policy."

The Commission received and considered much evidence, written and oral, and was still sitting at the end of the year.

The Government was fortunate in securing the services of Sir Ernest Dowson, K.B.E., to advise on land tenure, land survey, land registration, and related questions, having regard to the special conditions and requirements of the Protectorate.

Sir Ernest previously held successively the offices of Surveyor-General of Egypt, Under-Secretary of State for Finance, and Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. He was also President of the Egyptian Government Commission (1917-1921) on the establishment of Registration of Titles to Land in Egypt. Since his retirement he has assisted the Governments of Palestine, Trans-Jordan, and Iraq to carry out land reforms.

Sir Ernest arrived in Zanzibar on 30th August and remained in the Protectorate until 8th November, when he left for Mombasa to undertake a similar investigation on behalf of the Government of Kenya.

He returned to England at the end of the year where he will prepare his report.

Reference has been made in Chapter II to the reorganization of the District Administration; in Chapter VI to the Conference of East African Agricultural and Soil Chemists held in Zanzibar in August; in Chapter VI and Appendix II to a Small-holdings Experiment; in Chapter X to the construction of a new aerodrome and the purchase of a Government steamer, the *Al-Said*, to replace the *Cupid*; and in Chapter XIV to the measures for the rationalization of the clove industry and for restricting the alienation of land by Arabs and Africans.

APPENDIX I.

Statistics of Transfers of Property between Races.

A.

ZANZIBAR.

Value of Property in Rupees.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians ...	1,29,108	7,27,141	7,62,232	2,70,580	1,29,809	1,58,191	4,26,264	2,03,349
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	80,959	75,408	62,680	2,37,814	1,76,123	1,21,493	73,263	44,111
Indians gain ...	48,149	6,51,733	6,99,552	32,766	—	36,698	3,53,001	1,59,238
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	46,314	—	—	—
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 28,06,674	...
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,71,851	...
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 19,34,823	...

For the period of eight years Indians in Zanzibar have acquired from Arabs and Africans estates valued at Rs. 19,34,823 in excess of estates sold to Arabs and Africans.

B.

PEMBA.

Value of Property in Clove Trees.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians ...	39,496	29,875	46,806	26,721	43,060	30,990	47,562	22,050
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	4,355	1,453	2,531	3,740	8,529	5,145	7,557	15,875
Indians gain ...	35,141	28,422	44,275	22,981	34,531	25,845	40,005	6,175
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Clove)	286,560	...
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Clove)	49,185	...
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Clove)	237,375	...

For the eight years in Pemba the Indians gained from the Arabs and Swahilis a net total of 237,375 clove trees.

C.

PEMBA.

Value of Property in Coconut Trees.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians ...	7,387	6,367	8,468	5,429	4,042	3,601	7,231	2,835
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	895	895	650	1,324	1,678	689	1,271	2,976
Indians gain ...	6,492	5,468	7,818	4,105	2,364	2,912	5,960	—
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Coconut)	45,360	...
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Coconut)	10,378	...
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	Trees (Coconut)	34,982	...

For the eight years in Pemba the Indians gained from the Arabs and Swahilis a net total of 34,982 coconut trees.

APPENDIX II.

Small-holdings Experiment.

Following the recommendation of Sir Alan Pim and the policy of the Government gradually to dispose of those of its plantations which are not required for the purposes of the Agricultural Department and in order to test the demand for small-holdings of 1 to 10 acres by people who desire to cultivate them themselves, it was decided in August last to sell portions of the Government plantation at Mahonda, fifteen miles north of Zanzibar town, for this purpose and the following notice appeared in the *Official Gazette* of the 25th August over the signature of the Acting Chief Secretary :—

“ It is notified for general information that the Government propose shortly to dispose of portions of certain Government clove plantations in 10, 5 and 1 acre plots which, approximately, will contain 1,000, 500 and 100 trees respectively.

“ The right of purchase will be open to persons irrespective of race, who satisfy the Government that they are able and prepared to maintain and develop the properties in a husbandly manner.”

2. It was felt that the adoption of the usual method of putting up land for sale by tender would embarrass the small agriculturist unaccustomed to dealing in land, as he might find it difficult to assess its true economic value, and that a more satisfactory method would be to fix a reasonable value for each plot and then to choose the most suitable applicant who was prepared to pay that price.

3. It was also foreseen that to require a successful applicant to pay the whole sum at once would either keep many otherwise suitable people away or would lead them into debt. It was therefore decided to spread the payment over a period of seven years, interest at 5 per cent. being charged from 1st January, 1935, on the sum outstanding.

4. A Board, consisting of the Land Officer, the District Commissioner, and an Agricultural Officer, was appointed to select suitable allottees. The Agricultural Officer supervised the survey of the plots and valued them. The District Commissioner was in charge of publicity through the administrative machinery and acted as Secretary to the Board, under the Land Officer as Chairman.

5. The first sale of ten 1-acre, two 5-acre, and one 10-acre plots was announced on 21st September and applications were required by the end of the month.

6. Considering the time allowed for news of the scheme to circulate the response was satisfactory and on 5th October six of the ten 1-acre plots, and one of the 5-acre plots were allotted. The allocation of the remaining plots was delayed, not so much for want of applicants as owing to the fact that the necessary inquiries into their circumstances naturally took time.

7. After discussion with Sir Ernest Dowson it was decided that a 10-acre plot was not really a small-holding and it was consequently withdrawn as such, but the popularity of the smaller holdings was so apparent that the plot was divided into ten 1-acre sections, and further plots of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, one of 3 acres, four of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres were marked out and offered on 23rd October.

8. By this time one more of the original 1-acre plots and the other 5-acre plot had been allotted leaving only three of the original 1-acre plots untenanted.

9. It was now obvious that the scheme had obtained sufficient publicity and met a definite need ; at the second selection it was really difficult to choose the best man out of the many applicants, and within a week all the new plots and the remaining three of the first batch were allotted.

10. Fifteen suitable applicants failed to get holdings this time and the numbers interested were increasing to such an extent that a further nine $2\frac{1}{2}$ -acre, and eleven 1-acre plots were surveyed, with one of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and one of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre to fill corners.

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58-1704 •

The Virgin Islands were first settled by Dutch farmers, who became buccaneers in 1648. English buccaneers drove them out in 1666, and in 1672 the islands were absorbed into the Leeward Islands Colony. But for a long time "Dead Man's Chest," Anegada, and other islands were the haunts of pirates.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

There is one Governor-in-Chief of the Colony, and his representatives in the Presidencies of St. Christopher-Nevis and Dominica are styled Administrators, and in those of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, Commissioners.

The Colony possesses Federal Executive and Legislative Councils, the members of the former and the official members of the latter being appointed by the Crown, while the unofficial members of the Federal or General Legislative Council (three each from Antigua and St. Christopher-Nevis, two from Dominica, and one from Montserrat) are elected by and from the nominated unofficial members of the Legislatures of their respective Presidencies. There is also a nominated unofficial member for the Virgin Islands on the General Legislative Council.

Each Presidency has an Executive and Legislative Council, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, which has only an Executive Council. The Presidential Legislative Councils have concurrent legislative powers with the General Legislative Council on specified subjects so far as their "Ordinances" are not repugnant to the "Acts" of the latter. Each Legislative Council is limited to three years' duration.

The Antigua Legislative Council, previously partly elected and partly nominated, passed an Act in 1898 abrogating itself and substituting the present system. By an Ordinance of 1910 the duration of the Council is limited to three years.

The St. Kitts and Nevis forms of Legislative Council, partly elected and partly nominated, were abolished by an Act of 1878, and the present system substituted.

The Dominica Legislative Council, like that in Antigua, was changed in 1898, but in 1924 an Ordinance was passed allowing for the election of four of the unofficial members.

The Montserrat Legislative Council was similarly changed in 1866.

There has been no Legislative Council in the Virgin Islands since 1902.

Municipal Government.—In Antigua (St. John's) there is a (partly unofficial) municipal body called the "City Commissioners"; in Dominica (Roseau and Portsmouth) there is a partly elected Town Council in the former place, and a nominated Town Board in the latter.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

			<i>Area (Sq. miles).</i>	<i>Principal Town (approximate population).</i>
Antigua ...	...	31,498	108	St. John's (7,000).
Barbuda ...	...	926	60	—
St. Kitts...	...	18,540	68	Basseterre (8,000).
Nevis ...	...	13,117	50	Charlestown (1,200).
Anguilla ...	...	5,231	35	—
Dominica ...	...	45,239	305	Roseau (7,500).
Montserrat ...	...	13,062	32	Plymouth (1,800).
Virgin Islands ...	...	5,360	58	Road Town (400).
Total ...	...	132,973	716	

The decennial census of 1931 was not taken in view of the financial condition of the Colony in that year, but the members of the different races at the time of the previous census were as stated below, and although the population has now generally increased it is probable that the proportions are about the same.

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>
White ...	914	1,219	556	112	36
Coloured ...	3,999	6,204	11,563	2,503	1,158
Black ...	24,854	30,791	24,940	9,505	3,888

The birth and death rates per 1,000 are as follows :—

	<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
Antigua and Barbuda	30·25	19·39	174·57
St. Kitts ...	39·2	27·1	180·4
Nevis ...	27·1	10·1	73·3
Anguilla ...	37·7	12·8	76·1
Dominica ...	36·25	18·72	126·04
Montserrat ...	36·6	14·4	133·9
Virgin Islands ...	34·49	18·37	164·71

Infantile mortality for the past five years has been as follows :—

	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Antigua and Barbuda...	151	191	185	93	174·57
St. Kitts ...	200	186	185	167	180·4
Nevis ...	204	156	186	102	73·0
Anguilla ...	71	130	92	53	76·1
Dominica ...	198	124	170	88	126·04
Montserrat ...	113	78	172	89	133·9
Virgin Islands ...	61	83	101	136	164·71

The emigration and immigration figures of the Colony about balance during recent years. Before the embargo on free emigration to the United States, Cuba, and Curaçao, the emigration figures considerably outnumbered those of immigration. There is still a certain amount of emigration for work on the sugar estates in the Dominican Republic, but it is seasonal and the men usually return the same year.

The following table gives the marriages, births and percentage of illegitimacy during the last five years in the Presidency of Antigua :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Marriages ...	134	128	90	126	125
Births ...	1,066	1,197	880	1,224	981
Illegitimacy ...	76·17	75·52	73·00	77·2	75·3
Still-births ...	62	83	50	64	53

IV.—HEALTH.

General.

The Colony, which from November to May is only semi-tropical, is gradually becoming known as a health resort, and more visitors are coming yearly, especially during the winter months, from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States of America.

Good hospitals are established in the principal centres, and there are twenty-three Government Medical Officers stationed throughout the Colony. There is also a system of village dispensaries. Water supplies in most of the islands are good and plentiful. Legislation regarding bakeries and dairies is in force, and the meat markets are regularly inspected. The ordinary diseases found in tropical countries prevail, but not usually in a serious form. There is a central lunatic asylum (130 patients) at Antigua, and leper homes at Antigua (32 patients) and St. Kitts (50 patients). Cases of ankylostomiasis, filariasis, dysentery, yaws, and malaria are found in varying numbers.

Tuberculosis and venereal diseases are frequently found among the poorer classes, but special clinics have lately been established with very satisfactory results.

Infant welfare has received much attention recently, and crèches have been set up in many centres. The teeth of the school children in the larger islands have also been receiving special care from travelling dentists subsidized by the Government. Homes for the aged and infirm are now established in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat.

Antigua.

The engagement of Major General Barrow, C.B., who was in charge of the Health Campaign, terminated in July, 1933.

A whole time Chief Medical Officer and Health Officer, Dr. W. M. McDonald, O.B.E., was appointed on 1st August, 1933.

Bacteriological laboratory.—The work in the laboratory has continued and has been found most useful and essential to the District Medical Officers and the whole community. During the year 1,820 examinations were made, of which 859 were blood examinations for malaria, 434 Kahn tests, and 76 Widal tests, various other tests comprising the remainder.

The venereal disease clinic is now centred at the Health Laboratory, but treatment has been decentralized in order to permit of patients obtaining treatment at the district dispensaries nearest their homes.

Infant welfare.—There are three Government crèches and a voluntary crèche in St. John's. These crèches are under the supervision of a Superintendent of District Nurses and of Child Welfare. The crèches are well patronized and are a great boon to the working women, who leave their infants at the crèche all day while they are working in the fields on the estates.

Sanitation.—The Central Country Board of Health has been reorganized and is now under the chairmanship of the Chief Medical Officer and has been strengthened by the addition of all the District Medical Officers.

The District Boards of Health have also been re-arranged under the chairmanship of the District Medical Officers.

Two additional Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed.

Concrete drains have been laid down in eight villages and also a large drain in the Oval pasture adjacent to St. John's.

Free dental inspection and treatment of school children has been continued and is a very valuable adjunct to the child welfare of the community.

Disease and mortality.—There were 981 births and 629 deaths during the year.

The chief diseases were:—yaws 894 cases, syphilis 459 cases, pulmonary tuberculosis 28 cases; whooping-cough 2,127 cases, dysentery 174 cases, malaria 2,511 cases.

Hospitals, etc.—There is a good modern hospital, with 88 beds (capable of more if required). It has an X-ray room. There were 546 males and 603 females admitted during the year. The average duration in hospital was 15 days. There were 92 deaths, 50 male and 42 female. The number of major operations was 180 and minor operations 198. There were 24 ophthalmic cases.

Home for the aged and infirm. (Fiennes Institute).—100 beds. 48 male and 63 females were admitted. There were 70 deaths (31 males and 39 females) chiefly from diseases incidental to old age.

Dispensaries.—There are now 14 Government dispensaries in Antigua and one in Barbuda. There are 26 Government District Nurses who are also midwives.

There is a quarantine station and, as already mentioned, a leper home and a lunatic asylum, the latter being a Federal institution.

Legislation affecting Public Health.—Statutory Rules and Orders were passed to provide for :—

(1) the abolition of customs duty on quinine and other similar drugs :

(2) the supervision of contacts under the Infectious Diseases Act :

(3) the addition of the following to the list of infectious diseases within the meaning of the Act—

Scarlet fever,
Pulmonary tuberculosis,
Alastrim,
Leprosy.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

The general health of the Presidency is good. One small epidemic of mumps occurred during 1933, and a few cases of malaria occur in Nevis periodically.

The scavenging of the town of Basseterre, St. Kitts, is well done, and visitors to the island comment favourably on the cleanliness of the streets.

The sewage disposal of the town of Basseterre consists of a modified pail system, while the better-class houses are mostly equipped with the septic tank system.

The surface drainage of the streets is good where they have been graded and oiled. The newer concrete drains are of a good and modern pattern and very suitable for the type of road.

As might be expected, the scavenging of the villages is not to be compared with that of the towns though in some it is distinctly good.

The town of Charlestown, Nevis, is well scavenged and has a clean and well kept appearance. The villages of Nevis are scattered on the whole, and there is very little overcrowding. The same remarks apply to Anguilla.

The water supply of St. Kitts is good, but that of Nevis and Anguilla is scanty, especially in the dry season. That of Anguilla was recently improved by the establishment of a pumping plant at the Valley and will be further improved when the construction of an extra tank connected by a pipe-line is completed.

Elementary hygiene has been taught in the primary schools for some years past and short lectures are given by the Health Officer on mosquitoes and flies; practical demonstrations have been given and health posters distributed.

Dental clinics are held regularly by the Government Dental Officer. The more prevalent diseases met with are gastro-enteritis and framboesia (yaws) and round worm infestation in children; enteric fever, dysentery, syphilis and filariasis in adults; and, in Nevis and Anguilla, malaria.

Since the infant welfare movement was started and crèches under the supervision of the District Matron were provided, infant mortality has decreased from 409·6 per 1,000 of living births in 1920 in St. Kitts to 180·4 in 1933.

Good work is being done by the District Medical Officers in the treatment of syphilis and yaws by means of various arsenical compounds; clinics have been started and a regular system of return on the results of treatment collected and tabulated.

A well equipped bacteriological laboratory has been established and is in full working order.

The filling of swamps and steps to prevent the breeding of domestic mosquitoes require constant attention.

Malaria fever is still prevalent in Nevis, where the anopheles mosquito is found principally in the bog-lands adjoining Charlestown, but to a lesser degree in the small water courses on the northern side of the island. In Anguilla the cases seen are among those labourers who have returned from Santo Domingo. Cases seen in St. Kitts are imported ones as no anopheline mosquitoes have so far been detected in St. Kitts.

There are four District Medical Officers in St. Kitts, two in Nevis and one in Anguilla. The Medical Officer of Health for the Presidency resides in St. Kitts and has a staff of eight Sanitary Inspectors. He visits the islands of Nevis and Anguilla as required.

The Cunningham Hospital with 87 beds and 6 maternity beds is situated in Basseterre, St. Kitts, and usually supplies the needs of the island.

In the town of Sandy Point is the Pogson Hospital which is a small emergency hospital with 16 beds, four of which are reserved for maternity cases.

At Sandy Point also, about 11 miles from Basseterre, there is the leper home with 52 inmates at the present time.

The Alexandra Hospital of Charlestown, Nevis, has between 30 and 40 beds, including three for maternity cases.

In Anguilla there is a small cottage hospital of eight beds which so far has never been full and is rarely used.

There are three European Sisters in the Presidency, one being Matron of the Cunningham Hospital, the second, Matron of the Alexandra Hospital, while the third is Assistant Matron at the Cunningham Hospital and also the District Matron of St. Kitts in charge of the midwifery cases at the Cunningham Hospital and the training of the native midwives.

There are six crèches in the island of St. Kitts. These are under the supervision of and are visited regularly by the District Matron.

Cases of sickness at these crèches are attended by the District Medical Officer. Ante-natal teaching and instruction in the care of infants is given by the District Matron.

Dominica.

The Chief Medical Officer is in charge of all matters connected with public health.

A crèche is established in Roseau, and a special infant welfare centre in Portsmouth.

Mortality and disease.—There were 1,640 births (including 85 still-born) and 762 deaths during the year.

Malaria, which is endemic in the island, was less prevalent than last year and deaths attributed to it fell from 75 in 1932 to 51 in 1933.

Hospitals.—There is a central hospital at Roseau with 102 beds. Admissions in 1933 totalled 1,353. In addition to this there are also hospitals at Portsmouth (33 beds) Marigot (6 beds) and Grand Bay (4 beds) to which the admissions in 1933 amounted to 381, 141 and 88 respectively.

At Roseau there is also a home for the aged and infirm and 19 dispensaries are distributed through the Presidency.

Staff.—The Chief Medical Officer is assisted by four District Medical Officers and in addition to his ordinary administrative duties exercises general supervision over the Central Hospital.

Three District Nurses, who are also midwives, and four Sanitary Inspectors are employed.

Montserrat.

The general health of the population of the island of Montserrat for the year 1933 was good, and there were no epidemics of any kind. There was less unemployment, and the slightly brighter outlook in agricultural conditions was reflected in the spirit of the inhabitants. The number of patients who received treatment at the Glendon Hospital during the year was 417. The institution has a maximum accommodation of 25 beds.

The water supply throughout the whole island was improved by the extension of water pipes to villages hitherto unsupplied. In the case of Plymouth the water supply was improved by the acquisition of a new spring.

It may now safely be said that the water supply of Plymouth is adequate to meet the increasing demand of the town. The only disease which requires special mention is pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 20 deaths from this during the year, making 10·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths. This was due to the return and death during the year of advanced cases from Cuba, Panama, and the United States of America. The question of the spread of infection among residents is a public health problem which is causing the Government some concern.

Virgin Islands.

The health of the Presidency was as usual quite satisfactory during the early part of the year, but owing to the continual heavy rains, a great number of the inhabitants suffered from colds and fever, principally malaria. With the drier weather the number of cases decreased.

V.—HOUSING.*Antigua.*

There are no building societies in the Colony, and in view of the unsuitable type of hut existing in most of the villages and in the town slums, an application was made to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee towards the end of 1929 for assistance in connexion with a housing scheme for Antigua; a grant of £6,500 with a loan of a similar amount was made from the Colonial Development Fund. A model village, subsequently named the St. Johnston village, was started in 1930, and this has been continually developed in a very satisfactory manner since 1931, there now being a good sized village with seven tree-lined roads, a school, a post office, a recreation ground, and a Mission Church. There are also a District Nurse and a Rural Constable resident there. The houses are mainly of the standard type (reinforced concrete with three rooms and a verandah, also a separate kitchen and latrine for each house) built from the Colonial Development Fund money, but respectable persons are encouraged to put up other houses for themselves provided that the house is of sufficiently good size and quality. The house plots are each 100 ft. by 50 ft. The Colonial Development Fund houses are sold on the hire-purchase system at 10s. a month, extending over a period of 20 years but with the option of paying off the whole or any portion at any earlier period with a proportionate discount allowed. The scheme is a "revolving" one, and instalment moneys are set aside to build further houses. Rules made under the Antigua Housing Ordinance of 1930 govern the conditions. These houses are attractive looking, and are earthquake, hurricane, and fire proof. They are also very sanitary and easily disinfected. Special arrangements are made for permanent ventilation, noticeably absent in most of the other small houses, especially when all doors and windows are kept shut at night as is the custom. In addition to the model village, similar houses under the same scheme have been erected on the Antigua Land Settlement area at Greencastle, and also at the village of All Saints and in other places. One of the most valuable aspects of the scheme is that it has already proved to be an encouragement and incentive to others of the artisan and peasant class to build new houses for themselves, and a much improved type of house is rapidly springing up over the island, even during these years of financial depression.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

Some estates provide wooden houses which are rent free to their reliable labourers.

A scheme for improving housing conditions in Basseterre and Sandy Point was commenced late in 1930, and up to the present sixty-one model concrete houses have been built for labourers and artisans; forty-five at Basseterre and sixteen at Sandy Point.

This scheme was made possible by generous help from the Colonial Development Fund which took the form of a free grant of £6,500 and a loan of a similar sum, free of interest for five years.

A total sum of £8,126 1s. 2d. has so far been spent. Further construction was unfortunately in abeyance for some time pending consideration by the Secretary of State of the type of house and its cost and conditions of sale, but recently permission has been given to continue the scheme. Instalments paid by occupants are paid to a "revolving" fund which now exceeds £666.

The cottages consist of three rooms and an entrance verandah. The cost of each cottage including outbuildings and fences but excluding land is £122. Those in Basseterre are sold on a rental basis of 11s. 2d. a month and those in Sandy Point of 10s. a month. In each case payments continue for a period of fifteen years. In respect of houses given up it has been decided to increase the monthly instalments to 12s. 6d.

The larger residences and places of business in these islands are of two storeys, the lower one generally of stone, and the upper of wood. These buildings are provided with hurricane shutters as the islands are almost in the centre of the hurricane zone.

The islands are under sanitary supervision and the sanitary laws are rigidly enforced.

A quarantine station is maintained and a Clayton disinfecting apparatus is kept in working order.

Dominica.

While no housing scheme exists in Dominica, definite attempts have been made by the Roseau Town Council and the Portsmouth Town Board to control the erection of buildings; and to lay down rules governing frontages, spacing in relation to nearby buildings, and other matters designed to improve the amenities of the urban areas concerned.

Elsewhere no control is exercised and although housing conditions generally leave something to be desired, especially in such villages as Pointe Michel, anything in the nature of widespread reform can well await the return of more normal economic conditions and some measure of prosperity.

Montserrat.

The Government Housing Scheme for peasants continues to be attractive, and all houses built on Government lands at Webbs have been sold and occupied. A large number of applications for similar houses has been received from persons residing in the country districts. Many new houses have been built on the new town extension lands, and the only deterrent to further building is a lack of funds. An organized Building and Loan Society would be a boon to Montserrat. As a result of the erection of new houses the marked congestion of the town of Plymouth is slowly but steadily being alleviated.

Virgin Islands.

The housing conditions in the Virgin Islands, while possibly not ideal, are as good as in most other islands in the Colony. The average house of the peasant is a sturdy wooden building measuring about 20 ft. by 15 ft. with an acre or more of arable land. The present living conditions seem admirably suitable to the population which consists almost entirely of small landowners and fishermen. The wage-earning population is very small, being practically restricted to the limits of the town. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory and the general health is good. A local Board of Health controls the general health and sanitation and makes regulations for the general observance of and compliance with the sanitary regulations of larger places, in so far as they are applicable.

Practically all houses are owned by the occupiers and the general conditions may be described as clean and healthy.

VI.—PRODUCTION.*Antigua.*

There are two modern sugar factories, one at Gunthorpes, owned by the Antigua Sugar Factory Company (Henckel, Dubuissou and Company), and one at Bendals owned by the South Western Estates Company. The capacity of the former is approximately 22,000 tons and of the latter 4,000 tons. There were 23,875 tons of crystal sugar, of approximately 96 polarization, manufactured during 1933, as well as a small quantity of muscovado sugar at a minor factory. (The Antigua Sugar Factory is a 14-roller mill and can make a ton of sugar from less than 8 tons of cane.) The average yield of cane per acre was about 20 tons. The sugar is sold either to England or to Canada to be refined. The gyrotiller plough bought for £6,000 in 1931 by the Antigua Sugar Factory, with some assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, was of great service. The Antigua Sugar Factory owns about 38 miles of 2½ ft.-gauge and the Bendals Factory about 8 miles of 2 ft.-gauge railway, to bring in the canes from the estates over the island. Estates vary between 80 and 400 acres (reaping area). Both factories paid 14s. per ton of cane during 1933 but the usual system is a "first payment" of 5½ per cent. on the f.o.b. price of sugar, and a final distribution of half the profits. The approximate cost of production per ton of sugar is fairly constant as regards the manufacturing expenditure, which has been brought down by the Antigua Sugar Factory to about £2 15s.,* but with regard to the growing of the cane the cost varies considerably, and in a year of poor cane-yields the planting costs will rise to a very much higher figure than in a year when the yield per acre is high.

The Agricultural Department had a busy year in 1933 owing to the general extension of agricultural activities throughout the island, due to the good rainfall, coupled with the full development of the

* Actual figure 1933 £2 18s. 8d.

new Experimental Station and the Land Settlement scheme. From the Experimental Station 14,890 sugar-cane cuttings were distributed in Antigua, and also by special request 236 cuttings were sent to other islands. Likewise, 13,785 tomato plants, 16,000 onion seedlings, 170 budded limes and 382 budded oranges were distributed. The introduction of the fly parasite *Lyxophaga Diatraeae* (commenced in 1931 to keep down the moth borer *Diatraea saccharalis*) appears to be most successful, and the final result is awaited with considerable confidence. The reduction of the moth borer pest should make a very great difference to the island's sugar output. This work is being carried on under Mr. H. E. Box, from Farnham Royal, being part of Dr. Myers' insect pest work in the West Indies, and is financed from Colonial Development funds.

Although a very good year for the growth of vegetable foods for the people and for the sugar-cane crop, 1933 was not a satisfactory year for the minor agricultural industries owing to the financial depression in purchasing countries. No vegetables were exported to Canada during the season under review. A trial shipment of tomatoes to the United Kingdom met with a favourable report as to quality but was financially a failure. Sea Island cotton suffered from the abnormal rainfall in 1932, and from pink boll-worm, and the quantity that was produced amounted to 78,600 lb. from 200 acres. The bulk of the cotton crop is grown by peasants and is purchased on a co-operative basis at a central ginnery. A first payment is made on the nominal prices ruling in England and ultimately 75 per cent. of the profits are paid over as a bonus.

It is unfortunate that in 1933 the financial results of the minor industries were not satisfactory, but this was due to abnormal world conditions. In normal times there is no reason why these minor industries should not flourish, and it is of the utmost importance that they should be encouraged, as there is a very grave risk in Antigua having all its eggs in one basket, and if the sugar industry should at any time collapse the whole population would be in a desperate position. At present some 12,000 acres (out of about 14,000 acres which are cultivated in the whole island) are under sugar, 97 per cent. of the exports are sugar, and about 90 per cent. of the labouring population are directly or indirectly dependent on sugar.

For this reason a Peasants' Land Settlement Committee was set up in 1929, under the chairmanship of the Governor, and early in 1930 a grant of £3,000 and a loan of £3,000 were obtained from the Colonial Development Fund to acquire and sub-divide certain large estates. Greencastle, Mathews and Bedgebury were purchased, a total area of some 1,700 acres, and during the next two years these were surveyed, drained, and partly ploughed; and then peasant families were placed on the allotments, which were—like the Housing Scheme—on the hire-purchase system. By the end of 1933 most of Greencastle and portions of Mathews and Bedgebury were taken up in approximately 5-acre lots, and in a number of cases

model cottages on the lots were also erected at the request of the allottees. The Government Agricultural Experimental Station was transferred to Greencastle in 1931 so that it might become a visible model and lesson to the settlers surrounding it, and in addition to this, a special model allotment was made in the neighbourhood, and planted up, and careful records of revenue and expenditure taken, by the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Superintendent and his officers pay constant visits to the peasants' holdings, and at intervals the Superintendent gives lectures at the Station to the peasants on practical agriculture. He also gives periodical agricultural lectures to the school teachers of the island, which they can pass on to the children in the schools. By this means it is hoped to establish in early life the rudiments of agricultural training among the labouring population. By the end of 1933, 96 family holdings were in full occupation at Greencastle and 94 at the Mathews-Bedgebury settlements. Some of the peasants at the latter have availed themselves of the gyrotiller plough, which is hired out, with its mechanics, at the rate of £2 an acre.

During 1933 portions of Jonas's Estate were also purchased for land settlement purposes, and at the end of the year were being surveyed.

During the last year or so ox-waggons have been fitted with pneumatic tyres which much facilitates the heavy work of field transport.

The following table shows the relative production of the principal crops in Antigua over a period of five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sugar (tons)	10,755	18,267	4,977	19,168	23,875
„ (value) £	139,815	189,429	48,197	182,116	234,920
„ acreage of cane reaped ...	8,885	9,155	7,865	7,936	9,450
Molasses (gals.)	270,800	40,000	33,758	757,701	520,232
„ (value) £	1,956	1,482	715	12,782	1,084
Cotton (lb.)	61,540	72,497	131,700	22,500	8,400
„ (value) £	5,641	5,190	6,585	936	420
Cotton Seed (tons)	31	20	60	—	—
„ „ (value) £	161	75	360	—	—
Lime Juice, raw (gals.) ...	1,120	—	—	1,280	9,189
„ „ „ (value) £	56	—	—	75	557
Lime Juice, concentrated (gals.)	1,440	300	—	—	—
„ „ „ (value) £	300	32	—	—	—
Lime Oil, distilled (lb.) ...	—	288	432	1,008	720
„ „ „ (value) £	—	416	438	3,808	874
Limes, fresh (barrels) ...	190	214	51	173	85
„ „ (value) £	238	214	47	144	22
Tomatoes (crates of 20 lb.)	—	—	365	815	13
„ (value) £	—	—	130	196	3
Onions (crates of 50 lb.)...	237	371	—	1,805	26
„ (value) £	148	185	—	574	8
Tamarinds (barrels)	—	1,641	397	520	495
„ (value) £	4	1,641	348	456	427
Coconuts	—	—	—	5,800	33,400
„ (value) £	—	—	—	36	135

St. Kitts-Nevis.

Sugar.—The sugar-cane crop of 1932-33 was grown under exceptionally favourable weather conditions and was the largest on record. The rainfall of 1932 was well distributed and the average precipitation of the island was the highest on record, amounting to 77·27 inches. Total production was somewhat reduced by the drought in the early part of 1933.

The area reaped in 1933 was 7,715 acres, about 1,200 acres more than in 1932. From this area 186,648 tons of cane were produced and the average yield per acre was 24·27 tons yielding 3·13 tons of sugar. The St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory manufactured 24,167 tons of sugar, which is 20 per cent. above any previous record. The value of the sugar was £239,595 and of the molasses produced £3,526. There were 23,000 tons of sugar exported and the balance was retained in the island for local consumption. The sugar was marketed at an average price of £9 18s. 3d., which was a trifle above the price obtained in 1932.

In Nevis the area under sugar-cane has been increased and 2,110 tons of canes were sold to the St. Kitts sugar factory. A small quantity of muscovado sugar was also produced.

Cotton.—The area under this crop was again reduced as there has been no improvement in the market for Sea-Island cotton. The area planted and the lint produced is given below :—

St. Kitts ...	...	...	130 acres.	20,430 lb. lint.
Nevis ...	...	...	100 „	10,042 „ „
Anguilla ...	...	...	134 „	18,750 „ „
Total ...			364 acres.	49,222 lb. lint.

The average price during the year was about 1s. per lb. for clean lint.

Vegetables.—The vegetable export trade with Canada during the winter months did not develop as rapidly as was at first anticipated. No shipments were made from St. Kitts in 1933 as the prices obtained in Canada in 1932 were too low to allow of any profit being made on the produce shipped.

There were 1,343 crates of tomatoes (26,519 lb.) and 6 crates of sweet potatoes shipped by the peasants in Nevis. The Government made an advance of 1 per cent. per lb. on the tomatoes and a loss of £77 was incurred.

Live Stock.—Conditions in Nevis in 1933 were again favourable for stock raising and generally the animals were maintained in good health and condition. The Government Zebu bulls were on service in the different herds and have done good work in improving the type of cattle. The Government has endeavoured to improve the type of sheep in the Presidency by the introduction of pure bred rams of the Black Headed Persian sheep from South Africa. During

the year 340 head of stock were exported from Nevis to places outside the Presidency.

General.—The sugar-cane industry is carried on in St. Kitts by the employment of wage labourers on estates. There are few peasant farmers. There is only one central sugar factory on the island—the St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory. All sugar producing areas are connected to this factory by a narrow-gauge railway line encircling the island. The normal rated capacity of the factory is 180,000 tons of cane, equivalent to about 20,000 tons of sugar. The boiling capacity of the plant is now being increased.

Sea-Island cotton is grown as a catch crop with cane.

All estates have a certain number of contract labourers, who live in estate houses and receive free medical attention and a free plot of land for growing ground provisions and vegetables.

In Nevis and Anguilla practically all of the land is worked by peasants. Some of these own their plots of land and others rent land, while others work the land and give a share of the produce as rent. In Nevis there are about 290 peasant proprietors owning approximately 450 acres of land. The peasants produce considerable quantities of ground provisions which find a ready market in St. Kitts.

There are Government Agricultural Instructors in Nevis and Anguilla, who pay frequent visits to peasants' holdings and endeavour to improve their methods of agriculture.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the land settlement schemes in Nevis and Anguilla.

The following table shows the relative production of the principal crops in St. Kitts-Nevis over a period of five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sugar (tons)	12,736	17,637	12,021	19,969	22,588
„ (value)	£ 150,153	178,654	110,234	197,466	234,747
Molasses (gal.)	—	9,495	589,700	459,404	630,749
„ (value)	£ —	—	5,759	2,971	2,897
Cotton (lb.)	709,619	778,761	245,500	85,018	88,550
„ (value)	£ 66,407	65,484	12,364	4,250	4,701
Cotton Seed (tons)	383	364	388	35	—
„ „ (value)	£ 1,317	1,837	1,363	290	—
Coconuts	1,668	16,144	43,900	78,770	56,953
„ (value)	£ 10	100	256	445	289
Tomatoes (lb.)	—	—	151,900	53,000	28,637
„ (value)	£ —	—	1,352	524	221
Salt (tons)	1,276	1,492	2,316	759	34
„ (value)	£ 2,373	2,984	2,505	655	9

Dominica.

Dominica is fast recovering from the disastrous effects of hurricanes on its agricultural industries and in most instances exports of agricultural products show a definite advance as compared with the previous year, despite the very low prices which generally obtained for all classes of agricultural produce.

The export of lime products, however, shows a further decline which was to be anticipated considering that practically all lime

plantations were destroyed by the severe hurricane of 1930 and the epidemic of root disease which followed. Plantations have now been re-established with limes budded on disease- and wind-resisting stocks, and agriculturally the industry is on a much sounder basis than hitherto. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 acres are now planted in limes, a good proportion of which are commencing to bear or are approaching bearing age. Production of lime products should therefore be much greater in the near future. The principal lime products exported during 1933 and their local values were according to Treasury returns:—

	<i>Value.</i>
	£
Green limes—4,391 barrels and 3,203 crates ...	4,780
Raw juice—37,770 gal.	1,889
Concentrated juice—35,467 gal.	1,817
Distilled oil—9,302 lb.	10,288
Ecuelled oil—320 lb.	353

Producers were able to clear existing stocks of concentrated lime juice during the year, but the low price obtained did not warrant further production.

The fresh fruit industry is making considerable strides and production and export, especially of grapefruit and oranges, has greatly increased. All fruit for export to England, Canada, and Bermuda is selected and packed under the supervision of officers of the Agricultural Department at the Government Packing Depot. An industry is being promoted in the export of grapefruit juice. The principal exports and local values were as follows:—

	<i>Value.</i>
	£
Oranges—1,596 barrels and 5,659 crates ...	3,268
Grapefruit—5,981 crates	2,684
Avocado Pears—2,946 crates	567
Mangoes—6,872 crates	931

There is an increasing interest in banana-growing and exports of this fruit also show considerable increase. Exports made to England, Canada, and neighbouring islands amounted to 22,304 bunches, the estimated local value being £889.

Other products which show by the Treasury export figures an increase of production are cocoa, coffee, bay oil, and rum, the quantities and local values being as follows:—

	<i>Value.</i>
	£
Cocoa—358,112 lb.	2,550
Coffee—1,183 lb.	60
Bay oil—21,774 lb.	3,630
Rum—24,660 gal.	3,811

The production of copra in 1933 was actually greater than in the previous year although the export was slightly less, producers holding stocks in the hope of better prices. Newly established

plantings are commencing to bear. The quantity shipped was 105,237 lb. and the estimated local value £882.

Under the Plant Distribution Scheme, financed by the Imperial Government, 161,270 budded or grafted fruit trees, 126,357 coffee and 47,491 cocoa plants, together with large numbers of other economic plants, have been propagated and distributed by the Agricultural Department since 1927. This work together with the financial assistance afforded to growers by the Government is undoubtedly playing a large part in the island's recovery.

A few of the principal estates are owned by Europeans, but the majority belong to local planters. There is a preponderance of peasant holdings which contribute to the production of staple products as well as supplying ground provisions for local consumption.

The raising of livestock is left to individual enterprise and the number raised is barely sufficient for local needs.

There is no organized fishing industry, but natives engage in fishing to meet the local demand for fresh fish.

The following table shows the relative production of the principal crops in Dominica over a period of five years:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Limes, total crop estimated as "barrels"	133,000	114,000	68,000	48,000	36,000
Limes, green or fresh (barrels)	16,896	17,461	10,867	8,394	4,391
" " " (value) £	23,359	26,191	13,584	10,418	4,092
Lime juice, raw (gal.) ...	475,102	195,994	93,255	62,545	37,770
" " " (value) ... £	47,509	9,800	3,886	2,911	1,889
Lime juice, concentrated (gal.)	35,446	45,832	3,211	5,561	35,467
" " " (value) £	8,122	5,729	241	193	1,817
Lime oil, distilled (lb.) ...	30,804	25,667	14,446	11,218	9,302
" " " (value) £	41,585	34,664	21,668	13,271	10,288
Lime oil, ecuelled (lb.) ...	5,256	1,551	2,158	617	320
" " " (value) £	17,081	4,216	4,611	677	353
Bay oil (lb.)	18,349	15,948	17,783	20,915	21,774
" " (value)	£ 4,358	3,987	4,447	3,683	3,630
Oranges (crates and barrels) ...	1,604	524	3,214	6,583	7,255
" (value)	£ 1,196	424	1,971	2,236	3,268
Grapefruit (crates)	1,249	917	1,531	3,954	5,981
" (value)	£ 829	458	767	1,937	2,684
Avocado Pears (crates)	1,568	1,090	670	1,254	2,946
" " (value)	£ 817	454	179	276	567
Mangoes (crates)	5,309	3,363	4,006	6,743	6,872
" (value)	£ 2,132	1,402	995	1,496	931
Cocoa (lb.)	275,145	409,536	218,773	269,099	358,112
" (value)	£ 3,999	6,826	1,595	1,837	2,550
Coconuts	63,662	96,802	50,355	116,840	109,357
" (value)	£ 199	404	344	384	223
Copra (lb.)	57,223	113,831	45,526	107,107	105,237
" (value)	£ 390	1,067	351	1,112	882
Rum (gal.)	54	68	1,380	11,520	24,660
" (value)	£ 12	16	252	1,587	3,811
Vanilla (lb.)	3,650	7,678	114	1,974	21
" (value)	£ 730	2,112	29	395	3
Bananas (bunches)	488	2,453	1,556	9,019	22,304
" (value)	£ 61	368	154	422	889

Montserrat.

In 1933 the island's agriculture was very favourably influenced by propitious climatic conditions, and no atmospheric disturbances were experienced. On the whole, agriculture showed signs of recovery in spite of the serious world-wide economic depression.

Cotton industry.—The cotton crop in 1933 was reaped from 2,182 acres. The season proved ideal and in many districts record productions were experienced. Insect pests and plant diseases were conspicuously absent and the year will ever be remembered as being one of the very best cotton seasons since the inception of the industry. The crop was produced chiefly by the peasants, who cultivated the Estates' lands on the half-share system, as the following interesting figures show:—

	<i>Acres.</i>
Planted by estates	104
Planted by peasants on Estate lands on the half-share system.	933
Planted by peasants on their own holdings ...	1,145

The disposal of the crop locally in the form of seed cotton by the peasants was quickly and keenly competed for by local purchasers. The average price paid was 2½ pence per lb. Exporters of lint effected ready sales in the United Kingdom and France at an average price of 12 pence per lb. Some small lots of lint shipped fetched as high as 14 pence per lb. The quality of the lint was very favourably reported on by brokers and spinners. The actual production of lint for the season was 477,097 lb., giving the very high average lint return per acre of 219 lb. During the year a West Indian Cotton Association was formed with the main object of promoting and protecting the British West Indian cotton industry. The Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association, formed in the previous year, became a member of the West Indian Sea-Island Cotton Association.

Citrus.—Heavy returns continue to be realized from lime fields, and the export trade of fresh limes to Canada and the United States of America showed considerable increase. Unfortunately the market prices were in some cases not very remunerative. It is felt, however, that a great advance has been made in the development of an export green lime trade, and with better prices in the future the export of green limes should be of the greatest value to the island.

Vegetable trade with Canada.—The chief crop, tomatoes, suffered adversely from an overstocked market, and average prices, at the peak of shipments, were extremely poor in Canada. Efforts to capture the United Kingdom and American tomato markets did not prove successful. A much improved carrot crop was disposed of in Canada, but prices were at a low level. Increased interest

was centred around onion growing and production showed some improvement. The introduction of the Indian type of onion and the success attending efforts to produce seed locally during 1933 should be of great value to the industry in the future.

Bay oil and papain.—There is not yet a demand for these products at economic prices and these industries are still being impeded for want of markets.

The following table shows the relative production of the principal crops in Montserrat over a period of five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cotton (lb.)	616,389	709,061	400,389	187,131	599,631
„ (value)	£ 68,900	53,009	24,249	12,939	24,577
„ acreage planted	—	—	3,400	1,500	2,187
Cotton seed (tons)	145	208	263	141	216
„ „ (value)	£ 926	1,024	919	437	723
Limes, green or fresh (barrels)	40	—	292	580	9,071
„ „ „ (value) £	26	—	148	625	1,324
Lime juice, raw (gal.)	1,833	—	22,840	29,134	48,691
„ „ „ (value) £	140	—	1,091	1,453	4,231
Tomatoes (crates of 20 lb.)	—	19,319	16,966	22,764	8,110
„ „ „ (value) £	377	3,397	2,832	5,824	1,309
Onions (lb.)	161,300	72,280	21,600	41,564	50,906
„ (value)	£ 1,104	400	179	300	335

Virgin Islands.

The produce consists of livestock, fish, and vegetables. Cattle, horses, sheep, and goats comprise the main items in the live stock industry. Poultry raising is an important secondary industry. The following figures show the estimated annual production, etc. :—

	<i>Produced.</i>	<i>Exported.</i>	<i>Used locally.</i>
Cattle (No.) ...	1,300	1,200	100
Sheep (No.) ...	500	400	100
Goats (No.) ...	2,800	2,100	700
Poultry (No.) ...	2,400	1,400	1,000
Swine (No.) ...	500	400	100
Fish (lb.) ...	65,100	35,100	30,000
Vegetables (lb.) ...	90,000	70,000	20,000

Attempts have been made from time to time to organize the production of various crops but without success. The islanders are thorough individualists and prefer to work independently.

No arrangements for contract or non-contract labour are in force, and owing to the fact that practically everyone is possessed of his own piece of land, paid labour is difficult to obtain.

There is practically no cultivation by European landowners. Cigar making is being tried again at the Experimental Station.

The owners of large quantities of land produce a fair amount of sugar-cane which is converted into rum. The entire output of this industry is consumed locally.

General.

There has been no material change in the economic conditions. Local produce continues to sell in small quantities only and prices are very low. Strenuous efforts are being made to encourage the inhabitants of the adjacent American islands to grow greater quantities of ground provisions and raise more stock. If the various land settlement schemes now being put through by the United States Government should prove a success the outlook for the peasants in the British Virgin Islands is grim. So far no remunerative staple crop has been found for the Virgin Islands peasants to produce in place of Sea-Island cotton. It therefore appears unsound to encourage them to increase their cultivation of local produce for which a market has not been found.

Occasional visits of French and Dutch schooners in quest of mules, horses and cattle have been very helpful but the quantities sold in this way do not compensate for the diminishing market of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total values of the imports and exports of the Colony for the past five years have been as follows :—

	1929. £	1930. £	1931. £	1932. £	1933. £
Imports from United Kingdom	275,441	237,911	210,508	246,592	269,129
" " Canada ...	225,472	184,860	138,943	107,346	109,089
" " Rest of Empire ...	144,957	116,323	96,280	87,966	93,473
" " United States of America.	210,609	175,699	132,584	80,797	75,022
" " Other foreign countries.	60,577	43,105	40,789	28,787	65,260
Total ...	917,056	757,898	619,104	551,488	611,973
Exports to United Kingdom ...	412,845	239,200	81,990	296,062	388,875
" " Canada ...	54,270	271,796	128,560	114,047	108,997
" " Rest of Empire ...	26,820	23,837	25,410	26,076	27,543
" " United States of America.	105,773	66,060	33,157	33,452	26,174
" " other foreign countries.	12,491	11,971	17,125	13,626	32,245
Total ...	612,199	612,854	286,242	483,263	583,834
Percentage of value of exported sugar to total exports.	48	60	58	82	81

From the above it will be seen that sugar forms the bulk of the Colony's exports, and that any lowering of the value of sugar exports, due to hurricane, drought, or low prices, is at once reflected not only in the total export trade but automatically in the import trade, because there is less money in circulation. The year 1931 was a particularly bad one due to drought and, of course, low prices, and in consequence there was less money to spend in 1932, but

there was a decided improvement during the year 1933. The percentages of imports are as follows, to the nearest unit :—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	...	30	31	34	45	44
Canada	...	24	24	22	19	18
Rest of the Empire	...	16	15	15	16	16
United States of America	...	23	23	21	15	12
Other foreign countries	...	6	6	7	5	10

The value of the total trade of the Colony as well as that of the imports and exports is shown in the following table :—

Year.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
		£	£	£
1929	...	917,056	612,199	1,529,255
1930	...	757,898	612,854	1,370,752
1931	...	619,104	286,242	905,346
1932	...	551,488	483,263	1,034,751
1933	...	601,493	559,616	1,161,109

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The day wages of field labourers vary from 1s. to 2s. for men and 8d. to 1s. for women, with about 3s. to 6s. for artisans. But most of the field work on the estates is done by the task, and in the crop season labourers frequently perform two tasks a day, earning from 16s. to 20s. a week. In addition to this they are provided with free medical attendance, houses, and land for planting provisions. The wages of domestic servants are from 5s. to 12s. a week.

For office workers and professional men the cost of living is about the same as in the country districts of England. The rent of bungalows or small houses is about £40 to £60 a year. The hotels, which are more like small boarding-houses, charge about 12s. 6d. a day. The average prices of foodstuffs per lb. are : bread 4d., flour 2½d., fish 4d., beef 8d., and milk 4d. per quart.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Educational facilities in the Colony are abundant (100 schools) and, on the whole, good. Elementary or primary schools (all free and undenominational) are maintained by Government throughout Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and are State-aided in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. There is an advisory Board of Education in each Presidency. A sum of £27,839 was provided for education in 1933. Pupil teachers are trained locally for three years, and then selected ones are awarded studentships for higher training at the Rawle Training Institute in Barbados for men, or the Spring Gardens Female Teachers' Training College at Antigua for women. There are now 277 teachers and 190 pupil teachers in the primary schools of the Colony. There are 24,182 pupils in the primary schools.

Antigua.

The Boys' Grammar School, founded in 1884, is open to all races and denominations, but is the property of the Anglican diocese of Antigua. There are about 80 boys. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster and four assistants. The Government subsidy in 1933 was £500, in part return for which seven free Government scholarships of £12 a year are given.

The Girls' High School, founded in 1886, is open to all races and denominations, and has about 84 pupils, some 20 being boarders. The teaching is arranged for by a headmistress, a deputy, and five assistant mistresses, resident at the school. The Government subsidy in 1933 was £175, in part return for which there are five free Government scholarships.

The T. O. Robinson Memorial School, founded in 1898, is open to all races and denominations and has about 60 pupils, boys and girls. Miss Robinson, the proprietress, is aided by a teaching staff, and all the usual facilities for instruction and recreation are afforded. There is a School Board, and there is a Government subsidy of £75 a year.

On the 18th of September, 1933, a Convent High School was opened in St. John's, Antigua, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic denomination. The school is managed by four nuns of the Order of St. Augustine. At present there are 27 boys and 43 girls on the roll. The school receives no Government grant.

In Antigua there are 20 Government elementary or primary schools and one small grant-aided private one; also at Barbuda there is a primary school managed by the Anglican authorities and receiving a Government grant of £90 per annum. There is at St. John's a small night school held in a Government school-building, under the auspices of Toc H.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

The Boys' Grammar School is a Government school, and has about 40 pupils. In 1933, £983 was allocated for salaries of staff and £208 for equipment and scholarships.

The Girls' High School is maintained in a Government building, and a subsidy on a sliding scale is paid to the headmistress, Miss Pickard. There is also a Convent School managed by the Order of Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine.

In Nevis there is a secondary school for boys and girls, owned by Miss Bridgewater, to whom a Government subsidy of £75 is paid.

There are 16 Government primary schools in St. Kitts, 10 in Nevis, and 5 in Anguilla. The number of children enrolled in these is 7,675.

Dominica.

There is a Government Grammar School for boys, with 47 pupils. A cheap private school, called St. Mary's Academy, with 40 boys, was also started in 1932. The Convent School for girls, managed by the Order of the Faithful Virgin, has 96 pupils. There is also

a Wesley High School for girls, with 16 pupils. The Government maintains 28 primary schools, with a total enrolment of 7,791 pupils. Agricultural instruction is a useful feature in most of the Government schools of the Colony, but especially so in Dominica.

There are night schools at Roseau and Portsmouth, which are doing very good work.

Montserrat.

The Grammar School for boys is a Government institution, maintained at a cost of some £700 per annum. There is also a small secondary school for girls, which receives a Government grant of £100 per annum. There are 12 primary schools, grant-aided.

Virgin Islands.

There are 1,222 children enrolled in the primary schools, all denominational and Government-aided. There are no secondary schools.

Welfare.

A small Reformatory School exists at Antigua for about 20 boys. Reference has already been made in the chapter on the health of the Colony to homes for the aged and infirm and to the crèche system in the various Presidencies. A number of Mutual Friendly Societies exist with funds for sickness and burials, organized either in conjunction with the different churches or of an undenominational character.

There are Lodges of Freemasons in most of the Presidencies.

The principal religious denominations in the Colony are the Anglican, Wesleyan, Moravian Mission, Roman Catholic (very numerous in Dominica) and some minor sects of American origin. The Salvation Army has also rendered useful service of a general nature for some years past. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have taken a firm hold in recent years and there are now about 1,000 of the former and 400 of the latter in the Colony. The Toc H. Association has been established in Antigua, the first branch in the West Indies. A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has recently been established in Antigua.

Recreation.

Forms of recreation are plentiful for all classes. Sea-bathing in the warm blue-green water off the palm-fringed white beaches of Antigua and Anguilla is as good as can be found anywhere in the world; and in most of the other islands is better than at a great many much advertised resorts. Sailing and fishing are indulged in to a limited extent. Cricket is a sport that appeals to popular enthusiasm throughout the islands, and the inter-Presidential annual tournament always creates the greatest excitement. Tennis clubs exist in all the Presidencies, and tennis can be played on grass courts all the year round. Association football has become popular in recent years during the winter months. There is a 9-hole golf course at Antigua.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Sea.

The principal islands of the Colony are served by the following steamship companies :—

Canadian National.—From Canada.

Ocean Dominion.—From New York and from Canada.

Bermuda and West Indies (Furness Withy).—From New York.

Munson Line.—From New York.

Harrison Line.—From England.

Dawnic Steamship Corporation.—From New York.

Smaller steamships of the Dutch and French lines also call at St. Kitts, and schooners and sloops made irregular calls at most of the islands. His Majesty's ships, especially from the American and West Indies Station (headquarters Bermuda), occasionally spend a few days among the islands, particularly in the winter months. During 1933, 1,275 British steamships, of a total tonnage of 4,698,403 tons and 775 foreign steamships, of a total tonnage of 1,025,860 tons entered and cleared the ports of the Colony.

Air.

The branch of Pan-American Air-ways that flies between Miami and Trinidad calls regularly for passengers and mails on Wednesdays and Fridays at Antigua, which is a night stopping place on the south-bound journey.

Roads.

In Antigua there are 166 miles of roads (65 miles being main roads) traversed by motors, carriages, ox-wagons, horses and donkeys; the latter, pannier-carrying, being a feature of peasant transport for produce. There are also motor-omnibus companies in Antigua, as there are in most of the other islands. In St. Kitts there is a main road 30 miles in length encircling the island.

In Nevis there is a similar encircling road 18 miles in length. Anguilla has about 20 miles of especially good roads but there are only about a dozen cars in the island. Dominica roads are a most difficult problem owing to the mountains and rivers and frequent landslides. There are now about 30 miles of motor roads of good quality. A launch service takes the place of an impassable road between Roseau and Portsmouth. Montserrat has 68 miles of roads, but not more than half this distance is really suitable for motor traffic. The Virgin Islands have no motor roads, all land traffic being by horseback or donkey-back.

As mentioned in Chapter VI, there are narrow-gauge railways in Antigua and St. Kitts, but these are only for sugar transport.

Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

There is one series of postage stamps for the Colony, and a separate series for each of the five Presidencies.

There are central post offices at St. John's, Basseterre, Roseau, Plymouth, and Road Town; 17 sub-offices in Antigua and 1 in Barbuda, 10 in St. Kitts-Nevis, 13 in Dominica, 4 in Montserrat and 4 in the Virgin Islands. There is an annual overseas traffic of about two million letters and postal packages.

The telephone system throughout the islands is of the metallic earth system. In addition to the central exchange in each of the larger islands there are two sub-exchanges and 570 miles of telephone in Antigua; 3 sub-exchanges and 334 miles of telephone in St. Kitts-Nevis; 5 sub-exchanges and 590 miles of telephone in Dominica; and 2 sub-exchanges and 150 miles of telephone in Montserrat. There are also a few miles of telephone service in Anguilla.

The wireless telegraph system (owned by Cable and Wireless, Limited) is established at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and a similar one owned by the Government but operated by the Company in Montserrat.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British currency is legal tender throughout the Colony, but in the Virgin Islands where there is no bank and where practically all trade is done with St. Thomas, either American or Danish currency circulates along with British. Government accounts are kept in all the Presidencies in sterling, but in the banks and in many commercial houses the dollar system is used, at a standard rate of \$4·80 to the £. Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) has branches at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica. The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica and Montserrat. These banks pay a Government stamp duty of £62 10s. per annum each in Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis, £25 per annum each in Dominica, and £15 per annum in Montserrat. Each has a note issue of \$5 notes, to the amount of between \$30,000 and \$50,000 in circulation. They charged in 1933 a rate of interest on overdrafts of 7 per cent. They each have a Savings Bank section, which was paying 2½ per cent. interest on deposits in 1933. Government Savings Banks also operate in the principal islands. Amounts to the credit of depositors on the last day of each of the last financial years were as follows :—

Government Savings Banks.

	31st March, 1930.	31st March, 1931.	31st December, 1931.	31st December, 1932.	31st December, 1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua	18,581	16,461	15,341	16,371	16,534
St. Kitts-Nevis	4,209	4,063	4,003	4,077	3,925
Dominica	11,536	8,751	6,585	5,735	5,409
Montserrat	658	661	605	565	724
Virgin Islands	1,382	1,630	1,615	2,005	1,756
Total for the Colony	36,366	31,566	28,149	28,753	28,348

The falling off in deposits since 1930 is partly due to competition from the private banks and partly to the general financial depression. There are no Agricultural Banks, except a small privately-managed one in the Virgin Islands.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are standard Imperial and are periodically examined by Government Inspectors.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Colony.

Owing to the general financial depression practically no extraordinary public works were undertaken in the Colony during 1933, and the public works recurrent expenditure was kept at a minimum. Certain special public works were, however, continued with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund and usually under the supervision of special officers.

Antigua.

Staff.—A Superintendent of Public Works is assisted by two Road Overseers and a Clerk and Storekeeper. The Superintendent is also Superintendent of the asylum and Chairman of the City Commissioners.

Works undertaken during the year consisted of the usual maintenance of Government buildings, wharves, waterworks, and roads.

Colonial Development Fund works.—The Housing Scheme was temporarily in abeyance, but nine more houses were built in the latter half of the year.

A very essential drain of approximately 1,300 ft. in length was put down in Ottos village.

Surveys and plans for the completion of the Water Scheme have been made and a report has been sent to England for submission to the Consulting Engineer.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

Only ordinary maintenance work was undertaken. The road system was maintained as usual, several long stretches being macadamized and tests made at oiling some heavy graded curves.

A further length of 2,000 lineal yards of the main streets in Basseterre were oiled.

Colonial Development works.—The works undertaken under this head were in the nature of surveys necessary for the plans and estimates of the various schemes. No actual construction work was done.

Dominica.

Staff.—A Colonial Engineer assisted by two Road Overseers and an Electrician comprise the senior Public Works staff here.

Works undertaken.—The main activities of the Public Works Department have been devoted to schemes under the Colonial

Development Fund. Under this latter head a road scheme costing £26,300 has been completed and also the drainage of the Portsmouth swamp. There is under construction a road from Portsmouth to Hatton Garden estimated to cost £36,000 of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles had been completed by the end of the year.

Montserrat.

The staff of this department consists of the Commissioner who is *ex officio* Superintendent of Public Works, an Inspector of Works and Roads, a Clerk and Storekeeper, and other employees.

During the year the jetty at Plymouth was reconstructed, and the quarters of the Curator of the Botanical Gardens were rebuilt.

Colonial Development works.—Seven more model houses were constructed. The water supply for Plymouth was improved, and extended in the country districts.

Virgin Islands.

The Commissioner supervises any public works. During the year the customary minor repairs to public buildings were carried out. Roads and tracks received as much attention as funds allowed.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Superior Courts of the Colony are presided over by the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge. Circuit Courts with a jury of nine, are held three times a year each at Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat, and, as occasion requires, at Tortola. The Attorney-General or the Crown Attorneys have the function of a Grand Jury. A Court of Summary Jurisdiction, without a jury, for civil cases where less than £50 is involved, is held monthly in Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, on alternate months in Montserrat, and quarterly in Anguilla. The Commissioner of the Virgin Islands acts as Deputy Judge for this purpose. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and from the Summary Courts to the Supreme Court. Magistrates in each Presidency deal with minor cases. In Antigua there are two Magistrates (one being for Barbuda), in St. Kitts-Nevis four, in Dominica three, and in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands one each (the Commissioners). The principal Magistrate in St. Kitts and Dominica is also the Crown Attorney. Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts go to a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in further appeal to the Full Court, which is held twice a year in Antigua and consists of the Chief Justice and one or two Puisne Judges. The time for the payment of fines may be deferred, or they may be paid in instalments.

In each Presidency there are Justices of the Peace, but with very limited powers. Any two may act for a Magistrate, if the latter is an interested party. First offenders are frequently bound

over and the assistance of one of the clergy invoked to help the person. Juvenile offenders are usually dealt with at a separate hour of the Court or else in the Magistrate's room.

The following table shows the numbers of persons convicted in the Summary and Supreme Courts of the Colony during 1933.

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Magistrates' Courts ...	3,168	2,608	1,646	1,211	81	8,714
Supreme Court ...	8	16	14	6	—	44

The total number of cases heard and of persons convicted of various crimes in the Colony over a period of five years is as follows :—

	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Magistrates' Courts (cases heard)	12,020	11,798	11,723	11,443	12,326
Magistrates' Courts (convictions)	8,334	8,142	8,064	7,697	8,823
Supreme Court (convictions) ...	68	69	105	86	44

The following table shows the number of offences dealt with by the Magistrates in 1933 as compared with 1932 in all the Presidencies. It is satisfactory to note that there were 1,720 less cases than in 1932.

<i>Total number of offences reported.</i>			<i>Offences against the person, including Homicide.</i>	<i>Praedial Larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against Property other than Praedial.</i>	<i>Other Offences.</i>
<i>Antigua ...</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>4,410</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>2,959</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>4,299</i>	<i>1,048</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>3,088</i>
<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>4,316</i>	<i>1,308</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>2,462</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>3,616</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>2,423</i>
<i>Dominica</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>2,896</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>1,461</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>2,478</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>1,614</i>
<i>Montserrat</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>2,269</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>1,575</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>1,828</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1,368</i>
<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>111</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>Totals</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>14,046</i>	<i>3,734</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>1,178</i>	<i>8,568</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>12,326</i>	<i>2,594</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>8,581</i>

Police.

The Police Force is a Federal one and consists of two Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, and 146 non-commissioned officers and men, all under the command of a Chief Inspector who has his headquarters at Antigua, where the junior Sub-Inspector is also normally stationed for training. An Inspector and Sub-Inspector are usually stationed in Dominica, and the same in St. Kitts-Nevis. In Montserrat there is usually a Sub-Inspector. The Chief Inspector

of Police is also Commandant of the Defence Force of the Colony, and the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors hold rank therein as Captains and Lieutenants respectively.

The period of first enlistment and re-engagement for non-commissioned officers and men is three years, and during 1933 50 non-commissioned officers and men re-engaged for further terms of three years. All men take part in musketry training and ambulance work in addition to their ordinary police duties. There are also 341 local constables enrolled, who can be called upon when required for extra assistance in the country districts. Police stations are established at the following centres:—

Antigua.—All Saints, Bolans, Liberta, Old Road, Parham, St. John's, Willikies. *Barbuda*. *Dominica*.—Capuehin, Castle Bruce, Colihaut, Grand Bay, La Plaine, Mahaut, Marigot, Portsmouth, Pt. Michel, Pt. Mulatre, Rosalie, Roseau, St. Joseph, Soufriere, Vieille Case. *Montserrat*.—Cudjoe Head, Harris, Plymouth, Salem. *St. Kitts*.—Bassetterre, Cayon, Dieppe Bay, Old Road, Sandy Point, St. Johnston Village. *Nevis*.—Charlestown, Cotton Ground, Gingerland, New Castle. *Anguilla*. *Virgin Islands*.—Road Town.

Prisons.

The central prison for the Colony is at St. John's, Antigua, and is under the charge of the Chief Keeper of Prisons (a retired Naval Commander). It has accommodation for 128 males and 47 females, and is staffed by a Head Warder, a Matron, 10 Warders, and one Wardress. £1,049 was expended on personal emoluments during the year. Instruction is given to the male prisoners in carpentry, tin-smithing, baking, and to the females in laundry and sewing. £108 was expended on supplies for the workshop during the year, and £136 was received for articles sold. Elementary education is voluntarily given to some of the more illiterate prisoners by certain members of the Toc H. Association, and the Prison Chaplain gives instruction in religion. Prisoners are also employed within the prison on stone-breaking, cleaning, etc., and certain of the male prisoners outside on road-work, in the Botanic gardens, pauper cemetery, and other public institutions. The prison bakery made over 23,309 lbs. of bread during the year, supplying both the Prison and the Reformatory Training School.

There were 107 males and 47 females committed during the year, 9 males and 2 females coming from Montserrat. No prisoners were received from the other Presidencies. The daily average was 51 males and 8 females. Two prisoners escaped during the year, but were recaptured after a few days. There are 72 individual cells for males and 20 for females; and 7 association cells to hold 5 each for males, and 3 to hold 3 each for females. There is an average of 1,370 cubic feet of cell space per prisoner. There is also an infirmary on the male side to hold 9 and another on the female side to hold 3. The Prison Medical Officer pays daily visits. Prisoners who are seriously ill are treated under suitable precau-

tions at the island hospital. One Warder died during the year. There are 13 Visiting Justices to the Prison, who hold periodical meetings there to enquire into complaints and to consider questions of prison discipline. The boys' Reformatory School has already been referred to in the chapter on Education.

Numbers of male prisoners.

Daily average in Prisons of the Colony for five years.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Antigua (Central Prison)	52	79	97	79	51
St. Kitts-Nevis	20	20	26	27	41
Dominica	26	24	25	20	36
Montserrat	9	7	7	8	10
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Total	107	130	155	134	138

St. Kitts-Nevis.

The prison is at Basseterre and consists of a group of stone buildings surrounded by a 14 ft. wall. On the male side there are 16 cells of 18 ft. by 10 ft. each, and on the female side 10 cells of about the same size. The average cubic foot space per prisoner is 1,418 ft.

During the year 317 males and 115 females were committed, mostly on short sentences. The staff consisted of a Keeper and 6 male Warders and a Matron and a Wardress at a cost of £569. Prisoners are taught and employed in the same manner as at Antigua, and sick prisoners are dealt with in a similar fashion.

Dominica.

The prison is at Roseau, and consists of a group of stone buildings enclosed by a high stone wall. There are 18 cells for males and 8 for females, with an average cubic space per prisoner of 1,290 ft. During the year 283 males and 161 females were committed, the sentences ranging from 5 years to 1 week. The staff consisted of a Keeper, 6 male Warders, a Matron, and one Wardress, at a cost of £592. Prisoners are taught and employed in the same manner as at Antigua, and sick prisoners are dealt with in similar fashion.

Montserrat.

The prison at Plymouth is stone-built, small but sufficient for requirements. There are eight cells for males and three for females, with an average cubic space per prisoner of 1,266 ft. During the year 128 males and 41 females were committed. The staff consisted of a Keeper, a male Warder, and a Matron, at a cost of £156. Male prisoners with sentences over six months and females with sentences of over two months are transferred to the Antigua Prison.

Virgin Islands.

The prison at Tortola is a large stone building more than sufficient for the needs of the Presidency. Only two prisoners were com-

mitted during the year, both for minor offences; they were sentenced to one week and two weeks respectively. The staff consisted of a Keeper and a Matron, at a cost of £14.

All the prisons of the Colony are kept scrupulously clean, and in St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat the Inspectors of Police have supervising powers as officers-in-charge of prison discipline.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Colony.

The annual session of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands opened on the 27th of January, 1933, and passed fourteen Acts, including two Appropriation Acts. New legislation consisted of the Imperial Lighthouse Dues Act, 1933, signifying the opinion of that Legislature that all lawful fees ordered by His Majesty in Council under the provisions of Section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act (57-58 Vic. c. 60) ought to be levied in this Colony; and the Official Emoluments Levy Act, 1933, enforcing a temporary levy upon all public officials during the period April to December, 1933.

There were 33 Statutory Rules and Orders issued dealing chiefly with administrative routine. They included Supreme Court, Escheat and Patent Rules, Leeward Islands Scholarship, and Petty Officers' Dress Regulations.

Antigua.

The Legislative Council passed 17 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. New legislation consisted of the Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance, a Cotton Export Levy Ordinance to raise funds for the marketing of Sea-Island Cotton, the Shop Regulations Ordinance introducing legislation governing shops and shop hours similar to the Imperial legislation, a Pedlar's Licence Ordinance and provisions for special control and deposit of security by motor-bus owners plying for hire in the Presidency.

Twenty-two Statutory Rules and Orders were issued dealing with matters of administrative routine and the new legislation mentioned above.

Dominica.

The Legislative Council passed 13 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. The only new legislation was the Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance.

Thirteen Statutory Rules and Orders were issued dealing with matters of administrative routine.

Montserrat.

The Legislative Council passed 12 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. The only new legislation was the Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance.

Nine Statutory Rules and Orders were issued including an Order imposing a Levy on Cotton exported, and a Proclamation on Plants Protection.

St. Christopher-Nevis.

The Legislative Council passed 22 Ordinances including three Appropriation Ordinances. New legislation included the Registration of Clubs, the Official Emoluments Levy, and Cattle Brand Registration.

There were 14 Statutory Rules and Orders issued dealing with matters of administrative routine.

Virgin Islands.

The Governor made five Ordinances including three Appropriation Ordinances. The Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance was the only new legislation.

One Proclamation was issued in connexion with the prohibition or conditional importation of bananas, limes, and various other fruits and vegetables.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following is a comparative table of the local revenue and expenditure of the Colony as a whole and its five component Presidencies for the past five financial years, excluding the broken period of nine months in 1931 when a change to the calendar system took place.

		<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Leeward Islands Colony.</i>
1928-29.							
Revenue ...	...	95,057	100,067	67,946	27,830	9,120	300,020
Expenditure ...	...	96,422	103,192	62,705	29,778	9,487	301,584
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-1,365	-3,125	+5,241	-1,948	-367	-1,564
1929-30.							
Revenue ...	...	83,701	97,987	70,674	27,389	6,787	286,538
Expenditure ...	...	93,930	97,352	68,356	26,879	6,871	293,388
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-10,229	+635	+2,318	+510	-84	-6,850
1930-31.							
Revenue ...	...	73,730	90,604	63,440	25,176	5,707	258,657
Expenditure ...	...	91,351	97,659	71,178	28,805	7,027	296,020
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-17,621	-7,055	-7,738	-3,629	-1,320	-37,363
1932.							
Revenue ...	...	73,223	80,963	52,380	19,344	5,723	231,633
Expenditure ...	...	82,512	84,250	68,278	23,961	6,420	265,421
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-9,289	-3,287	-15,898	-4,617	-697	-33,788
1933.							
Revenue ...	...	88,061	91,714	57,207	17,564	4,485	259,031
Expenditure ...	...	81,006	82,896	64,360	26,763	6,782	261,807
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	+7,055	+8,818	-7,153	-9,199	-2,297	-2,776

It will be noticed that, whereas the revenue of the Colony is the largest for the last three years the expenditure is less than last year which was the lowest for five years.

The following assistance was afforded to the Colony from Imperial Funds during the year :—

<i>Antigua</i> —	£
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	9,219
<i>St. Kitts-Nevis</i> —	
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	1,703
<i>Dominica</i> —	
Loan in aid of administration	25,528
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	8,233
<i>Montserrat</i> —	
Loan in aid of administration	15,000
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	1,610

The Public Debts and Sinking Funds of the Colony as at 31st December, 1933, were as follows :—

	<i>Total Debt.</i>	<i>Sinking Fund</i> <i>(Market value).</i>
	£	£
Antigua ...	45,000	25,345
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	40,500	23,584
Dominica ...	6,000	709
Montserrat ...	3,000	1,566
Virgin Islands ...	Nil.	Nil.
Total ...	£94,500	£51,204

The main heads of taxation and their yields were approximately as follows :—

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts-Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Montserr.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs ...	50,973	47,833	26,256	10,193	1,811	137,066
Harbour, etc., dues ...	1,942	9,669	2,864	273	33	14,781
Internal Revenue ...	13,156	22,947	14,155	3,654	1,180	55,092
Fees of Offices ...	6,028	3,952	2,882	1,101	422	14,385
Post Office Telephones, Light, etc.	4,709	6,121	5,854	1,844	159	18,687
Miscellaneous...	10,592*	221	101	102	399	11,415

The Customs Tariff is arranged on either an *ad valorem* or a specific basis. The *ad valorem* rate is mainly on manufactured articles and is usually 10 per cent. British preferential and 15 per cent. general. As a result of the Ottawa Conference, certain improvements in favour of Empire goods were made in the tariffs throughout the Colony. Excise duties are leviable on locally made spirits or tobacco in such Presidencies as make them. Stamp duties are governed by Federal Statutes and are uniform throughout the Colony. There is no hut or poll tax.

* Includes £10,454 gain on redemption of £100,000 Inscribed Stock Loan at 31st March, 1933.

APPENDIX.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GRENADA, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Situated in the extreme south of the Caribbean Sea, Grenada is the nearest British island to the mainland of South America, with the exception of Trinidad and Tobago. It lies 90 miles north of Trinidad and between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' north latitude and 61° 20' and 61° 35' west longitude. The island is about 21 miles in length and about 12 miles in its greatest breadth. Its area is about 120 square miles, but, including Carriacou, an island to the north, the area of the Colony of Grenada is 133 square miles.

Grenada is mountainous and well watered by streams. Its coast-line is rugged, especially on the western coast, and towards the south is deeply indented with bays. St. George's Harbour, land-locked and deep-watered, is one of the most beautiful in the West Indies.

Brit. Gov. G. L.
Sut. G. L.
5-8-35
15-200

The mountain spurs, clothed with forests to their summits, divide the island into numerous picturesque valleys. There are two small lakes, formed in extinct craters, one called the Grand Etang, being situated near the centre of the island 1,740 feet above sea-level, while the other, Lake Antoine, is near the sea on the eastern coast.

Climate.

The climate from December to the end of April, when the heat is tempered by the prevailing trade winds, may be described as good. In the autumn, from July to the end of October, there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. During this period, the climate, although not really unhealthy, is debilitating to Europeans. Even during the hot season, except in the towns themselves, which are all near the sea, conditions are not unpleasant. Now that electric power is available in St. George's, fans are being introduced into houses and offices. The highest temperature in 1933 was 90° on several days and the lowest 70° on more than one occasion. The mean of maximum temperatures was 87° and the mean of minimum 71°. The rainfall varies according to altitude. In the lowlands of the south the annual amount is as low as 30 inches. In the mountainous centre it approaches 140 inches. At St. George's, midway between the two, the rainfall in 1933 was 95.68 inches.

Over the past 30 years the average at St. George's has been 74.97 inches.

History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, but for more than 100 years after its discovery the island was left in the undisturbed possession of the aboriginal inhabitants who were of the Carib race. Early in the seventeenth century both English and French adventurers made efforts at occupation of the island, and after being owned by French proprietors for some years it was annexed to France in 1674. In 1763 the island was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, but was recaptured by the French in 1779 and held by them for the next four years. In 1783, by the Treaty of Versailles, Grenada and the Grenadines were finally restored to Great Britain.

In 1785-96, influenced by the French Republic, a rebellion broke out, and the Lieutenant-Governor and 48 other British subjects were massacred by the rebels. The rising was suppressed in June, 1796, by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the ringleaders executed.

The later history of the Colony has been peaceful and uneventful, and Grenada has reached a high state of development.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Grenada, with St. Vincent and St. Lucia to the north, form the group known as the Windward Islands, under a Governor who resides, for the most part, in Grenada. He is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils.

The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all *ex officio*, with such other persons as may be nominated by the Crown. The period of the appointment of members other than *ex officio* members is six years.

The Legislative Council is partly elected, and its constitution provides for an official majority. It consists of eight official members, three nominated members, and five elected members. The official members are the Governor, who is President and has an original and a casting vote ; the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all three *ex officio* ; together with the officers lawfully discharging the functions of the following offices :—Chief Medical and Health Officer, Superintendent of Public Works, Director of Education, and the Commissioner of Carriacou.

In the absence of the Governor from Grenada the Colonial Secretary becomes Administrator.

In the absence of the Governor from the Windward Islands, the administration of the group automatically reverts to the Colonial Secretary of Grenada unless a dormant commission has been issued to another official. The Administrator of St. Lucia at present holds such a commission.

Municipal affairs are largely in the hands of a District Board in each parish, composed of an equal number of nominated and elected members. The numbers vary between 8 and 14 according to the importance of the parishes.

In the island of Carriacou the affairs of the town of Hillsborough are managed by Town Wardens appointed by the Governor.

Other bodies assisting in the local government are the Central Water Authority, the Sanitary Authority, the Central Road Authority, the Electricity Authority, the Board of Secondary Education, the Board of Primary Education, and the Forestry Board.

III.—POPULATION.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Grenada were Caribs, but that race is now quite extinct. The native population is composed mainly of negroes of African descent. The population, according to the census of 1921, was composed of :—

Black	...	...	...	...	51,032
Mixed	...	...	...	...	11,673
Oriental	...	...	...	...	2,692
White	...	...	...	...	905
Total					66,302

of whom 37,455 were females and 28,847 males.

The population of St. George's, the capital, at that date was 4,629.

No census was taken in 1931, owing to financial circumstances, but the population at 31st December, 1933, was estimated at 82,624. The estimated totals at the end of the preceding 5 years were :—

1928	...	...	...	...	75,214
1929	...	...	...	...	75,867
1930	...	...	...	...	76,967
1931	...	...	...	...	78,662
1932	...	...	...	...	81,000

The following table indicates the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 during the past decade :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1924	...	...	...	...	31·86	16·8
1925	...	...	...	...	33·54	16·5
1926	...	...	...	...	33·53	20·3
1927	...	...	...	...	31·29	15·6
1928	...	...	...	...	33·33	16·5
1929	...	...	...	...	32·24	16·8
1930	...	...	...	...	32·63	15·8
1931	...	...	...	...	30·24	17·2
1932	...	...	...	...	32·60	13·8
1933	...	...	...	...	32·53	14·3
Averages				...	32·38	16·4

A comparison of the percentage of deaths among children up to five years of age during the past five years is given below :—

Percentage of Deaths.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Under One Year.</i>	<i>1-2 Years.</i>	<i>2-3 Years.</i>	<i>3-4 Years.</i>	<i>4-5 Years.</i>	<i>Total percentages under 5 years.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
1929	20·9	15·6	3·6	1·5	·5	42·1	1,278
1930	24·5	17·2	3·7	1·1	1·1	47·6	1,220
1931	22·7	15·9	3·0	1·1	·7	43·4	1,355
1932	20·6	14·7	3·3	2·0	·5	41·1	1,104
1933	21·5	12·1	3·8	2·3	1·2	40·9	1,179

The death-rate per 100 births of infants dying under 1 year in 1933 was 9·44, as compared with 8·44 in 1932.

Marriages registered during the year totalled 319, being 36 more than in the preceding year. The rate for the year was 3·9 per thousand persons living. The numbers and rates for the preceding five years were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number.</i>	<i>Rate per</i> <i>1,000.</i>
1928	...	...	...	...	381	5·0
1929	...	...	...	...	351	4·6
1930	...	...	...	...	345	4·4
1931	...	...	...	...	227	2·8
1932	...	...	...	...	283	3·5

The arrivals during the year were 3,384 and the departures 3,269 as against 3,124 and 2,323, respectively, in 1932.

IV.—HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

Preventable diseases (including pneumonia and tuberculosis) form the largest disease group. From the departmental returns for 1933, covering a total incidence of 33,293 cases of general systemic and preventable diseases, the following percentage analysis shows the group incidence, and the percentage analysis of a total deaths' incidence—of 1,179 deaths—is also given :—

	<i>Total</i> <i>Incidence.</i> <i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Deaths.</i> <i>Percentage.</i>
Preventable diseases (including pneumonia and tuberculosis).	27·88	21·04
General diseases and injuries ...	22·76	34·00
Genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal).	19·14	6·03
Diarrhoea and enteritis	10·29	12·13
Skin and connective tissue diseases	6·15	1·27
Circulatory diseases	4·82	11·96
Respiratory diseases	3·46	6·11
Digestive diseases	2·93	2·88
Nervous diseases	2·57	4·58

On an analysis of infective diseases and their mortality—on a percentage basis of 9,282 cases reported with 272 deaths—these were grouped as follows :—

					<i>Total Incidence. Percentage.</i>	<i>Total Deaths. Percentage.</i>
Malaria	...	...	...	...	57.29	17.9
Influenza	...	...	...	...	15.69	4.0
Yaws	...	...	...	...	14.93	—
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	6.48	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	4.02	34.65
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.56	25.8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.51	9.25
Enteric fevers	...	...	...	...	0.34	3.2
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	0.13	4.0
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	0.03	1.2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0.02	—

The above returns show an increase in most groups as compared with those of the previous year.

Influenza was very prevalent throughout the year as was also whooping-cough, with marked effect on the incidence of respiratory diseases and the death-rate therefrom.

Meteorological conditions were abnormal. The first four months of the year in Grenada represent the dry season, and frequently actual drought is experienced during this period ; in 1933, however, in the first four months a rainfall of 25.5 inches was recorded, as compared with an average of 11.43 inches during the previous seven years. The remaining months of the year, in particular July to December, represent the rainy season, and during this period also the rainfall exceeded the seven years' average.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of malaria reported—5,318 as compared with 6,603 in 1932. On the other hand the number of deaths reported was greater, 73 deaths being registered as due to this cause, as against 37 deaths in the previous year.

The malaria campaign inaugurated with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1929 and prosecuted up to the end of 1932 was in abeyance during 1933 from various causes. It is hoped that during 1934 the campaign will be resumed, and that, with a generous grant made by the Colonial Development Fund for drainage works, further advance will be made in this direction.

The incidence of venereal diseases is again higher than in the previous year, and constitutes a problem requiring attention. Prophylaxis introduced in the Police Force in 1930 continues to be of great value, there being only 2 cases reported during the year.

condition of pupils, and on the sanitation and latrine accommodation of each school. Parents and guardians are sent a form signed by the Medical Officer advising treatment in the case of every child found in need thereof. During 1933 over 21,153 inspections were made by Medical Officers. Following up of cases by District Nurses to ensure the carrying out of treatment was a new feature of great value introduced during 1933.

Education in elementary hygiene continues to be conducted in the primary schools, and the teachers have been made to understand that this is a subject which must be treated as important in the school curriculum.

Instruction of the adult population is principally given by Medical Officers in their routine, and by the Sanitary Inspectors and District Nurses in the homes of the people.

V.—HOUSING.

The latest accurate information regarding the habitations of the people is that furnished by the census of 1921, which showed a total of 15,188 houses made up as follows :—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>One-room. Per cent.</i>	<i>Two-room. Per cent.</i>	<i>Three or more rooms. Per cent.</i>
Stone	16.3	15.1	68.6
Wood	13.5	71.2	15.3
Mixed	7.1	29.5	63.4
Other	21.5	78.3	0.2

Of the total population at that date there were in :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Stone houses	2.4
Wooden houses	85.2
Mixed houses... ..	8.2
Other houses	3.2
Public institutions	1.0

and the average number of inmates per house was :—

One-room	3.0
Two-room	4.6
Three or more	5.7
Average all classes.	4.6

The census report of 1921 stated that while the majority of houses in the Colony with one or two rooms contained less than the average number of inmates shown above, many others were occupied by a far greater number than they were probably capable of accommodating with anything like a proper regard to health, comfort, and decency, and that, proportionately, overcrowding

was more pronounced in the case of two-roomed houses. In one case there were as many as 13 persons in a one-roomed house, and in another 19 in a two-roomed house.

In the absence of a census in 1931 no recent accurate figures are available but according to the tax rolls of 1933, there were 8,061 houses outside the towns, and the rate rolls of the several towns listed 2,690 houses, a total of 10,751.

Generally speaking, housing conditions outside the towns have not materially changed in the past decade, though a considerable number of better-class houses have been erected in recent years by persons of the middle class, mainly returned emigrants and prosperous peasant proprietors.

Except in St. George's where housing schemes have been initiated by the District Board, no effort has been made to ameliorate conditions. Inspections of houses of all classes are carried out by the Sanitary Department as a routine measure.

There is one Building Society in the Colony established in 1925.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The Colony is purely agricultural and for purposes of external trade produces cocoa, nutmegs, mace, cotton and cotton-seed, fruit, cattle, sheep, poultry, copra, lime-juice and lime-oil, vegetables, hides, turtle and turtle-shell, mahogany, cedar, and logwood. Considerable attention is being given also to the production of the Gros Michel banana.

Cocoa.—This is the principal cultivation in the island and accounts for slightly over 50 per cent. of the exports..

The quantity and value of the cocoa crop exported during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	90,987	210,082
1930	...	...	...	...	84,863	192,543
1931	...	...	...	...	87,656	153,923
1932	...	...	...	...	87,836	101,231
1933	...	...	...	...	91,339	106,535

Nutmegs.—The area under this cultivation continues to be extended.

Crop and exports for the past five years have been as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	22,666	100,323
1930	...	...	...	...	19,972	67,794
1931	...	...	...	...	26,195	54,808
1932	...	...	...	...	27,305	36,859
1933	...	...	...	...	28,287	37,024

Mace.—This is a derivative of the nutmeg, being a lace-like covering of the kernel. It commands a high price. The quantities produced and exported in the past five years were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	...	3,765	55,766
1930	...	...	...	...	3,567	41,395
1931	...	...	...	...	3,658	28,864
1932	...	...	...	...	4,181	23,090
1933	...	...	...	...	4,416	22,476

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton is practically confined to the island of Carriacou. The type grown is Marie Galante, similar to the American (Middling Upland) and commands a somewhat similar price in the Liverpool market. Steps are being taken to propagate an improved variety.

The following table gives the exports during the past five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	...	2,945	14,905
1930	...	...	...	...	3,256	15,395
1931	...	...	...	...	2,369	6,272
1932	...	...	...	...	3,119	6,776
1933	...	...	...	...	3,174	4,183

Grenada does not grow sufficient sugar to supply the local demand and the importation of raw sugar amounted in 1933 to 1,335,263 lb., of the value of £6,147. A project has been started with the object of increasing home production.

The values of lime and coconut products exported in 1933 were £7,466 and £3,106 respectively.

Rum is manufactured at ten sugar estates but none is exported. The quantity made last year was 36,892·6 proof gallons.

Ice is manufactured at a Government factory in St. George's.

The staple products of the Colony are almost entirely exported and there are no records from which local consumption can be ascertained.

Production in all cases is entirely a matter of individual effort. There is ample labour and no recruiting is necessary.

There is no established fishing industry, but supplies of good fresh fish are constant, as there are several good fishing grounds near the coast. The fishermen do not venture far from land, and pursue their occupation in small canoes and shallow boats.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total value of import and export trade amounted to £428,610, imports representing £230,541, and exports £198,069, leaving an apparent unfavourable trade balance of £32,472.

Imports.

The principal articles imported in the last three years were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1931.</i>
	£	£	£
Flour	25,006	27,454	30,168
Cotton piece-goods	18,425	24,671	20,371
Fish, dried	8,984	9,735	10,765
Wood, etc., unmanufactured	8,701	10,031	9,320
Boots and shoes	7,025	7,606	6,433
Rice	6,424	7,104	10,387
Sugar, unrefined	6,147	13,767	11,705
Motor cars	5,501	5,609	2,353
Motor spirits	5,917	6,197	6,657
Kerosene oil	4,731	4,975	5,354
Motor parts	4,244	4,833	3,853
Hardware	3,567	4,269	3,990

Exports.

The principal exports during the last three years were as under :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1931.</i>
	£	£	£
Cocoa	106,535	101,231	153,923
Spices, nutmegs	37,024	36,859	54,808
Do. mace	22,476	23,090	28,864
Lime oil	6,613	10,720	9,269
Cotton, raw	4,183	6,776	6,272
Cotton seed	1,781	1,531	2,000

The sources of supply of imports and destination of exports in 1933 may be seen from the following table :—

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	<i>of total.</i>	£	<i>of total.</i>
United Kingdom	98,949	44·7	85,287	43·0
United States of America	19,096	8·6	36,178	18·2
Canada	39,267	17·8	56,284	28·4
Other British possessions	44,584	20·2	18,925	9·5
Other foreign countries	19,224	8·7	1,395	·9

In the previous year the percentage of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom amounted to 44·6 and 45·5 respectively.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard weekly rates of wages for the labouring classes, agricultural, manual, and artisan, have been maintained during 1933, though, owing to the low prices obtained for staple products,

estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week. Those employed obtain on the average two to three days work per week.

Ruling daily rates are :—

			<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Agricultural	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	...	...	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	...	...	3s. to 8s.	1s. 2d.

In domestic service the monthly wage, which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows :—

Beef, fresh	...	...	6d. per lb.
Mutton, fresh	...	...	8d. „
Pork, fresh	...	...	8d. „
Chicken	...	...	6d. „
Fish, fresh	...	...	6d. „
Eggs	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Milk	...	...	3d. per bottle.
Potatoes	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	2½d. „
Butter	...	...	2s. 6d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	2d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	3d „
Flour	...	...	2½d. „

Board and lodging can be had at £8—£9 per month. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably on £35—£40 a month, and, with a more restricted range of activity, on £20—£25 a month.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Educational matters are looked after by the Boards of Primary and Secondary Education over which the Director of Education presides.

There is a Government Secondary School (boarding and day) for boys at which the attendance now averages about 143. The school has a science laboratory and gymnasium, as well as its own playing fields.

Carpentry is taught to boys from both the secondary school and the primary schools in a Manual Training Centre in St. George's.

Three secondary schools for girls receive grants-in-aid from the Government. The numbers on the rolls average from 85-120.

The total expenditure by Government was £1,515.

The number of recognized primary schools at the end of the year was 60.

The number of pupils on the rolls in 1933 was 13,490, the average attendance being 8,071 or 59.6 per cent.

The total expenditure by the Government was £11,517.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

(i) By Sea.

A fortnightly mail, passenger, and cargo service with Canada was established at the end of 1928 by the Canadian National Steamships Company, the service being undertaken by modern oil-burning vessels with excellent passenger accommodation and equipped with cold storage. The steamers start from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and land passengers on the return journey at St. John, New Brunswick, proceeding afterwards to Halifax to load for the voyage south.

Steamers of the Furness Withy Line supply a direct passenger and cargo service between Grenada and New York, calling at intervals of about fourteen days. The voyage occupies seven days.

There is a regular direct monthly service to London by the passenger steamers of the Harrison Line, while frequent calls are made by cargo steamers of this Company, especially during the crop season from December to May.

The cargo steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line from New York and from Canadian ports call at intervals of about a fortnight.

Numerous sailing vessels ply between Grenada and Trinidad, Barbados, and other neighbouring islands.

(ii) By Cable and Wireless.

The cable line of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company connects Grenada with the outside world.

A wireless station is maintained at St. George's by Cable and Wireless, Limited, but is not in operation at the present time.

A subsidiary Government-owned wireless station is installed at Carriacou, and communicates with Grenada, direct or, as actually, via Barbados.

(iii) By Land.

There is no inland telegraph service. A telephone service, recently reconstructed, has been established by Government for many years. There are six exchanges and 2,115 miles of subscribers' lines. The number of subscribers in 1933 was 725.

The island is well supplied with roads. All the first-class roads and practically all the second- and third-class roads are suitable for motor traffic. The total mileage is 393.

There are regular services of motor omnibuses between all the towns.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and of the Royal Bank of Canada are established in St. George's with agencies in Grenville.

English coinage is in use and five-dollar notes issued by the two banks are in circulation.

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the Colony.

Imperial weights and measures are standard.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

This Department is responsible for practically all Government engineering work including roads, bridges, buildings, water-works, Crown lands and surveys, land drainage, machinery, harbour, sanitary, electric lighting, cold storage, etc.

Works throughout the Colony are controlled by the Superintendent of Public Works, and the staff consists of two senior assistants, one electrician, and one mechanic at Headquarters, and two District Road Surveyors. The office staff comprises one chief clerk and accountant, one storekeeper, one second clerk, and two typists. The total expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1933, was £42,900, inclusive of a sum of over £10,924 expended on Colonial Development Works.

Roads.—The total length of roads maintained during the year was 393 miles, which were surface treated with oil or emulsion and metal.

Owing to abnormally heavy rainfall, expenditure on removal of slides and repair of other storm damages amounted to £3,140. The principal works executed on this account were the reconstruction of a section of the Preference Byway in the parish of

St. Andrew's, and the completion of repairs to sea defence walls in Melville Street, St. George's, and at Dothan on the St. John's Main Road.

Improvements to waterworks were carried out at Les Avocats ; and extensions were made to the services at Chantimelle and adjacent areas, St. David's South and Crochu.

The work of draining and filling the Queen's Park was continued during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

For purposes of the administration of justice, the following courts are established, viz., the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and Magistrates' Courts. There is a 'Police Magistrate in each of the two Magisterial Districts into which Grenada is divided, and the Commissioner of Carriacou is Magistrate of that District.

The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court, and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance, and prosecutions for criminal offences sent up for trial from the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown.

Prosecutions by the police in the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by police non-commissioned officers except in important cases when counsel is employed.

The criminal statistics of the Colony vary but little from year to year. In the year under review the number of persons dealt with in the Summary Courts was 2,608, as compared with an average of 2,663 for the three preceding years.

Out of this total of 2,608, the number of summary convictions was 1,856, and that of convictions in the Supreme Court 19, as compared with an average during the three preceding years of 1,911 summary convictions and 25 convictions on indictment.

Convictions for praedial larceny were 167 as against 146 in 1932, and 207 in 1931.

Police.

The strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1933, was one officer in command, one inspector, and 86 non-commissioned officers and men. Rural constables to the number of 192, for employment on special occasions, were also on the roll.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the police department assists in the protection of revenue, inspection of shops and weights

and measures, while a fire brigade and Government band are under its management and control.

Prisons.

A prison for males with an adjacent separate building for females is situated near Richmond Hill, St. George's.

In both prisons there is an infirmary for sick prisoners.

During the year, 167 persons were committed to the male prison and 34 to the female prison, the daily average of inmates for the two prisons being 32.09 and 4.04 respectively.

No deaths occurred, and the general health of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Cases against juvenile offenders are heard in a separate place and at a different time from ordinary cases. There is no reformatory or other institution in the Colony for the detention of young offenders.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines imposed in the Magistrates' Courts.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were passed during the year :—

Motor Vehicles Licensing.

Unfermented Cocoa (Prohibition of Export).

Sale of Produce.

District Boards.

Trade Unions.

Land Settlement.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue.

The revenue of the Colony continued to be affected by trade depression during the year. The revenue from all sources amounted to £124,918, exclusive of the following amounts :—

	£
Receipts from the Colonial Development Fund ...	13,481
Reimbursements from Loan Fund for expenditure on Western Main Road temporarily met from Surplus Funds	356
Appreciation in market value of securities	2,509
	<hr/>
	£16,346
	<hr/>

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue in respect of the five years ending 31st December, 1933 :—

<i>Head.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	79,906	70,743	59,494	58,206	62,548
Harbour and cargo dues	2,424	2,458	2,837	2,680	2,654
Licences, Excise, &c.	36,162	31,776	27,814	28,793	26,567
Estate duties	3,249	1,148	1,147	4,896	1,448
Income-tax	10,318	7,152	6,913	4,243	4,473
Fees of Office, &c.	5,918	6,471	6,005	6,095	8,069
Post Office	4,572	2,897	2,587	2,929	2,364
Telephones and electric lights	4,463	6,176	6,599	7,980	8,027
Water-supplies	2,898	2,981	2,829	2,837	2,875
Revenue from Government property... ..	5,760	5,547	4,536	25,489	6,076
Interest and Sinking Funds, &c.	1,309	1,289	1,343	1,390	1,231
Miscellaneous receipts	352	378	246	197	918
Land sales	971	179	134	168	177
Colonial Development Works	—	2,000	18,505	19,221	13,481
Repatriation payment	—	—	—	6,084	—
Reimbursement from Loan Fund for expenditure on Western Main Road.	—	—	—	29,247	356
Grant from Imperial Government under Trade Facilities Act... ..	—	750	750	500	—
Grant from Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	—	525	—
Total Revenue ...	£158,302	£141,945	£141,739	£201,480	£141,264

No changes were introduced in the methods of raising revenue.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £141,741, being more than the revenue by £477.

The following table shows the total expenditure during the last five years :—

	£
1929	138,193
1930	168,088
1931	195,183
1932	155,343
1933	141,741

The expenditure for the year 1933 includes £10,925 on schemes assisted under the Colonial Development Act.

Public Debt.

The net indebtedness of the Colony under Public Loans, after deduction of the amounts represented by sinking funds and repayments at the end of 1933 was £172,874 16s. 6d.

The particulars of the Loans are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Debenture Holders, Local Loan Ordinance, 1917	66,670	0	0
Stockholders for Electric Lighting and Telephone Reconstruction Loan	40,712	9	4
Loan for construction of St. Andrew's Market ...	6,905	2	7
St. Andrew's Water-supply Extension Loan ...	3,598	19	5
Colonial Development Loans	25,987	7	9
National Debt Commissioners of the United Kingdom for loss on Cable System ...	3,624	0	0
Road Loan	29,307	17	6
	£176,805	16	7
Sinking Fund accumulated towards redemption of above	3,931	0	1
Net indebtedness	£172,874	16	6

Debentures under the Local Loan Ordinance, 1917, to the amount of £3,340, were redeemed during the year.

Assets.

The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st of December, 1933, was £89,748, which includes £5,508 unspent receipts from the Colonial Development Fund. The total liquid surplus assets of the Colony (inclusive of Reserve Fund) at 31st of December, 1933, was £67,936 and the balance is made up as follows :—

	£	£
Loans to District Boards ...	3,473	
Loans to Central Water Authority	15,045	18,518
Less accumulated Sinking Fund		9,551
Public Works and Electricity Stores		8,967
Colony Drug Store		5,933
Grenada Land Settlement ...		1,176
Queen's Park Pavilion Advance Account		275
Overdraft by St. Andrew's District Board		825
Overdraft by St. Patrick's District Board		1,089
Other Advances		336
		3,211
		£21,812

Taxation.

The first Schedule to the Customs Duties Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under various headings on which import duties are collected. Duties are payable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* (British Preferential Tariff) on boots, chinaware, cotton manufactures, cutlery, electrical apparatus, glassware, wood manufactures of British origin, and 22½ per cent. *ad valorem* on similar foreign goods.

The tariff of import duties was revised in November, 1932, and among other changes amended duties were imposed as follows:—

	<i>British Preferential</i>	<i>General.</i>
Rubber and canvas boots and shoes, value 3s. per pair and under.	Free.	1s. per pair.
Do. value over 3s. per pair ...	4d. per pair.	1s. 4d. per pair.
Butter	—	£1 0s. 10d. per 100 lb.
Motor-cars and trucks and parts thereof.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hardware	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery—cotton and artificial silk, value 6d. per pair and under.	Free.	6d. per pair.
Hosiery—over 6d. per pair ...	3d. per pair.	9d. per pair.
Hosiery—silk	9d. per pair.	1s. 6d. per pair.

The following specific rates of duty on spirits and tobacco were enforced at 31st of December, 1933:—

	<i>British Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Brandy ...	20s. 0d. per proof gallon.	22s. 6d. per proof gallon.
Gin ...	17s. 6d. „ „ „	20s. 0d. „ „ „
Rum ...	12s. 6d. „ „ „	15s. 0d. „ „ „
Whisky ...	20s. 0d. „ „ „	22s. 6d. „ „ „
Cordials and Liqueurs ...	17s. 6d. „ „ „	20s. 0d. „ „ „
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1s. 0d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured:—		
Cigars, Cigarettes ...	10s. 0d. „	14s. 0d. „
Other manufactured tobacco ...	7s. 0d. „	9s. 0d. „

An Ordinance was passed in October, 1932, providing for the temporary collection of 15 per cent. surtax on all import duties except those on wheaten flour, sugar—unrefined and refined, salted and dried fish, and empty bags and sacks. The rate was reduced to 5 per cent. effective from 1st July, 1933, and the surtax discontinued at the end of the year.

Export duty is levied on the following local products :—

Cocoa	...	...	1s. to 2s. or over per cwt. variable with price of cocoa in London market.
Cotton	...	...	1s. to 5s. per cwt. variable with price in Liverpool market.
Cotton seed	...	...	6d. per cwt.
Nutmegs	...	...	1s. to 5s. or over per cwt. variable with London market price.
Mace	...	...	1s. to 5s. or over per cwt. variable with London market price.
Lime juice (concentrated)	...	...	1d. to 4½d. or over per gallon according to f.o.b. price.
Lime juice (raw)	10d. to 2s. 6d. or over per gallon according to f.o.b. price.		
Lime oil	...	...	1d. to 3d. per lb. according to f.o.b. price.
Green limes	...	...	6d. and over per barrel according to f.o.b. price.

A temporary tax on certain produce when not otherwise liable to import duty by reason of low market values was imposed during 1933 :—

Cocoa, copra, nutmegs and other spices.	6d. per 100 lb. or part thereof.
Mace	1s. per 100 lb. or part thereof.
Cotton	9d. per 100 lb. or part thereof.
Coconuts	1s. per 1,000 or part thereof.
Salt	2d. per 100 lb. or part thereof.
Lime juice (concentrated)	½d. per gallon.
„ (raw)	6d. per 100 gallons.
Lime oil	1d. per lb.
Limes, green	1d. per barrel.

Excise duty is collected on rum made in the Colony at the rate of 6s. per gallon. Total collections in 1933 amounted to £7,689. Trade duty at 2s. 6d. is collected on all spirits delivered for consumption.

Under the Taxes Management Ordinance land tax is payable at the rate of 1s. per acre or part of an acre, and tax on houses varies according to the rental value, from 4s. to 28s. per house. Houses assessed at a value exceeding £20 p.a. pay 7 per cent. of such value.

Income tax is levied on all incomes exceeding £100. The rates are on a graduated scale which rises from 6d. in the £ to 5s. 6d. in the £. A flat rate is paid by a trading company at 3s. on every £, and by a Life Insurance Company at 1s. 0½d. on every £.

XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

Land in the possession of the Crown is small in area, and consists principally of mountain ridges in forest for preservation of the rainfall.

A remarkable feature is the number of small-holdings in Grenada. This condition is believed to be due to the general abandonment of sugar cultivation following upon the emancipation of the slaves in 1838. It has been fostered by various Land Settlement Schemes under which fair-sized properties were acquired by Government and, after division into small lots, re-sold to peasants on favourable terms spread over a number of years.

The land holdings, according to the tax rolls, are as follows :—

<i>Total acreage.</i>	<i>2½ acres and under.</i>	<i>Over 2½ to 5 acres.</i>	<i>Over 5 to 7 acres.</i>	<i>Over 7 to 10 acres.</i>	<i>Over 10 and under 100 acres.</i>
16,905	14,414	1,551	323	212	405

The number of large estates is comparatively small, and no lands are available for settlement on a large scale.

Trigonometrical and cadastral surveys of the Colony are contemplated.

APPENDIX.

List of Publications relating to GRENADA.

The Grenada Blue Book, 1933.

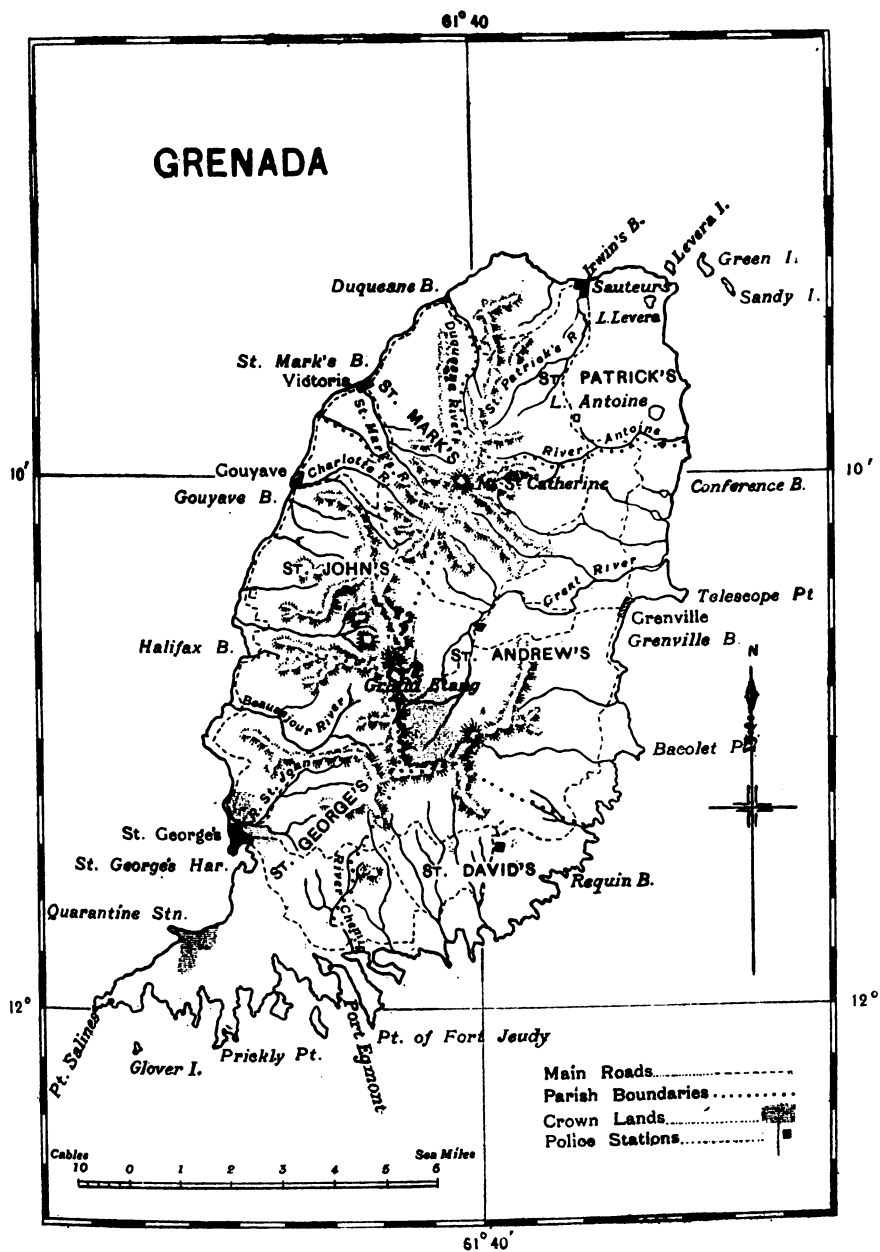
The Grenada Handbook, 1927.

Report on a Malaria Survey by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1929.

Report on Geological Survey of Grenada and the Grenadines by Dr. K. W. Earle, 1932.

Report on Forestry in Grenada by Captain R. C. Marshall, 1932.

Report on Nutmeg Industry by the Imperial Institute, 1932.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
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ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
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(Dependency of Jamaica)

REPORT FOR 1933

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BRUNEI, STATE OF.	NYASALAND.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).	ST. HELENA.
CEYLON.	ST. LUCIA.
CYPRUS.	ST. VINCENT.
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CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

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COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage] Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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[Continued on page iii of cover.]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1702

CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Dependency of Jamaica)

REPORT FOR 1933

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58-1702

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES 1900

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1—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Government of the United States consists of three small islands, namely, Johnston Island, Howland Island, and Jarvis Island, all of which are situated in the western part of the island of Johnston. Johnston Island is approximately 10 miles from east to west and 5 miles from north to south, or about 50 square miles. The island is situated in the Pacific Ocean, about 1,000 miles from the coast of the United States. The island is situated in the Pacific Ocean, about 1,000 miles from the coast of the United States. The island is situated in the Pacific Ocean, about 1,000 miles from the coast of the United States.

The surface of the land area is not very high, but the total of the group is estimated to contain approximately 100 square miles of land area.

The climate of Johnston and Howland Islands is in many parts like a more than temperate swamp. The maximum height is 100 feet above sea level at the eastern end of Johnston Island. The climate is high and hot, and is gradually from the west. The climate has pronounced changes both on the north and south sides, these being separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of beach and sand formation.

Geologically the islands consist of decayed coral limestone with deposits of phosphate and a loamy soil. They are covered with dense bush containing, in addition to mangroves, much logwood, mahogany, thatch-palm (*Thrinax argentea*) and other trees of no particular economic worth.

Pasture land of considerable value for raising cattle is found on each of the islands, but agricultural land is not so abundant owing to the too frequent outcrop of decaying coral limestone and to the presence of swamps.

Climate.

The climate of the Cayman Islands is for the most part of the year excellent. The temperature from November until the middle of April varies from 79° to 82°, and the winds are usually gentle to fresh from the N.E. to N.W.

The summer months are hot, and, as a rule, rainfall is comparatively heavy. The hurricane season lasts from August to November, as elsewhere in the West Indies. The following is a list of the principal hurricanes during the past two centuries.

September, 1735	October 10th, 1846
August, 1751	October 10th, 1876
October, 1812	August 11th, 1903
June, 1836	August, 1915
August, 1836	September, 1917
September 24th, 1838	November 7th-9th, 1932
October 28th, 1838	July 1st, 1933

The hurricane of 1932 was of outstanding violence and the destruction of statistics and other returns rendered the preparation of the Annual Report for that year impracticable. This hurricane resulted in the loss of 109 lives and the almost total demolition of the houses on Cayman Brac. It began at 6 a.m. on Monday, 7th November, and lasted for fifty-two hours. The velocity of the wind was estimated at 150-200 miles per hour, but a worse feature was the heavy sea that accompanied it.

The houses on Cayman Brac were mostly on a ridge close to the sea. Behind them was a shallow valley leading to the precipitous cliffs which stretch throughout the length of the island. This valley soon filled with sea-water, and itself became a stretch of raging water. Thus the people were cut off from their sole chance of safety. That night, the tempestuous sea and the terrific wind made escape almost impossible, and it is difficult to imagine the terror of that time.

Even when daylight came and the hurricane had abated the sufferings of the people were not lessened. There was no means of communication by which relief could be called for; the injured and dead remained unattended; roads and pathways had disappeared beneath the piled up mass of broken coral, rendering the whole a chaos of wreckage and coral boulders, most difficult to traverse.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Dependency of the Cayman Islands consists of three small islands situate between longitude W. 79° 44' and 81° 27' in latitude N. 19° 15' and 19° 45'. The westernmost is the island of Grand Cayman, which is approximately 20 miles from east to west and has a maximum breadth north to south of some 8 miles. The other two islands, known respectively as Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, lie about 60 miles to the north-east of Grand Cayman. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is about 10 miles long by 2 miles wide at its maximum and Cayman Brac is a little larger.

No survey of the land area has yet been made but the total of the group is estimated by various authorities at from 140 square miles to as little as 92.

The islands are low-lying and Grand Cayman is in many parts little more than mangrove swamp. The maximum height is 130 feet above sea level at the easternmost end of Cayman Brac, a culminating point to a high plateau that rises gradually from the west. This plateau has precipitous flanks both on the north and south sides, these cliffs being separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of beach and coral formation.

Geologically the islands consist of decayed coral limestone with deposits of phosphate and a loamy soil. They are covered with dense bush containing, in addition to mangroves, much logwood, mahogany, thatch-palm (*Thrinax argentea*) and other trees of no particular economic worth.

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Eventually, after three days, relief came; H.M.S. *Dragon*, the S.S. *Loch Katrine*, and the S.S. *Husvik*, the M.S. *Nunoca* and the M.S. *Cimboco* arrived with medical assistance and stores, and what was even more urgently required, fresh water, for the sea had broken every cistern and tank and fouled the springs and wells. At the end of 1933 Cayman Brac was still only just recovering from the effects of this visitation. Little Cayman fortunately suffered less from the seas, but practically every house was destroyed.

The hurricane of 1st July, 1933, was felt at Grand Cayman, but owing to its short duration was not so dire in its results; moreover, its chief point of attack was at Prospect, which had been almost destroyed entirely in the November, 1932, hurricane, so that comparatively little more damage was possible.

History.

It is said that the islands were sighted first by Columbus on his third voyage in 1503, and were named by him "las Tortugas" owing to the number of turtle. But there appears to be no further historical reference until one finds in Esquemeling's History of the Buccaneers:—

"The chief of these islands are the three islands called Caymanes, situated in the latitude of twenty degrees and fifteen minutes North, being at the distance of five-and-forty leagues from the Isle of Cuba.

"It is a thing much deserving consideration how the tortoises can find out these islands. For the greatest part of them come from the Gulf of Honduras, distant thence the whole space of one hundred and fifty leagues. Certain it is, that many times the ships, having lost their latitude through the darkness of the weather, have steered their course only by the noise of the tortoise swimming that way, and have arrived at those isles. When their season of hatching is past, they retire towards the island of Cuba, where are many good places that afford them food. But while they are at the islands of Caymanes, they eat very little or nothing."

The islands held this reputation of good turtling grounds for many years and it is probably because of this that they became a dependency of Jamaica, for at the time of the capture of that island from the Spaniards in 1655 the British ships proceeded frequently to the Caymans to bring turtle for the troops in Jamaica, and at the signing of the treaty by which Spain renounced her claim to Jamaica the Cayman Islands were also surrendered. No trace however remains of any Spanish occupation. From time to time finds are made of Spanish coins, which might indicate some form of occupation by that country, but it is commonly believed rather to be evidence of residence by pirates and buccaneers, than of Spanish settlers.

It is known that the former frequented Grand Cayman, and there exists much traditional lore of piratical hoards at Little Cayman.

More serious settlement took place about 1750, and from that time the islands have been in permanent occupation.

The name "Cayman" has been a subject of a certain amount of discussion. It has been thought that it was the Carib word for alligator although there has been little evidence of that reptile frequenting the group to any large extent. Again it has been thought that the final syllables "man" or "manas" or "manes" or "manos" were derived from the Spanish for "hand". Supporters of this explanation seem to have stretched their imagination considerably, for they assert that the name "hand island" was given because Grand Cayman resembled a hand. Others aver that the original name of the islands was Las Tortugas owing to the number of turtles seen in the group. So far as can be learned the earliest mention of the islands is on the Wolfenbuttel map of 1527 whereon they were called "Caymanos". In a manuscript map of the world by Diego Ravero dated 1529 the islands are known as "Tortugas" and in Alonzo de Santa Cruz' map of 1542 the designation Grand Cayman is given.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

During the eighteenth century public affairs in the Dependency were managed by the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor of Jamaica under the direction of one of them locally elected as "Governor". The principle of representative government was accepted in 1832, when elected members were received into the administrative body, and the term "custos rotulorum" was substituted for that of "Governor".

In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 & 27 Vict. Chap. 31) recognizing the existence of acts and resolutions passed by this local body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica.

Under this authority the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Dependency, and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed, but at the same time provision was made for the continuance of the legislative powers of the Justices and Vestry. These powers were more closely defined in the Imperial Act of 1863 referred to above:—

- " Respecting their own constitution and procedure ;
- Respecting the powers and duties of public officers ;
- And especially respecting the powers, functions and procedure of Justices of the Peace, and officers acting under their authority ;
- And respecting appeals from the decisions of such Justices to the Supreme Court of Jamaica ;

Respecting the establishment, maintenance, discipline, and powers of the Police ;

Respecting the management, occupation, and disposal of the public property, or common land ;

Respecting the abatement of nuisances, the construction of works of public utility, the making of roads, the cleansing of streets and houses, and other matters affecting the health or convenience of the community ;

Respecting the custody of offenders and accused persons ;

Respecting the imposition and collection of rates and taxes ; and respecting the custody and expenditure thereof."

Justices of the Peace are commissioned in a General Commission of the Peace by the Governor of Jamaica and in 1933 numbered twenty-three. There were twenty-eight Vestrymen who represented the various electoral areas as follows :—Georgetown, five ; Prospect, five ; Boddentown, five ; East End, three ; Northside, three ; West Bay, three ; Lesser Islands, four.

The election of Vestrymen is conducted biennially, the last being in 1932. The procedure at these elections is regulated by an Act of 1832 which has remained, except for minor details, unaltered. This Act which must be one of the shortest in existence that deals with popular representation, reads as follows :—

" Upon requisition of the Custos, or Senior Magistrate, the Magistrates in the District shall call the people together, and proceed to elect Vestrymen to serve for two years : Five Vestrymen each shall be deemed a sufficient number for Georgetown, Prospect, and Boddentown, four for the Lesser Cayman Islands, three each for East End, and West Bay, and two for Northside. Five Magistrates and eight Vestrymen shall be considered a sufficient number to proceed with and transact any business which shall at any time be brought forward respecting the affairs of these Islands.

" For the due notification of a meeting of the Justices and Vestry, the constable shall henceforth be required to show the notice at each Justice's and Vestryman's house prior to putting it up at the usual place.

" It shall be considered a rule that whenever there be sufficient members present, all written excuses from absent members shall be admitted through courtesy ; but should there be an insufficient number present, then every absent member, not absolutely hindered, shall pay a fine of 20s. to be levied in default by warrant from the succeeding Grand Court."

The power of the Custos is now vested in the office of Commissioner, who is at the same time Judge of the Grand Court. The duties of the Commissioner are regulated by Law 34 of 1898, (section 2).

III.—POPULATION.

The last Census was taken in 1921 and the following figures were then returned :—

	White.		Coloured.		Black.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Georgetown	188	262	95	136	164	225	1,070
West Bay	204	314	254	355	6	6	1,139
Prospect	85	146	57	79	6	24	397
Boddentown	42	62	94	156	84	124	562
East End	5	2	152	241	22	67	489
North Side	27	40	91	90	20	20	288
Cayman Brac.	262	286	280	325	36	24	1,213
Little Cayman	29	40	13	13	—	—	95
Totals	842	1,152	1,036	1,395	338	490	5,253

The statistics of Births and Deaths for the last five years are as follows :—

	<i>No. of births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>	<i>Infantile mortality.</i>	<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>
1929	155	29	58	53	10
1930	185	35	54	48	9
1931	178	33	67	67	12
1932	(not available)				
1933	162	30	154	156	29

Immigration and emigration figures are not kept with any degree of accuracy, but the passenger returns outward and inward are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Inward.</i>
1928 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,541	1,291
1929 ... ..	...	...	...	...	808	585
1930 ... ..	...	...	...	...	526	291
1931 ... ..	...	...	...	...	557	641
1932 ... ..	...	...	...	...	445	545
1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	352	442

From these figures the discrepancy between males and females apparent in the Census Returns is explained, for the majority of young men leave the Dependency to work abroad. Usually their families are left in the islands and are only visited from time to time.

The marriage returns are as follows :—

<i>Year</i>					<i>No. of marriages.</i>	<i>Rate per thousand.</i>
1928 ... ..	...	...	...	...	29	6
1929 ... ..	...	...	...	...	44	8
1930 ... ..	...	...	...	...	40	8
1931 ... ..	...	...	...	...	40	7
1932 ... ..	...	...	...	...	37	7
1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	32	6

IV.—HEALTH.

The year 1933 was an exceptional one, and the very healthy condition of the Dependency was considerably altered for the worse. The figures shown in the previous chapter are witness to this unfortunate fact.

No reason for the deterioration can be offered other than the hurricane of November, 1932. The Medical Officer reported an outbreak in the early part of the year of gastro-intestinal disorders which may be attributed almost entirely to the after effects of that storm. These disorders greatly exceeded those of the previous year, as the storm in its ravages dislocated every mode of normal living. Food and water supplies were at their minimum, both in quantity and quality. The Medical Officer visited the Lesser Islands in May, 1933, and was informed by the Government dispenser stationed on Cayman Brac that up to that period there has been some 400-500 cases compared with the usual 30 to 40 cases of previous years. During his stay he treated 102 cases, and, of that number, 72 showed chronic intestinal ailments, while the remainder were cases presenting functional disturbances caused by exposure to wet and cold. At Grand Cayman there was also a marked increase in the incidence of intestinal ailments after the hurricane, and although that island did not experience the force of the storm such as was felt at Cayman Brac, the community in certain sections was reduced to such extremes that it would have been difficult not to have been predisposed to illness. In Grand Cayman there were no less than eight hundred cases of intestinal catarrh, ranging in clinical significance from a mild gastro-enteritis to a severe colitis. Many of the cases though of short duration presented alarming symptoms from the onset, with manifestations more pronounced in the very aged and the young.

Typhoid fever.—Forty cases of this fever were reported and treated for the year at Grand Cayman. In 1932 there were six, and in 1931 there were fourteen cases. Although the report from the Lesser Islands mentioned an increase in the number of cases for the year, it was not possible to obtain figures of a definite nature for statistical purposes. Throughout the Dependency during the early part of the year, owing to the destructive changes caused by the storm, hygienic conditions were very bad, food was scarce and of poor quality, and there was pollution and paucity of water. The enforcement of sanitation was impossible, and hordes of flies made their appearance everywhere. Fortunately, however, the mortality was not of an alarming nature, as only six deaths were attributed to this malady at Grand Cayman, and three in the Lesser Islands.

Malarial fever.—Statistics are not available regarding the incidence of this disease. Only a few cases came under observation during the year.

Tuberculosis.—The incidence of tuberculosis remains low and for the year under review two cases were reported, one of a pulmonary nature and the other peritoneal.

The death-rate for the year was considerably higher than in previous years, a fact directly attributable to the hurricane effects. An analysis of the data shows a mortality rate of 29 as against an average rate of 10 over the past ten years.

This rate includes 25 infants (males 16, females 9) and a surprising number of aged folk, i.e., over 75 years of age—of whom 17 males and 29 females died during the year.

The Government Medical Officer concluded his report by stating that there is, however, no cause for alarm, as health conditions were at the close of 1933 again normal, and should improve as the mental balance of those who experienced the assaults of the hurricane becomes restored. It is to be noted, however, that even at the end of 1933 the people of Cayman Brac were still suffering from a severe "hurricane-complex".

There is no hospital in this Dependency. Provision for medical attention is provided by the services of a Government Medical Officer, stationed in Grand Cayman, and of a dispenser resident in Cayman Brac.

The former enjoys private practice and is entitled to fees regulated by rules drawn up under Law 3 of 1901, which provided for the appointment.

There are no certificated midwives, such services being rendered by volunteers who receive small remuneration.

Statistics reveal that infant mortality and deaths of mothers at childbirth are very low. The figures since 1929 are :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of births.</i>	<i>Infant. deaths.</i>	<i>Infantile mortality rate.</i>	<i>Mothers in, child-birth, death of.</i>
1929	155	9	58	—
1930	185	10	54	—
1931	178	12	67	1
1932	(not available.)			
1933	162	25	154	—

During the year the Dependency received a legacy from the late Miss Helen Lambert for the purposes of assisting towards the foundation of a hospital. The full proceeds of the legacy had not been received before the year under review closed. It has been decided that the amount should be administered by a committee consisting of two Magistrates and three Vestrymen under the chairmanship of the Commissioner.

V.—HOUSING.

No statistics are available as to the housing conditions obtaining in the Dependency, but there is no doubt that since the census of 1921 a very great improvement has taken place. At that time there

were 1,060 houses scattered over the islands, all of the detached variety and more or less in their own grounds of an extent varying from plots of some fifty feet square to as much as several acres. These plots were often left to the bush and very little attempt was ever made to clean them or to make gardens. Fruit-trees, such as mango, sapodilla, avocado-pear, bread-fruit and various citrus were allowed to grow haphazard, no effort being made to prune them or to restrict their number. In certain areas, however, notably at West Bay, a movement to keep the immediate surroundings of the houses clear and to cultivate small flower gardens has been most successful. In the same way cottages close to the sea are by that very fact maintained free from encroaching bush. But George-town is remarkable in so far that even the fisher-folk live in houses completely surrounded and even hidden by thick jungle.

Nowhere is the type of house large, there being only eleven in all the Dependency with more than eight rooms at the time of the census.

The flooring of the houses was, in 1921, almost exclusively wooden, pine-wood and deal being the usual material, but to-day there is, without doubt, a much greater use being made of cement and similar compounds.

Thatch roofs have almost disappeared save for out-buildings such as kitchens. The roofs were made of *Thrinax argentea*, and were real objects of art, and it is to be hoped that this craftsmanship will be preserved. Outwardly the appearance is not striking, but from the inside the intricate and regular weaving of the leaves present a view of good and beautiful workmanship. It is worth recording in connexion with the thatching of roofs that this work was performed not for remuneration but as a communal work for which the reward was a fiesta, even the principal artisans receiving no payment.

Since 1921 bungalows of the American style of architecture have been introduced and there were in 1933 many of this type, presenting a view of wealthier conditions and a higher standard of living.

A few examples remain of a type of house which is claimed to be peculiar to the Cayman Islands. These were often two-storeyed with shingle roofs to which there was no overhang and of which the slope was not very acute. The walls were made of puddled coral and sand, the coral having first been reduced to powder by burning. Sections are set up at a time between hardwood uprights and interlacing of small beams. Windows were cut and having no glass were merely shuttered, either with jalousies or boards.

Practically every house is owned by the family resident therein, only a few being rented. Rental varies considerably from £2 a month upwards.

Lodging for working-class people is not expensive. Often young unmarried men come from the outlying areas to the larger centres for casual work. Their board and lodging costs from 6s. a week upwards, but usually arrangements can be made to lodge with relatives.

The sanitary laws require modernization, dating as they do from 1899. An amending law passed in 1912 for the Georgetown area called for the erection of surface earth closets, but provision was made for its extension to other areas. Advantage has not yet been taken of this provision.

In a few of the more modern houses indoor closets have been constructed and these are controlled by cesspools. But the majority of the people are too poor to afford this improvement. Even Government House has only an outside surface closet.

There are no building societies in the Dependency ; but a strong family or communal feeling exists whereby persons of the poorer class desirous of erecting a new house can obtain labour and assistance free of charge.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

For a short period (from 1884-1890) the islands were exploited for phosphates, deposits being worked commercially in each of the three islands. But the grade of the phosphates was low and the area of the deposits not of any extent. Since the closing down of these works there has been no mineral production and the Dependency relies entirely on the harvest of the sea and of the field.

Agriculture.

Agriculturally the islands are of a very promising character and are capable of producing practically every crop that grows within the tropic zone. The soil consists of a marl and this, enriched by vegetable decay as well as the mild phosphatic deposits, should have made the islands of considerable agricultural value. The Cayman Islanders, however, are essentially fisher-folk and seamen, and the result is that the fields are not cultivated to the full extent of their possibilities, nor are they cared for to the amount required. It is the same with the fruit trees which are not cultivated but merely planted. A conspicuous feature of agricultural conditions is the complete indifference of the women-folk who in other parts take their full share of the labour. Even among the negro population the women do not display any real interest in the fields.

The principal field products are :—corn, guinea corn, sweet potatoes, yams, beans, cassava, pumpkins, melons and plantains, and the principal fruit trees are mango, bananas, sapodilla, avocado-pear, paw-paw, sweet and sour sops and the various citrus. It is to be noted that although sisal and Spanish sabre grow almost everywhere in the islands, pineapples are conspicuous by their absence.

It is possible that this is due to superstition as the people frequently relate that they believe children were fatally poisoned some years ago through eating pineapples imported from Central America.

Most of the agricultural production is by individual workers who, as a rule, own the land they farm. There are, however, quite a few plantation owners who employ labour.

Statistics are not available as to the quantity or value of the crops which are wholly consumed locally. The islands, however, are not self-supporting, but import a certain amount of fresh fruits and vegetables annually.

Live Stock.

At one time the islands maintained a considerable number of pigs, but these have disappeared as herds, only a few single ones being maintained in sties close to the houses. On the other hand cattle thrive especially in the areas covered by guinea grass. Some years ago considerable loss was caused by ticks introduced from Cuba. This was successfully combated by compulsory dipping and to-day the islands seem to be comparatively free of this pest. The number of cattle is estimated at about 1,500, most of which are of good stock, including Frisian, Jersey, Indian-Hungary, and a small polled breed. These cattle are generally owned in very small herds, only a few farmers having as many as a dozen.

The pasture lands on Cayman Brac are remarkably fine. They are situated at the top of the scarp where the herds are watered through a system of cisterns and tanks, but some owners, unable to afford this luxury, have to drive their cattle down to water.

There used to be an export trade of cattle to Cuba, but this seems to have disappeared for the time being. Indeed, cattle are imported from Swan Island, which, although not under the British flag, is inhabited almost entirely by Caymanians. The price of cattle is on an average £5 to £6 a head for bulls, £6 for bullocks, and £5 to £7 for milch cows. During the year 1933 the number of cattle killed in Georgetown market where statistics alone are available was 104, and the price charged was 6d. per pound, which includes all parts of the beast and makes no distinction as to the choice of joint.

A few goats are kept, and these are generally tethered near the houses. Sheep are entirely unknown to-day, although at one time they were a feature of the island.

Poultry are kept by practically every householder and allowed to run indiscriminately about to find their own food with the inevitable result that they tend to become small and scraggy. Only a few turkeys and ducks but no geese are kept. The price of a fowl varies from 1s. upwards, and the cost of eggs is 1s. per dozen.

An attempt has been made to cultivate bees but so far with no striking result.

Fisheries.

The fishing industry is divided into off-shore and high-seas fishing. Practically every male indulges in the first and disposes of his surplus fish without difficulty. The value of this industry is impossible to determine. The high-seas fishing consists chiefly of turtling and sharking. There are two types of turtling, one for hawksbill turtle and the other for green turtle. The former is mainly for the shell, which during the year fluctuated in price from 8s. to 15s. per pound. The latter is for local consumption and for the American and European markets. The figures of this industry are as follows:—

Year.	Green Turtle.		Hawksbill.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
1929	1,834	3,670	4,590	5,962
1930	2,214	4,428	3,000	1,975
1931	2,298	4,552	4,150	2,160
1932	1,004	1,049*	619	306*
1933	966	966	1,990	1,115

The turtle are taken on the banks, shoals, and cays that lie off the Honduran and Nicaraguan coasts. The seasons for their catching are from January to March, and July to September. It is interesting to note that the people of Cayman Brac devote their energies to the taking of hawksbill whilst the people of Grand Cayman are content with the taking of green. No explanation for this predilection can be offered.

The turtling industry is conducted on a basis that can be compared with co-operation as understood in the practice of modern co-operative societies.

During the months of January and July the turtling fleet consisting of about 15 sailing schooners, sets out for the turtling grounds. With favourable winds the passage across from Grand Cayman takes from 3 to 4 days. They enter at one of the ports in Nicaragua and having obtained the necessary permission to fish continue on to the cays.

A schooner usually carries ten men as a crew, including three officers. When the work of catching the turtle begins, they divide into three "gangs", an officer being in charge, or pilot, of each boat. Nets are used for taking the turtle. These are made in lengths of from 10 to 13 fathoms and for the trip about 20 are required.

A net is kept afloat by buoys fastened to the rope on which the meshes are attached. Each mesh is 10 inches square. The rope is made locally from *Thrinax argentea* which because of its light weight is most suitable. Weights fastened on either end keep the net upright, one end being kept stationary, the other allowed to swing about with the current or tide.

* Grand Cayman only.

The men proceed in the evening to the shoals where the turtle sleep, set the nets and return to the ship. A turtle does not usually sleep in the same place each night so that the setting of the nets requires considerable knowledge of the habits and movements of the turtle. During the night turtles have to rise to the surface to breathe and it is then that they are caught in the nets, which are so constructed that breathing is possible and there is very little loss by drowning. Sharks, however, are often a real nuisance at this time and attack the enmeshed turtle.

A usual catch is 25 head, but as many as 40 to 50 may be caught in a single night in this manner.

During one season a schooner may catch from 150 to 200 turtle, In order to keep the turtle alive and healthy, kraals are constructed in the shallow waters of the cays, where they are fed with a seaweed, commonly known as turtle grass.

The men are paid no wages, but they receive a share in the proceeds of the sale of the turtle. The price paid in the American markets during 1933, chiefly at Key West, Florida, was from 7 to 9 cents per pound, the weight of a fully developed turtle varying from 100-200 lb. In addition to the actual price for the turtle buyers paid a flat rate of 2 cents per lb. as freight, but it is only the larger schooners which make the trip across to the United States.

During the year under review this trade with Key West was reduced considerably. Attention was turned more to the European market where the price ranged from £2 to £4 per head, but this market requires small quantities only and there is considerable loss in the turtle owing to the length of the voyage.

The initial expenses including cost of nets, gear, buoys, &c., are borne by the owners of the vessels. The crew work voluntarily in making the ship ready for sea and in knitting the nets, the owners supplying food during this time. From the gross proceeds of the sale of a catch the Customs duties at Nicaragua of 50 cents a head are deducted. The balance is divided equally, one half to the crew and the other to the owner. From the crew's portion is again deducted the cost of the stores carried which averages from £15 to £20 per trip. The remainder is then divided into equal shares. The officers, however, receive out of the ship's or owners' portion what is known as "extras", that is three-quarters share to the Captain, one-half to 1st mate and one-quarter to the 2nd mate. So that on the termination of a good trip an ordinary sailor may realize for his labours from £25 to £40, and an officer from £40 to £55. The port expenses of the ship are paid by the owners.

Sharking is a comparatively new industry and is carried on chiefly by the people of West Bay who proceed on somewhat similar lines to the turtlers. The sharks are caught off the same cays but there are not yet sufficient data available or sufficient knowledge of the movements of the fish to record any statistics of value.

To-day there are practically no local industries except that of thatch rope making and a certain amount of hat weaving. Formerly a canning industry existed at Georgetown but this has long since disappeared. There are no statistics as to conditions in the rope making trade or that of hat weaving. Both are home industries carried out by the men and women-folk in their own homes and in their own time and at their own inclination. It is therefore impossible to give figures as to hours or payment, but the importance of the industry to the islanders can be gauged from the quantity of rope exported; the exports of hats being negligible. The accompanying table shows the fluctuations of the thatch-rope industry.

	<i>Fathoms in 1,000's.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>Average cost per 1,000 fathoms. s.</i>
1914	835	626	15
1915	463	347	15
1916	624	468	15
1917	764	690	18
1918	1,251	1,710	27
1919	1,196	1,886	32
1920	1,660	1,185	14
1921	1,812	2,849	31
1922	1,107	1,360	24
1923	991	1,409	28
1924	640	640	20
1925	1,002	1,754	35
1926	1,140	1,710	30
1927	1,274	1,972	30
1928	1,098	1,647	30
1929	1,158	1,450	25
1930	1,610	2,014	25
1931	1,626	1,626	20
1932	1,525	1,534	20
1933	1,412	1,163	18

Thatch rope is made from the palmetto *Thrinax argentea*. It is not cultivated but is to be found growing wild everywhere in the islands. The manufacture of the rope is carried on by the poorer classes, principally in the districts of West Bay and East End. It is chiefly the women-folk who turn their hands to this industry for their livelihood.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Imports in 1933 were valued at £31,750, being £3,390 less than in 1931. The decrease was due rather to lower prices than to reduction in quantity. Exports were valued at £8,548, showing a decrease of £1,687, as compared with 1931. Re-exports are included being valued at £3,421, as compared with £272 in 1931. Comparison is made with the year 1931 inasmuch as no particulars are available for Cayman Brac, all statistics having been lost in the hurricane of 1932.

Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Jamaica, and the United States of America, and the percentages for the past five years are as follows:—

<i>Imports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
United Kingdom ...	7.02	10.57	8.01	—	15.85
Jamaica ...	35.18	27.80	23.07	—	41.11
United States ...	49.45	47.64	52.28	—	34.74

<i>Exports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
United Kingdom ...	4.86	4.55	2.00	—	3.78
Jamaica ...	65.13	51.87	45.34	—	73.33
United States ...	29.50	35.37	40.35	—	21.53

Imports from Empire sources for the year 1933 amounted to 57.66 per cent. of the total imports, being an increase of 25.69 per cent. over the figures for the year 1931. Trade with the United States decreased considerably compared with previous years.

Exports amounted to £8,548 in 1933, being £1,687 less than in 1931.

The following tables show the direction of the import trade and distribution of the exports during the years 1929 to 1933. The export of green turtles to the United States, turtle shell to the United Kingdom, and thatch rope to Jamaica, which form the mainstay of the Dependency, practically ceased, thereby throwing a large number of the fishermen and labouring class out of work.

<i>Imports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	3,002	4,418	2,816	—	5,035
Other British possessions	15,617	11,858	8,419	—	13,274
United States ...	21,126	19,896	18,373	—	11,030
Other Countries ...	2,965	5,590	5,532	—	2,411
	42,710	41,762	35,140	—	31,750

<i>Exports (Domestic).</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	600	522	200	—	194
Other British Possessions	8,027	5,940	4,724	—	3,761
United States ...	3,646	4,050	4,021	—	1,104
Other Countries ...	51	938	1,018	—	68
	12,324	11,450	9,963	—	5,127

<i>Re-Exports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Jamaica ...	65	250	12	—	1,211
Other Countries ...	—	349	260	—	386
United States ...	—	—	—	—	1,824
	65	599	272	—	3,421

Prices of imports and exports have not fallen to any considerable extent in spite of the general lowering of values elsewhere.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There is comparatively little employment for unskilled labour either by government or other employers. The principal work is that of cleaning roads for which the usual daily rate is 3s. Agricultural labour is employed by some of the larger land owners but is of a temporary nature, permanent labour being practically unknown. Such labour is paid at the rate of 3s. a day. Boys are employed to herd the cattle and receive from 6s. to 8s. a month, together with food. Other casual labour is employed on the water-front and receives 6d. per hour.

There are no regulations as to the number of hours, but in Government employ these are limited to eight.

Skilled labour works as a rule by contract. Shipwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheel-wrights, etc., command a wage from 8s. to 12s. a day.

The staple food is wheaten flour and corn meal, both imported. It is difficult to estimate the value of the wages earned in terms of bread loaves as the people are their own bakers and the loaves are of irregular size and weight. There is a bakery at Georgetown, but this only supplies the more well-to-do classes.

One of the most interesting features of wage-earning in the Dependency is that in vogue on the turtling vessels referred to in a previous chapter.

The cost of living for officials does not vary much whether the officer lives at Georgetown or elsewhere. In either case the cost is low compared with elsewhere in the West Indies. The majority of Government officials belong to local families and therefore have access without cost to the produce of the orchards and fields. A stranger would probably require at least £60 per annum and a married man about £100.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education throughout the Dependency is free and compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14 for both sexes and is confined to elementary subjects. There are no secondary or technical schools or institutions for higher education. Control of Education is vested in a Board appointed annually. This Board functions under Law 5 of 1920 by which there was placed at its disposal annually a sum of £1,500, details of expenditure being left entirely in the hands of the Board, and surplus balances, if any, remain at its disposal.

Since 1929 expenditure has been annually as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>No. of Children.</i>
	£		
1929	...	1,629 17 8	902
1930	...	1,682 7 7	909
1931	...	1,492 19 11	916
1932	...	1,429 9 10	887
1933	...	1,308 16 4	870

It had been determined by the Local Legislative Assembly to find the amount of this annual grant of £1,500 by an increase in the *ad valorem* duties of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. That was in 1920, but this $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. increase has during the past few years not reached the £1,500 annually allocated.

The number of children on the roll during the year was 870, whose education was provided in fourteen schools, four of which were at Cayman Brac. There is no school at Little Cayman, where only two children of school age are to be found. At the same time there are five private schools with an attendance of 50 pupils. There are twenty-three teachers, a number that includes five pupil teachers. Teachers are appointed by the Board and are generally in possession of some teaching certificate. Public opinion has for some years expressed itself as being dissatisfied with the whole system as it is claimed that the results have not yet reached the expectations of 1920, so that the whole matter of education will have to come under review at no distant date.

To encourage education the Board has awarded scholarships to enable young men to learn the profession of teaching at Mico College, Kingston, Jamaica, and elsewhere, and during the year under review two such youths have returned. It is doubtful whether the experiment will be successful as the employment of local men as teachers must inevitably tend to an increase in parochialism and insularity.

The standard of teaching is based on the pupil teachers' examination of Jamaica, of which there are three grades. In 1933, 34 sat for the examination. Of these seven passed the first grade, four the second, and four the third; but it is obviously not a high standard.

No provision is made for the maintenance of orphanages or for any sick and aged people. The Justices and Vestry grant a small sum towards the maintenance of paupers, which is distributed on the advice of the local Justices to deserving cases for the provision of small luxuries such as sugar, coffee, flour, and tobacco. During the year there were 51 people on this pauper list.

The need for a welfare institution to provide for and look after the poor certainly exists. At the end of 1933 conditions of general poverty obtained throughout the Dependency. The aged people who depended on remittances from their sons abroad were left without that aid. Young mothers with families likewise dependent on money from abroad were equally stranded. At the same time the fall in value of thatch rope affected directly the poorer classes, who have found themselves more and more involved in what is locally misnamed the "truck system," but actually amounts merely to payment in kind in exchange for produce that is not readily marketable.

The smallness of the community and the close relationship of most people with one another tends naturally to the encouragement of mutual recreation. Concerts are frequently arranged for various

charitable purposes and are well patronised. At the same time there is in Georgetown a tennis club and there are cricket clubs in West Bay and Georgetown.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

In Grand Cayman a motorable road runs from North West point to Boddentown, a distance of about 20 miles. At Georgetown this road bifurcates, one branch continuing inland as far as Red Bay and the other one following the coast line closely to the same point. In the settlements of West Bay and Georgetown there are a few streets that follow no considered plan. There are also short sections of road connecting the main artery with the North Sound both at Georgetown and West Bay. Bridle paths connect the other districts one with the other. In Cayman Brac during the year 1933 there was completed the road from West End to Creek in place of the old road that had been completely covered with the debris of coral thrown up by the hurricane. In Little Cayman there are no roads, only paths, as there is no need for any public communication other than connexions between houses of members of the same family.

Communications cannot be said to be good. The roads are narrow and follow no direct line. Indeed in the past the authorities have met considerable opposition in getting permission to construct even the merest track. Even to-day Cayman Islanders lack this elementary sense of civic duty.

The cost of maintenance and construction of these roads is inordinately high. A new road in Cayman Brac begun and almost completed in 1933 cost £1,780, which works out at £162 per mile. Maintenance costs in Grand Cayman have been during the past five years as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Miles open.</i>	<i>Cost.</i> £	<i>Average per mile.</i> £
1929	30	446	15
1930	30	296	10
1931	30	653	22
1932	30	158	5
1933	33	473	14

The first motor-car introduced into these islands was in 1914. The following are the returns of motor vehicles for the past three years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of motor-cars.</i>	<i>No. of lorries.</i>	<i>No. of motor-cycles.</i>
1931	56	4	2
1932	51	4	2
1933	43	7	—

Motor-cars pay an annual tax of £4; motor-trucks, £6; motor-cycles with side-car, £1 10s.; without side-car, £1. The following table shows the licence receipts for the past three years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cars.</i> £	<i>Lorries.</i> £	<i>Motor-cycles.</i> £
1931	224	24	3
1932	204	24	3
1933	172	42	—

A considerable amount of intercommunication is by the sea in cat-boats and other small craft. No particulars are available.

There still survive a few pack horses, mules, and donkeys. These are taxed and the following table indicates the number of these animals :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>	<i>Mules.</i>	<i>Donkeys.</i>	<i>Cycles.</i>
1929	230	20	100	110
1930	230	20	100	120
1931	230	20	100	130
1932	230	25	100	140
1933	200	25	75	160

There is no telegraph service, but a small telephonic system is operated by Government between Georgetown, Boddentown, and West Bay, with its central exchange at Georgetown. Instruments are not provided privately to the public, but the latter has access to those in the public buildings. A small charge is made, viz., 6d. per message and 3d. to 1s. 6d. for delivery, according to distance.

The postal service has been maintained since the year 1890. There are post offices in every district, with daily deliveries in Georgetown, and a service three times per week elsewhere.

External services are maintained by mail subsidy with Jamaica once in every 17 days in either direction and with Cuba and the United States about nine times a year. Use is made of schooners whenever possible. Communication between Cayman Brac and Grand Cayman depends on the Jamaican service.

The volume of postal business carried is estimated annually as follows :—

Inward.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Letters and postcards.</i>	<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Books, circulars.</i>	<i>Parcels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1929	20,575	4,450	8,000	2,500	35,525
1930	20,600	4,450	8,500	2,610	36,160
1931	21,625	4,400	8,500	2,200	36,725
1932	26,400	4,400	8,000	2,000	40,800
1933	23,300	3,200	9,200	1,500	37,200

Outward.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Letters and postcards.</i>	<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Books, circulars.</i>	<i>Parcels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1929	21,200	100	—	125	21,425
1930	21,325	100	—	190	21,615
1931	23,100	100	—	300	23,500
1932	20,500	100	—	400	21,000
1933	22,100	100	—	200	22,400

The contract for a subsidized mail service was renewed in February, 1932, for five years and is to the amount of £600, of which the Dependency pays half.

A comparative table of revenue and expenditure of the Postal Department during the past five years is as follows:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
	£	£
1929	800	846
1930	760	956
1931	798	722
1932	1,182	3,529
1933	791	2,238

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The currency and weights and measures are the same as those that obtain in Great Britain. Popular practice and the close connexion with the United States of America allows use to be made of the smaller denominations of United States currency, but these are not accepted in Government offices.

The total amount of currency in circulation is estimated to be approximately £3,000, but it is difficult to arrive at any approach to accuracy.

There are no banks in the Dependency, but a Post Office Savings Bank was established in 1908. Interest is paid at 2½ per cent. and depositors are allowed to deposit up to a maximum of £400, and not more than £200, in any one year. Statistics of this Bank are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of deposit at beginning of year.	Amount of deposit during the year.	Amount of withdrawal during the year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929	56	1,241 11 3	1,364 3 4	895 1 7
1930	60	1,740 2 7	1,183 3 10	874 9 11
1931	67	2,092 10 9	1,124 1 3	1,485 14 11
1932	64	1,772 9 8	1,238 17 6	1,003 12 9
1933	68	2,055 7 2	1,226 15 5	1,344 1 10

Against the deposit of £1,993, the balance due to depositors at the end of the year, the Savings Bank had invested, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in recognized funds, £1,000.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year under review except for the repairs to the roads in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac from the damage done by the hurricane no works were undertaken by the Department, whose activities were confined to maintenance and ordinary repairs.

The department consists of a Foreman of Works in Grand Cayman and one in Cayman Brac. The only labour is casual.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Law in force in the Dependency is the common law of England as it existed at the time of the enactment of the Imperial Act of the Government of the Cayman Islands dated 22nd June, 1863. Since then the various acts have been passed under the Constitution referred to in Chapter II.

The principal court is the Grand Court constituted by the Jamaica Legislature, Chap. 18 of 1894. This Court is a part of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and is presided over by a Judge, who is also the Commissioner. It sits twice a year, in June and December. There are Petty Courts, over which the Justices preside in the various districts whenever occasion arises.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences before the Courts of the Dependency during the year :—

Persons charged by police or otherwise	...	...	102	
Convicted summarily	...	...	72	102
Acquitted summarily	...	...	20	
Committed to Grand Court	...	...	10	
				102
Convicted by Grand Court	...	...	2	
Acquitted	...	...	1	
Nolle prosequi	...	...	7	10

Justices of the Peace are appointed in a General Commission of the Peace and give their services voluntarily.

The Police Force consists of one Inspector and six police constables stationed in the various districts. In each district there is a lock-up and at Georgetown a general prison for offenders to serve sentences. It has been the practice to send to Jamaica convicts sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. The prison in Georgetown is an old building and provides accommodation in three cells. There is no special provision for juvenile offenders, but Magistrates have always exercised their discretionary powers in their case. In a similar way time is usually allowed for the payment of fines and use is made of the probation system.

The health of prisoners was uniformly good throughout the year.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

No legislation exists in regard to factories nor is there any provision for compensation for sickness, old age, etc. During 1933 the only legislation passed by the Vestry was that of supply.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure in tabulated form is as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1929	6,962	18	9	7,022	10	5
1930	6,466	4	9	6,228	4	7
1931	8,209	19	11	7,290	1	5
1932	8,141	1	4	6,547	14	9
1933	7,298	11	3	6,538	13	2
Average	7,015	15	2	6,722	9	3

The revenue for 1932 and 1933 owes its increase to a special issue of postage stamps in connexion with the centenary of the Legislative Assembly.

There is no public debt, but provision has been made for a loan of £3,660 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the Jamaica Government in connexion with financing the repairs to roads and buildings damaged in the hurricane of 1932. In November, 1933, the Jamaica Legislature had agreed to waive interest for five years. The loan had not actually been taken up at the close of the year under review.

The Dependency has no assets, the only investments being those of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Taxation.

Customs duties are on an *ad valorem* basis, with specific duties on ale and beer, spirits, wines, bay rum, and tobacco. The *ad valorem* rate is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Taxes, personal and on property, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
On each animal-drawn vehicle used on a public road ...	0	6	0
On each dog	0	1	0
On each head of neat cattle, horse-kind, mules and asses, regardless of age	0	1	0
On each vessel owned wholly or in part by persons resident in the Dependency for each and every ton as registered	0	0	2
On each boat or canoe in use not belonging to or on board a registered vessel	0	1	0
On each bicycle	0	6	0
On each motor-cycle	1	0	0
On each motor-cycle with sidecar	1	10	0
On each motor-car	4	0	0
On each firearm, 2s., revolvers 10s.	0	8	0
Personal tax			

Liquor licences, fines of court, and car drivers' licences comprise other heads of internal revenue.

Warehouse rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond.

Small fees, including cemetery fees, fees of court, and fees of markets and pounds are collectable under the head "Payments for Specific Services."

The following table shows the yield each year during the last five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Customs, Import duties	5,052	4,472	4,288	3,704	4,348
Taxes, personal, etc.	673	735	585	515	342
Liquor licences	28	28	28	28	28
Fines of courts	22	28	24	18	15
Car Drivers' licences	29	27	28	28	23
Warehouse rents	162	232	222	201	219
Payments for specific services	40	39	45	31	35

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Frequent mention has been made of the hurricane of 1932, which had as one of its effects the non-publication of the Annual Report on the social and economic progress of the people of the Cayman Islands for 1932.

His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., visited the Dependency in October, 1933. He was accompanied by Lady Slater and his two daughters. Visits were made to Georgetown, West Bay, Boddentown, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. He reached Georgetown on the 10th of October at 8 a.m. and left Cayman Brac on the 11th at 6 p.m. in H.M.S. *Danae*.

Col. E. A. Weston, C.M.G., administered the Dependency until October, 1933, when Dr. G. N. Overton, Government Medical Officer, assumed duty under a Dormant Commission. Col. Weston was retired on medical grounds and his successor had not yet been appointed at the end of the year.

The Collector at Cayman Brac, Mr. A. S. Ratty, was awarded the M.B.E. for his work during and after the hurricane of 1932, and Inspector Watler was granted the King's Police Medal for conspicuous bravery during the same hurricane in Grand Cayman.

APPENDIX.**Bibliography.****A. Official or semi-official publications:—**

Name.	Author.	Publisher.	Date.	Price.
The Caymanian ... Handbook of the Cayman Islands.	— G. S. S. Hirst	In Jamaica Gleaner Co., Jamaica.	1/4/1908 1908-9	s. d. 2 1 6
Cayman Islands Gazette.	—	—	Occasional 1910-1913 only.	2
Blue Book of the Cayman Islands.	—	—	—	—

B.—Descriptive publications:—

Brief and Perfect Journal of the late proceedings and success of the Eng- lish Army in the W.I.	I.S. ...	London ...	1665 ...	
The Buccaneers of America.	John Esquemeling.	Amsterdam	1678 ...	
History of the Pirates	C. Johnson ...	London ...	1724 ...	
History of Jamaica*	Long ...	London ...	1774 ...	
History of the Cayman Islands.	G. S. S. Hirst	Benjamin Mfg. Co. Jamaica.	1910 ...	6 0
Cayman Islands ...	B. D. Armstrong	Junior Philatelic Society.	1911 ...	2 0
Birds of the Cayman Islands.	P. R. Lowe	Ibis	1911 ...	8 0
Natural History of Grand Cayman	T. M. S. English	Handbook of Jamaica, 1912.	1912 ...	—
Life and Adventure in the West Indies.	"Vaquero"†	Bale & Danielson, London.	1914 ...	7 6
Cayman Islands ...	F. J. Melville ...	S. Gibbons ...	1914 ...	6
Geology of Cayman Islands.	G. A. Matley ...	Reprint from Qtr. journal of Geological Society.	1926 ...	—

* 3 Vols. Book 1, Chapter XII give a detailed account of the Cayman Islands.

† "Vaquero" is identified as one of the first G.M.O. stationed in the Dependency.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TONGA FOR THE YEAR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of three main groups of islands called respectively Tongatabu, Ha'apai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuafoou, Niuatobutabu, and Tafahi.

The main groups are situated between the 18th and 22nd degrees of South latitude and the 173rd and 176th degrees of West longitude, and extend over an area of approximately 250 square miles.

The islands consist of two parallel chains running north and south. The western chain is volcanic in formation and the eastern coralline. With the exception of Tofua and Falcon Island the volcanoes are dormant or extinct.

The island of Niuatobutabu was discovered by the Dutch navigators Schouten and Lemaire in 1616. They did not visit the main groups.

In 1643 Tongatabu was discovered by Tasman, and from that year until 1767, when Wallis anchored at Niuatobutabu, there was no contact with the outside world. Captain Cook visited Tongatabu and the Ha'apai group in 1773 and again in 1777, and named the islands the Friendly Islands. In 1789 Captain Bligh visited the Ha'apai group. It was in the waters of this group that the mutiny of the *Bounty* occurred.

Niuafu'ou was discovered by Captain Edwards in H.M.S. *Pandora* in the year 1791.

Contact with the outside world was now established.

Climate.

The climate of the Tongan group from May to November is good for the tropics. The thermometer rarely registers higher than 80 degrees and the humidity during these months is, as a rule, relatively low. During the wet season, from December to April, the temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees, but the humidity, especially when the wind is northerly, is high. This season is trying for Europeans. The meteorological summary for the year is appended to this Report.

History.

The early history of Tonga is enshrouded in myth, and any attempt to reconstruct the past is based on the list of the Tui Tonga, the ancient kings. This list has been compiled by ethnologists and dates back to the 10th century. The extent of the dominions of these ancient kings is not clearly known, but there is evidence that they possessed overlordship over a vast area of Polynesia, whence they received tribute. The kingship was hereditary and the power of the Tui Tonga was absolute. About the 15th century, after the murder of a Tui Tonga, his successor, while retaining his sacred powers, divested himself of much of his executive authority, which he transferred to his brother whom he henceforth called the Tui Haatakalaua. At this time it may be said that there were two kings in Tonga, the spiritual and the temporal. About the middle of the 17th century the temporal king transferred his executive power to a brother, retaining for himself the presentation of offerings from his people. The new chief was called the Tui Kanokupolu, and succession to the title, though not hereditary, was kept within the family. From the date of the creation of the new title the powers of the Tui Tonga and the Tui Haatakalaua gradually passed into

the hands of the Tui Kanokupolu and in the middle of the 19th century, upon the death of the then Tui Tonga, the insignia of the ancient title of the Tui Tonga were conferred upon the Tui Kanokupolu, King George I, the founder of the reigning dynasty. While the evolution of a sacred line of chiefs is not without historic parallel, the double delegation of powers renders difficult the true understanding of the ancient Tongan polity.

Evidence remains in modern Tonga of the power of the ancient kings in the form of the stone monuments which still exist. Chief of these is the Haamonga—a trilithon consisting of two large coral upright stones about 16 feet high, with a connecting stone, 19 feet long, laid horizontally across and mortised into the tops of the upright pieces, the visible parts of which are estimated to weigh between 30 and 40 tons. It was probably erected about the 13th century. Tradition is not consistent as to the reason which impelled the then Tui Tonga to erect this monument, but it is evidentiary of an absolute power. Its state of preservation is excellent. Other evidence of the powers of the ancient kings is to be found in the langis, the royal burial grounds which still exist in Tonga. They consist of quadrilateral mounds, faced by huge blocks of stone, rising sometimes in terraces to a height of 20 feet. The stones are coral, of immense weight, and can only have been placed in position by the concerted labour of a large body of men skilled in the use of rollers and levers. The stones out of which the monuments were constructed were probably quarried from the coral reefs, though there is a strong traditionary evidence that many of them came from distant Polynesian islands.

From the close of the 18th century the history of Tonga can be obtained from the chronicles of Europeans who visited the islands or from European missionary sources. During the first half of the 19th century the islands were the scene of civil wars. These were finally checked during the reign of King George I who had by conquest gathered all power into his own hands. He was finally proclaimed King in 1845. King George I came strongly under missionary influence and, though his rule was absolute, he determined to grant a Constitution, based on the English model, to the Tongans. This Constitution, granted over fifty years ago, has been from time to time amended, yet in essentials the present Constitution differs little from the original. King George died in 1893, at the age of ninety-six, after a memorable reign of nearly fifty years. He was the creator of modern Tonga. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, King George II. The present monarch, Queen Salote Tubou, D.B.E., succeeded to the throne on the death of her father King George Tubou II in 1918.

A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga in 1900 and a British Agent appointed.

The language of the group is Tongan, though the laws and Government Gazettes are published in both English and Tongan.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Under the Constitution of Tonga the Government is divided into three bodies, the Queen, Privy Council, and Cabinet ; the Legislative Assembly ; and the Judiciary. The chief executive body is the Queen-in-Council, and executive decisions of lesser import are taken in Cabinet over which the Premier presides. The law-making power is vested in the Assembly which consists of the members of the Privy Council, seven nobles elected by their peers, and seven representatives elected by their people. Elections are held triennially. A limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council ; any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review at the next meeting of the Legislature. At present the technical and financial departments are administered by European members of the Tongan civil service, and Tongan Ministers control the other departments. The northern group of islands, Ha'apai and Vavau, together with the outlying islands, are administered by Tongan Governors who are members of, and responsible to, the Executive. Minor Tongan officials perform statutory duties in connexion with the village life of the people.

No constitutional changes took place during the year.

III.—POPULATION.

The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1933, was 29,620. The increase in the population during the year ending April, 1933, was 4·36 per cent., compared with 2·46 per cent. for 1932.

The figures for other races are as follows :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	409
Half-castes	...	...	...	...	...	436
Other Pacific Islanders	...	...	...	...	...	185
Others	...	...	...	...	...	43

The incidence of the non-Tongan population has not varied appreciably during the last ten years.

The average density of population for all races is 122·77 per square mile.

The following figures show the vital statistics of the Tongan population for the five years ending 31st December last :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of</i>				<i>Births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate.</i>
1929	1,010	37·25
1930	1,109	39·91
1931	1,145	40·30
1932	1,180	40·47
1933	1,139	37·99

As regards the sexes of the children born the following table shows the proportion for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	1,048·8	1,000
1930	...	...	...	...	1,084·5	1,000
1931	...	...	...	...	1,014·1	1,000
1932	...	...	...	...	1,156·6	1,000
1933	...	...	...	...	1,228·9	1,000

The illegitimate births amounted to 208. The following table shows the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Percentage.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	19·52
1930	...	...	...	...	16·84
1931	...	...	...	...	17·53
1932	...	...	...	...	15·42
1933	...	...	...	...	18·29

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	424	15·65
1930	...	...	...	...	338	12·03
1931	...	...	...	...	430	15·08
1932	...	...	...	...	417	14·64
1933	...	...	...	...	432	14·36

The following table shows the infant mortality rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>In per cent. of deaths.</i>	<i>In per mille of births.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	16·98	71·42
1930	...	...	...	...	19·20	58·80
1931	...	...	...	...	16·70	62·80
1932	...	...	...	...	21·10	74·50
1933	...	...	...	...	20·00	75·60

The following table sets out the total number of marriages performed and the marriage rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Total Number.</i>	<i>Rate per mille of population.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	286	10·55
1930	...	...	...	...	285	10·30
1931	...	...	...	...	228	7·52
1932	...	...	...	...	243	8·02
1933	...	...	...	...	227	7·58

The Chief Justice of Tonga is the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths of Tongan subjects. Registration in the case of British subjects and foreigners is provided for under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, and Regulations made thereunder, and is effected at the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

IV.—HEALTH.

The Medical Department of the Government of Tonga consists of three medical officers, a dentist, a European nurse and a Tongan staff. Two Tongan nurses are on the staff of Vaiola Hospital, and will shortly be sufficiently trained to transfer to the hospitals at Vavau and Ha'apai. Four Tongan students are studying at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji.

The Tongans receive free medical attention. Other patients are charged fees on a scale laid down by the Executive. Fees are paid direct into revenue. The dentist receives a retaining fee from the Government. Tongans receive free treatment in cases of extractions and temporary stoppings. They are also treated freely for pyorrhoea, the incidence of which is heavy.

Provision was made for an expenditure of £8,505 on medical and health services. This sum is equivalent to 13·27 per cent. of the estimated revenue for the year. There are three hospitals in Tonga. The main hospital at Nukualofa, though it does not possess an X-ray plant, is in other respects well equipped to meet the needs of the community. It consists of European and Tongan wards, three maternity wards, in separate buildings, and a dispensary. The other hospitals are in Ha'apai and Vavau. They are suitable for local requirements.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. There are no estates in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Reference to the system of land tenure is made below. In recording statistical information as to the prevalence of disease it follows that the figures refer only to the home life of the people and the question of disease caused by work in factories or mines does not arise.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases during year.</i>			
Filariasis	818
Tetanus	5
Leprosy	5
Conjunctivitis	347
Trachoma	116
Yaws	663
Typhoid fever	147
Dysentery	59
Tuberculosis	230
Pneumonia	25

During the year 40 major operations and 1,526 minor operations were performed. General anaesthetics were administered in 28 cases, local in 1,095 cases.

Visits to patients amounted to 6,978 in Nukualofa, 3,915 in Ha'apai and 3,219 in Vavau. The total number of public health visits was 709.

Comparative figures of reported cases of typhoid are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1928	...	...	...	...	199
1929	...	...	...	...	86
1930	...	...	...	...	77
1931	...	...	...	...	158
1932	...	...	...	...	165
1933	...	...	...	...	147

During the year, 1,233 anti-typhoid inoculations were given as compared with 3,776 in the year 1931 and 4,004 in the year 1932.

Comparative figures of reported cases of dysentery are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	120
1930	...	...	...	...	55
1931	...	...	...	...	24
1932	...	...	...	...	12
1933	...	...	...	...	59

Comparative figures of reported cases of tuberculosis are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	198
1930	...	...	...	...	257
1931	...	...	...	...	308
1932	...	...	...	...	256
1933	...	...	...	...	230

Comparative figures of reported cases of yaws are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1928	...	...	...	...	1,130
1929	...	...	...	...	643
1930	...	...	...	...	604
1931	...	...	...	...	511
1932	...	...	...	...	575
1933	...	...	...	...	663

During the year, 2,368 injections for yaws were given as compared with 1,571 in the year 1932 and 1,327 in 1931.

The dentist treated 1,161 patients. Extractions numbered 1,209, fillings 209, and miscellaneous treatments 78. The cases of pyorrhoea treated amounted to 106.

The value of institutional treatment of maternity cases is becoming appreciated by the Tongans. Women are presenting themselves at the hospitals for ante-natal treatment. Special maternity wards are attached to the hospitals in Nukualofa and Ha'apai.

As regards sanitation, the work of erecting cement latrines has been completed and the use of a standard pattern approved by the Board of Health is compulsory. Progress, though slow, is being made in the construction of cement tanks for water conservation and in the repairs of existing village tanks. In the past many large tanks were built in Tonga with no catchment area except their own roofs. The village churches afford excellent catchment but there was a repugnance among the Tongans to use the church roof for this purpose. This antipathy has now disappeared. There are no rivers or streams in Tonga and it is essential, in the interest of the public health, that a complete system of rainwater conservation tanks be installed. As a prevention against typhoid and dysentery the necessity of an unpolluted supply of drinking water is apparent. During periods of drought the people are frequently dependent on well-water for general domestic purposes.

V.—HOUSING.

The Tongan native house is built of reed sides and thatched roof. It is illegal to build a house less than twelve feet in length and proportionately broad. The average size, however, is approximately twenty feet long and twelve feet broad. The native kitchen is merely a shelter built apart from the dwelling house. Ordinary pots are used for cooking purposes, but on special occasions food is always prepared in a native oven. This consists of a pit about three feet deep which is lined with stones. The stones are heated by means of a flue and the food—pork, fish, or fowl, and native root crops—is baked among the stones, which are covered with leaves and earth.

The Tongan in later years has shown a preference for the European style of house and approximately half of the houses are now of wooden construction with corrugated iron roof. These cottages consist of one or more rooms and verandah. While they lack the picturesqueness of the native house they are easier to maintain. The tendency to prefer the European type of house is accentuated by the fact that the supply of wood and thatching materials suitable for house building is limited. Economic depression has, however, checked the substitution of the thatched cottage by the wooden house. There is no housing problem in Tonga and a wage-earning class may be said not to exist, as the people are peasant proprietors. The houses are the property of the people. Legal provision is made for an annual inspection of houses and if any house is found to be in bad repair or badly drained it is lawful for the Tongan District Officer to order the owner to rebuild

or provide proper drainage. Provision is also made for the weeding of the land around the houses and an inspection is made in the towns every two months to ensure that town sites are kept clean.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. The chief crop is copra and production is almost entirely confined to the Tongans. There are a few European leaseholds but the percentage of copra exported by European planters is negligible. The Tongan is a peasant proprietor and cultivates in person his statutory area of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres to which reference is made below. Plantation labour, in the ordinary sense of the term, does not therefore exist. Approximately 20 per cent of the coconut crop is consumed locally. It is used for cooking and drinking purposes, or for feeding pigs and fowls. The average annual value of the copra crop exported during the past five years has been approximately £138,227. Every Tongan taxpayer is an actual or potential copra producer. There are at present 7,815 taxpayers. European influence has not, in the past, speaking generally, had any material influence on the method of copra production by the Tongan. In modern times legislation has been passed to provide for the proper spacing of newly-planted trees, and it is now an incident of the tenure of the $8\frac{1}{4}$ acre allotment of a Tongan that one-half of the area should be planted with coconut trees in rows, and so arranged that the trees are thirty feet apart. The legislation further provides for the weeding and inspection of allotments. The Tongan cultivator in the past planted his coconut trees closely together and it is difficult to persuade the ordinary farmer that a thinning out of over-planted areas will result in an increased crop. Legislative provision was made in 1926 having for its object the improvement in the quality of copra exported, and it is an offence for a trader to have in his possession bad or damaged copra. Prior to the war there was a considerable trade with New Zealand in bananas and citrus fruits, but the absence of direct communication with the Dominion, which ceased during the War, killed the trade. During the year 1931 satisfactory transport arrangements were made and banana production for export purposes recommenced. The first shipment of fruit was made in December, 1931. In 1932 exports amounted to 47,659 cases valued at £10,452. In 1933 exports amounted to 17,098 cases valued at £3,782. The banana industry received a severe set back in 1933, as a result of the severe gales experienced towards the latter part of February, when practically all the tall varieties of bananas were laid flat and others severely damaged.

In 1932 an arrangement was concluded with His Majesty's Government in New Zealand allotting a quota share of the Dominion banana market to Fiji and Tonga. The combined quota for the two Administrations was fixed at 12,000 cases from May to September and 15,000 cases from October to April. The Tongan share of the

quota was subsequently fixed at 20 per cent of the total Fiji-Tonga quota, and Tonga commenced shipments on this basis in January, 1933. The Tongan does not use the ordinary banana, to any degree, as a food stuff and fruit production over market requirements would be used as feeding stuff for pigs.

The main vegetable food of the Tongan consists of yams, taro, kumalas, and plantains. The approximate area under root crops is 8,000 acres. These crops are grown for local consumption only and it would be impossible to form any accurate estimate of their value.

The soil throughout the group is very fertile and in Tongatabu European vegetables of most summer varieties are easily grown except during the hot months of December to April. They are cultivated chiefly for local consumption by Europeans. The amount produced is limited by the extent of the available market.

Live-stock production is confined, in general, to pigs, cattle, and goats. There is no export of live stock.

There are approximately 18,872 pigs in the group. They are used as a food-stuff by the Tongans and on ceremonial occasions they form an important part of the feast.

Cattle are limited in number and owned chiefly by Europeans. The younger Tongan is showing a tendency to keep cows. This, however, is a modern development due to contact with Europeans.

The Tongan does not as a rule sell his pigs and it would be difficult therefore to form an estimate of their value. The number of goats is negligible.

There is no mineral production in Tonga.

There are no fisheries.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Imports.</i> £	<i>Exports.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	...	198,078	259,090
1930	...	...	...	...	148,306	169,610
1931	...	...	...	...	81,170	90,596
1932	...	...	...	...	86,006	96,163
1933	...	...	...	...	86,007	114,447

The export trade during the year was confined to copra and bananas. Copra is exported on optional bills of lading, and is mostly sold on the Continent. The quantity and value of copra exported during the last five years are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	...	16,860	252,911
1930	...	...	...	...	14,134	169,609
1931	...	...	...	...	8,929	80,361
1932	...	...	...	...	8,323	83,228
1933	...	...	...	...	11,397	105,028

The imports, apart from drapery, benzine and kerosene, were of Empire origin. The following table shows the countries of origin and value of imports from these countries during the last five years :—

<i>Country of origin.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand	64,426	51,811	33,246	29,743	22,343
Australia	47,327	37,674	22,766	28,759	24,410
United Kingdom	36,494	29,707	9,309	10,495	11,155
Other British Territories...	16,835	11,485	6,223	5,111	7,992
United States of America...	23,482	12,065	7,377	5,224	10,172
Other Foreign Countries ...	9,513	5,564	2,249	6,674	9,929
	<u>198,077</u>	<u>148,306</u>	<u>81,170</u>	<u>86,006</u>	<u>86,001</u>

The quantity of goods of United Kingdom origin is greater than the statistics indicate, as certain imports from New Zealand and Australia are United Kingdom goods re-consigned. The same position applies also to goods of Japanese origin. The principal imports from the United Kingdom are drapery and hardware. During the year there was a considerable importation of cheap Japanese drapery. Goods classified under "Other British Territories" are imports from Fiji and a negligible amount from Canada. Goods classified under "Other Foreign Countries" are imports chiefly of drapery from Japan. Imports from the United States of America consist mostly of benzine and kerosene.

The details and value of the principal imports during the last five years are as follows :—

<i>General Description.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Bags, gunny	12,315	6,721	2,798	5,959	7,076
Beer	1,748	1,661	1,092	1,098	1,176
Benzine	6,025	2,745	2,436	2,373	3,440
Biscuits	3,793	2,995	1,451	1,011	1,079
Butter	2,244	1,904	1,636	1,273	957
Cigars and cigarettes ...	685	920	325	388	407
Cordage and rope	1,814	1,168	716	830	1,164
Drapery	42,112	29,453	13,345	16,185	15,345
Flour	12,257	11,000	8,252	4,990	5,595
Galvanized ware	5,684	2,650	1,017	1,224	1,293
Hardware	8,845	6,129	3,343	2,636	2,801
Meats, tinned	22,753	21,168	10,508	10,091	9,369
Motor cars and parts ...	5,877	6,095	767	447	1,130
Soap	2,108	2,145	1,454	1,646	1,675
Spirits	1,910	2,017	1,186	867	1,114
Sugar	5,644	4,251	3,349	2,392	2,548
Tobacco	2,017	1,848	1,029	1,291	1,705
Timber	8,278	4,791	1,519	367	2,773

The continued heavy fall in copra export up to 1932 was due to the cumulative effects of hurricanes and drought which, during the three years ending 1932, affected various islands in the group. In addition to these natural causes the disastrous fall in price had

a tendency to discourage production. This year exports increased by 3,070 tons. The position is fully illustrated by the comparative figures set out above.

Local commercial houses continue to live, to a large extent, on existing stocks, and fresh importations were restricted to a minimum. Imports from the United Kingdom, owing to the adverse exchange position and the decreased spending power of the people, show little change as compared with the years 1931 and 1932. These imports consist chiefly of hardware, drapery and galvanized manufactures.

The principal change in the direction of trade during the year was the increase of imports from Japan. These consisted chiefly of cheap drapery. There is a ready market for Manchester prints, suitable for native clothing, and for other wearing apparel reasonably costed. The market for the British light motor-car is limited. Benzine is retailed at 2s. 6d. per gallon and the advantages of the low horse-powered car in the matter of running expenses are obvious. At the end of the year 78 private cars and 42 commercial vehicles were registered in Tonga. Of these only 13 cars and 1 lorry were British. Imports from New Zealand and Australia consist chiefly of flour, tinned meats, beer, and tobacco. Gunny bags, used for sacking copra, are of Indian origin.

The import trade, as the figures illustrate, is chiefly with the United Kingdom and Empire countries. The Tongan is, for practical purposes, dependent on copra for his income, and a return to a normal export will reflect itself in trade figures and increased trade with the Empire.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

It is difficult to draw a comparison between the cost of living in the United Kingdom and Tonga on account of the general difference in conditions. The general tariff on imported goods is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*; freight charges on imports are high. There is, on the other hand, no income tax. Supplies of fresh meat, milk, eggs, poultry, and ice are obtainable in Nukualofa, the seat of Government.

In outlying islands fresh meat, milk, and ice are not procurable. Excellent vegetables are obtainable in Nukualofa, except during the months of December to April, at reasonable prices. The following table shows the current prices of certain necessary commodities.

Sugar	...	...	5d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.
Butter	...	...	1s. 6d. local, 1s. 9d. imported.
Flour	...	...	3d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	4d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.

Ham	...	...	1s. 9d. lb.
Bread	...	...	6d. per 2 lb. loaf.
Meat	...	...	9d. to 1s. per lb.
Poultry	...	...	2s. to 3s. a fowl.
Kerosene	...	...	10s. per 4 gallon tin.

The household budget of an official will, on the whole, be approximately 25 per cent. higher in Tonga than in the United Kingdom.

The number of labourers employed in Tonga is negligible. The Tongan cultivates his own farm. A few Solomon Islanders, Fijians, and Indians work in the stores or on European plantations. The average wage of a store labourer is £4 to £6 a month without food. These labourers are brought from Fiji and their passages are paid by their employers. The hours of work of a labourer in stores are 9 a day. The Government employs Tongan labour on the roads. The unskilled man receives 3s. to 5s. a day. Labourers on plantations are few in number. They receive similar wages to store labourers.

Domestic servants are expensive. Tongan men do not engage in domestic duties and Tongan girls receive a wage of £2 10s. to £3 *per mensem* and food. Indian cooks from Fiji, when procurable, receive a wage of £6 to £7 *per mensem*, with food, and in addition their fares from and to Fiji are paid by their employers.

The staple food-stuff of the Tongan is root crops grown on his own farm. He uses his pigs as a meat diet. Fish, locally caught, is extensively eaten. It would be difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy his cost of living.

When labourers are rationed by employers the cost is £2 per month. They are given a diet similar to that of the Tongan.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The early history of education in Tonga is closely associated with the activities of the Christian Missions. The Government, however, decided on the establishment of State schools at an early stage in the development of the country; there are references to such schools in speeches by King George I delivered fifty years ago. In 1882 the first King founded Tonga College. He made a personal gift of the valuable site on which the College was built and also endowed it with a large area of planting land. Since its foundation over 4,100 students have been in residence. The College celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation during last year.

Some years before Tonga College was founded the King had founded Tubou College. The Wesleyan Mission since 1826 had carried out educational work but the foundation of the College in

1866 marked a definite advance. Girls were admitted to Tubou College in 1870 and it is on record that girls have been captains of the whole school.

In 1888 the Roman Catholic Mission founded Api Fooou College for the further training of selected boys from parochial schools.

In the various Tongan Codes of Law which have been published during the last fifty years statutes dealing with education have been included. In 1927 a comprehensive Act was passed. Education is compulsory for all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen years. The schools, under the Education Act, are divided into three types, primary, middle, and high. The primary schools provide an elementary education in the vernacular. There are 69 Government and 40 denominational primary schools. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 4,966. The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1933, was 29,720. Of this total 7,815 are taxpayers, i.e., males over the age of sixteen years. The number of males and females in the country is approximately the same. If, therefore, allowance is made for the children who have not reached the school age and those between the ages of 14 and 16 years, it will be seen that practically all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen attend the primary schools. These schools provide an education in accordance with a Government syllabus and are subject to an inspection. Elementary instruction is given in the three Rs, history of Tonga, geography, hygiene, singing, needlework, and native arts. The buildings of the Government primary schools were, until the year 1930, provided and maintained by the taxpayers of the villages. By an amending law of that year they are charged on general revenue. Education is free. In all primary schools there is co-education.

It has not been possible to establish the middle schools provided for in the Act. At these an elementary education on an English basis will be given. In the primary schools the medium of instruction is Tongan, but in several of these elementary instruction in English is now given.

The Colleges to which reference has been made above provide a general secondary education of a simple nature. They are residential.

The staff at the Government College consists of three European masters, five Tongan masters, and a bandmaster. There are 240 boys in residence. The ordinary academic subjects are taught; the medium of instruction is English. The boys grow their own food, mostly vegetables and root crops, on the College plantation. The College brass band during term gives a weekly recital in the War Memorial Band Rotunda in Nukualofa and plays on official occasions. The band was first formed in the College in 1886 under the conductorship of the grandson of the royal founder of the College.

The Director of Education, who is also Principal of the College, conducts an annual course of instruction at the College for head

teachers from the primary schools during the long vacation. Instruction is practical and theoretical and the results have proved useful.

Tubou College is a Free Wesleyan Church Mission school. It is now divided into two parts, the boys' school at Nafualu and the girls' at Nukualofa. Both are residential. At the end of the year there were 269 boys and 93 girls in residence. The staff at the boys' school consists of two Europeans and three Tongans; at the girls' there is one European and one Tongan teacher. The objective of the school at Nafualu is the training of boys in academic subjects to fit them for general usefulness in the country and especially in the Church, as primary school teachers in Mission schools. In examinations conducted by the Government the record of the school is particularly good. It possesses a Museum housed in an historic Tongan church which was removed from Nukualofa and re-erected in the school grounds. The Museum building is the finest example of Tongan architecture now extant. The collection consists of over 200 exhibits.

At the girls' school the curriculum is similar to that taught in the boys' school, domestic science being substituted for the agricultural training given to the boys.

At Api Foou College, there are 80 students in residence. The staff consists of one European and one Tongan.

Secondary education for girls, apart from Mission, is undeveloped.

No provision is made by the Government for the education of European children. The Missions have schools which the children attend. Instruction of an elementary type only is given.

A scholarship scheme was inaugurated in 1927 under which Tongan students from the secondary schools proceed abroad for higher education. At present two scholars are in residence at Newington College, Australia, and one scholar has entered the Central Medical School, Fiji. The value of the scholarships is £150 per annum at Newington College and £100 per annum at the Medical School.

Expenditure on educational services amounted to £5,909. This sum is equivalent to 9.2 per cent. of the total expenditure for the year.

During the year 1931 an Education Commission was appointed to report, *inter alia*, upon the present administration of the Education Department, with special reference to the supervision and inspection of primary schools, the training of teachers, and the suitability or otherwise of the primary school syllabus. A recommendation of the Commission that primary school work should, so far as possible, be transferred to the Missions, assisted by grants-in-aid, has been approved in Parliament, but action has not yet been taken.

The Government of Tonga contributes to the funds of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

Games play an important part in Tongan school life. The Tongan is a keen Rugby footballer and cricketer and a particularly good

tennis player. The sports meeting between Tonga College and Tubou College is one of the big events of Tongan social life. At the girls' school basket ball is extensively played.

The Tongan is a keen musician. Brass and string bands exist in most of the principal towns.

The Tongan is keen also on concerts at which European and Tongan items are performed. Considerable ability is displayed in staging simple plays which are frequently included in concert programmes.

On account of the nature of Tongan polity it is unnecessary to make any provision for orphanages or for the maintenance of persons incapacitated by sickness or accident or for the aged. In all these cases care and maintenance devolve upon the relatives who assume responsibility as a matter of course.

During the year 1931 a "European Aid Society" was formed in Nukualofa having for its object the assistance of aged Europeans. The Society is a voluntary one and is kept in funds by small uniform subscriptions from residents. It represents a modest effort on the part of Europeans to render assistance to deserving cases which have arisen in the community.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

There was a monthly communication with Auckland by a vessel of the Union Steamship Company. This vessel after calling at Fiji and Samoa *en route*, visited two ports in Tonga and returned direct to Auckland. A call was made at Niuafuou on the voyage from Fiji to Samoa for mail purposes. This mail until 1930 was carried to and from the ship by swimmers as anchorage at the island is impossible. The old custom of swimming the mail was discontinued as one of the swimmers was taken by a shark. The mail is now, weather conditions permitting, transported by Tongan canoe. This running has now been abandoned and Tonga has at present no definite service.

In addition to the monthly mail steamer, eleven vessels visited the Protectorate during the year for copra cargoes. Of these, five were Swedish, 4 British, one Panamanian, and one American. The total tonnage of overseas vessels entered and cleared amounted to 154,865. Of this total 34,825 was British, 13,969 Swedish, 2,521 American, and 3,384 Panamanian.

Inter-insular communication is maintained by a Japanese auxiliary ketch. It is a small ship fitted with a semi-diesel engine.

Roads.

There are approximately 40 miles of metalled road in Tongatabu and fourteen miles in Vavau suitable for motor traffic. The by-roads are graded earth roads; they are unsuitable for heavy traffic during rains.

There are no railways in the islands.

Telephones and Wireless.

The Tongan Government maintain a wireless station at Nukualofa and sub-stations at Vavau, Ha'apai, Niuafoou, and Niuatobutabu. The sub-stations communicate only with the main station. Nukualofa radio communicates with Samoa and Fiji and thence to all parts of the world. The sub-stations are equipped with locally built continuous wave valve transmitters rated at 20 watts input. The power supplied for the valves is furnished by a battery of Leclanché type primary cells. The sub-stations are operated by Tongans who receive training locally. The new system, considering the limited experience the operators have had, has worked satisfactorily.

The following table shows the traffic handled during the year and the revenue received.

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Messages.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Despatched.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
				£
Nukualofa ...	Government	—	147	42
	Ordinary	1,347	1,258	368
Vavau ...	Government	40	39	16
	Ordinary	797	803	161
Ha'apai ...	Government	34	23	13
	Ordinary	454	530	123
Niuafoou ...	Government	11	15	5
	Ordinary	126	161	33
Niatobutabu ...	Government	5	16	4
	Ordinary	78	124	23

A summary of traffic handled, including British Government and other free telegrams not shown above, is as follows:— messages, 8,256; words, 66,202; revenue, £788.

The terminal charges of the Nukualofa radio for all Tongan stations is 6d. per word from abroad. The inter-insular charge is 4d.

There is a telephone system in Nukualofa which is administered by the Superintendent of Telegraphs. There are 69 subscribers.

The following statement shows the total revenue and expenditure on wireless and telephone services during the year.

					£
<i>Revenue.</i>	Wireless fees	...	...	...	788
	Telephone fees	...	...	...	241
					<hr/>
					£1,029
					<hr/>
					£
<i>Expenditure.</i>	Personal emoluments	...	...	...	1,219
	Other charges	...	...	...	135
					<hr/>
					£1,354
					<hr/>

The wireless operators in the sub-stations perform also the duties of district clerks and are paid from the vote of the department to which they are attached.

Thirty broadcast receiving licenses were issued during the year. Australian, New Zealand or American programmes are heard daily provided atmospheric conditions are not unfavourable. During 1932 the Empire Station at Daventry was heard, but not regularly, on the short wave, and it is interesting to note that the broadcast which was best heard in Tonga during the year was intended for Africa and countries in the Atlantic Zone. Recent experimental transmissions on the 19·8 metre wave have, however, been more consistently heard than any other transmissions.

A request for further short-wave reception tests from English stations has been made by the Postmaster-General, London, but due to recent but temporary disorganization of staff arrangements it has as yet been impossible to undertake this work which entails unbroken 24 hour watches over several days.

Posts.

Postal communication with the outside world is maintained by the monthly vessel of the Union Steamship Company. Foreign mails are also despatched by copra vessels. The Collectors of Customs act as postmasters at the three ports. There are sub-post offices in some of the main villages of Tongatabu. British postal orders are issued at the chief post offices. Money orders are also issued. During the year the total value of stamps sold amounted to £678. Money orders to a value of £1,722 were issued and orders to a value of £524 paid. Postal orders issued and paid amounted in value to £289 and £70 respectively.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. The following statistics show the operations of the Bank since its institution :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Withdrawals.</i>
	£	£
1926	3,495	558
1927	7,929	3,900
1928	12,341	9,717
1929	11,359	8,528
1930	23,689	14,228
1931	15,930	11,358
1932	19,763	15,546
1933	10,578	15,303

The total amount at the credit of depositors at the end of the year was £25,951.

The number of depositors at the end of the year was :—

Tongans	...	...	...	783
Europeans and others	...	...	...	178

Interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was allowed on the first £500 deposited and at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for an additional amount up to £1,000.

The invested funds of the Bank amount to £25,888.

There is no other bank in Tonga.

There are no Building, Co-operative, or Friendly Societies.

Currency.

British and Australian coin was made the currency of Tonga by a Statute passed by the Tongan Parliament in 1906. Tongan Government notes were issued in 1919 ; at the present time notes to the value of £21,268 are in circulation. The issue is secured by a coin and investment reserve.

Weights and Measures.

British weights and measures are, by Statute, the standard weights and measures of the country.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Works Department of the Government of Tonga consists of an Engineer, a Foreman, a Travelling Foreman, a Fitter, a Blacksmith, a Roads Foreman, and a Tongan staff. Works beyond the capacity of the local Department are carried out by contractors abroad. The Department possesses plant and rolling stock suitable for local requirements. During the year, for financial reasons, works were reduced to a minimum. The activities of the Department were confined to maintenance work on public buildings and on the roads. No works extraordinary were undertaken.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

There are two jurisdictions in Tonga, the British and the Tongan.

The British Agent holds a commission as a Deputy Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. He is a Judicial Commissioner in Divorce. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1900, jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the British Court over British subjects and foreigners. The British Court has jurisdiction in probate and divorce matters where British subjects and foreigners are parties. In criminal cases British subjects and foreigners charged with an offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Tonga. The reserve cases are justiciable in the British Court.

The jurisdiction of the British Court is exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council of 1893. The principles of British law, so far as circumstances admit, are applied. The judicial work of the British Agent is light. During the year twenty-two civil cases were heard and determined, three grants of letters of administration issued, and no divorce petitions were heard.

The Courts of the Tongan Government have full jurisdiction over Tongans and the limited jurisdiction stated above over British subjects and foreigners. The Tongan judicial system is based on the British model, and trial by jury, in cases where the accused are Tongans, is provided for in the Constitution.

The Justice Department of the Government of Tonga consists of the Chief Justice, the Land Judge, a European Magistrate, and three Tongan Magistrates. The Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the amount claimed exceeds £50 and in all criminal cases where the maximum penalty exceeds a fine of £50 or two years' imprisonment; other cases are heard in the Magistrates' Courts. Where the person charged is a European the case is heard and determined by the European Magistrate if it comes within magisterial jurisdiction; other cases are tried by the Chief Justice sitting with two European assessors.

The Land Court Judge, sitting with a Tongan assessor, hears and determines land claims.

Serious crime among the Tongan people is of infrequent occurrence.

The following table shows the number of indictments which have been tried by the Chief Justice during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Indictments.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>
1929	34	30
1930	34	25
1931	24	12
1932	36	26
1933	22	14

The following table shows the number of criminal cases heard and determined in the Magistrates' Courts during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>
1929 ...	4,646	3,270	1,376
1930 ...	4,393	2,887	1,411
1931 ...	2,590	1,839	727
1932 ...	3,361	2,263	868
1933 ...	2,668	1,854	647

Twenty-two cases were committed for trial.

The majority of criminal cases heard in the Magistrates' Courts were for minor municipal and traffic offences.

Orders for payments of fines made in the Magistrates' Courts are not enforced for fourteen days after the making of the order. If the law under which the order is made does not provide for imprisonment in default of payment a warrant of distress is then issued. In default of distress a warrant of commitment issues ordering a defendant to be imprisoned in respect of the sum still remaining unsatisfied by the distress for any term not exceeding the term specified in respect of a like sum in the scale of imprisonment provided in the Magistrates Act.

Provision is made in Tongan law for the probation of offenders. When any person is convicted of an offence, and the Court is of opinion, having regard to the character, age, health or mental condition of the person charged, or to the trivial nature of the offence, or to the extenuating circumstances under which it was committed, that it is inexpedient to inflict any other than a nominal punishment, or that it is expedient to release the offender on probation, the Court may, in lieu of imposing a sentence of imprisonment, make an order discharging the offender conditionally on his entering into a recognizance, with or without securities, to be of good behaviour and to appear for sentence when called upon at any time during such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the order. When a probation order is made the Court is required to furnish the offender with a notice in writing stating in simple terms the conditions he is required to observe.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following Acts were passed at the 1933 session of the Tongan Parliament :—

1. The 1933-34 Appropriation Act.
2. The 1931-32 Supplementary Appropriation Act.
3. The Salaries (Levy) Act, 1933.
4. The Cinematograph Amendment Act, 1933.
5. The Shipping and Navigation Act (Helm Orders), 1933.
6. The Silver Coin (Importation) Act, 1933.
7. The Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1933.
8. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1933.
9. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Act, 1933.
10. The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1933.
11. The Town Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1933.
12. The Post Office Act, 1933.
13. The Marriage and Registration (Amendment) Act, 1933.
14. The Drugs and Poison (Amendment) Act, 1933.
15. The Order in Public Places (Amendment) Act, 1933.
16. The Land (Amendment) Act, 1933.
17. The Customs (Admission of Samples) Act, 1933.
18. The Customs Duties Act, 1933.

Act No. 3.—A budgetary measure providing for a levy on salaries during the financial year 1933–34. The levy is as follows :—

On the first £300	...	...	2½ per cent.
On the next £200	...	...	5 per cent.
On the remainder	...	...	7½ per cent.

Act No. 4.—An enabling Act to permit the Executive to make regulations for the adequate censorship of films and the control of the display of posters.

Act No. 6.—This Act regulates the import of silver.

Act No. 10.—This Act provides for the payment of a fee of five shillings for a learner's licence.

Act No. 11.—The principal Act did not permit the use of coconut leaves for the construction of the walls of native houses. The provision was honoured in the breach and the amendment legalizes a common practice.

Act No. 13.—This Act provides more effective machinery for the administration of the principal Act and brings the law more in conformity with the usual principles of similar Registration Acts.

Act No. 18.—This Act provides for a preferential tariff on goods the production or manufacture of the Empire.

The following Ordinance was passed during the year :—

1. The Shipping and Navigation (Helm Order) Ordinance, 1933.

In Tongan law the Queen-in-Council is empowered to pass Ordinances between the meetings of the Legislature. Ordinances so passed are placed before Parliament at its next subsequent meeting and, if agreed to, are passed as Acts.

The following regulations were passed :—

1. Immigration Restriction Regulation.

2. Postal Regulations.

3. Savings Bank Regulation.

The Immigration Restriction Regulation, provides for a temporary permit for any person who desires to enter the Kingdom.

The Savings Bank Regulation was passed to reduce the interest payable on fixed deposits. As from the 1st of January, 1934, the rate was reduced from 3½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. on deposits up to £500 and to 2½ per cent. on deposits in excess of £500 up to the maximum deposit of £1,000.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Tongan financial year ends on 30th June. The revenue and expenditure totals for each of the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1928–29	96,887	76,709
1929–30	89,505	85,442
1930–31	70,663	78,500
1931–32	57,224	63,986
1932–33	64,072	60,347

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1932–33	64,072	60,347

There is no public debt, and at the close of the last financial year the surplus funds of the country amounted to £137,458. These funds are invested in United Kingdom War Bonds, New Zealand, Australia, Straits Settlements, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Nigeria Stock, and in fixed deposits with the Bank of New Zealand in Sydney and Auckland.

The main heads of taxation are the native tax, Customs dues, and trading licences.

The following table shows the yield of the Customs dues and native tax during the last five years :—

Year.	Customs.	Native tax.
	£	£
1928-29	47,171	11,780
1929-30	41,902	11,919
1930-31	27,026	11,677
1931-32	20,496	9,491
1932-33	22,459	11,673

The general tariff on imported goods is 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

The principal specific duties are as follows :—

The British Preferential Tariff which came into force on 16th August, 1933, retained the 12½ per cent. as the preferential rate ; the General Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Article.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.
	s. d.	s. d.
Beer, per gallon	2 0	1 6
Benzine, per gallon	4	4
Cigarettes, per lb.	10 0	8 0
Flour, per 150 lb.	4 3	2 6
Kerosene of 150 degrees or over closed flash test, per gallon	3	3
Spirits of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and is proof per gallon ...	29 0	23 0
Spirits of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and is overproof per gallon	34 0	28 0
Sugar, per lb.	1	½
Timber, undressed, per 100 sq. ft. ...	2 0	1 6
Timber, dressed, per 100 sq. ft. ...	2 6	2 0
Tobacco manufactured, per lb. ...	7 0	5 0

The principal articles on the free list are :—

Bags, new, for copra.

Agricultural machinery and implements.

There is an export tax on copra of £1 per ton.

There are no excise duties.

s. d.

The principal stamp duties on documents are :—

Agreement or memorandum of agreement (whether the same be evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written document)—

Where the value amounts to £1 but does not exceed £3 2

Where the value exceeds £3 but does not exceed £10 1 0

Where the value exceeds £10 then for every additional £10 and also for every fractional part of £10 (but not to exceed 10s. on any such document) 2 0

Bill of lading and each copy 1 0

Bill of exchange—

(1) Payable on demand or at sight or on presentation 2

(2) Payable otherwise than on demand, sight, or presentation, drawn or expressed to be payable in or actually paid or endorsed in any manner negotiated in the Kingdom—

For any sum not exceeding £50 1 0

For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 1 0

Promissory note of any kind (except a Bank note or Currency note)—

For any sum not exceeding £5 2

Exceeding £5 but not exceeding £25 6

For every additional £25 and also for every fractional part of £25 6

(Exemptions—All bills of exchange or promissory notes issued by any Bank for Government purposes to the Treasurer.)

Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any land or buildings—

The following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—

Where the rent does not exceed £25 2 0

Where the rent exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50 5 0

Above £50, for every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50 5 0

	s.	d.
Conveyance or transfer—		
(1) Of any lease	5	0
(2) On sale of any goods whether included in a transfer of a lease or not for every £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ...	2	0
Mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant—		
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of any money not exceeding £50	2	0
For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50	2	0
(2) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant, and also where any further money is added to the money secured	(The same rate of duty as (1).)	
(3) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purposes :		
Where the principal or primary security is duly stamped	2	0
(4) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid or the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured ...	2	0
Receipt—		
Given for or upon the payment of money—		
Amounting to £2 or upwards but not exceeding £50	2	
Exceeding £50 or upwards but not exceeding £100	4	
Exceeding £100	6	
(Exemptions—Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of the Government of Tonga ; receipts or discharges given by any person for the payment of wages or salary ; receipts given for contributions for charitable institutions or religious bodies.)		

All male Tongans, when they attain the age of sixteen years, pay a poll tax of 36s. per annum. The yield of the tax during the last five years is set out above. A register of taxpayers is kept by the district tax clerk. This register is revised annually from a list of taxpayers prepared by the District Officer. The tax is paid direct to the district clerk by the taxpayer. Exemption from the tax may be granted on the grounds of old age or sickness.

There is no hut tax.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

The Togan land system is, in many respects, unique.

In historic times the Togan lived on his farm rather than in village communities; the communal land ownership which is met with in parts of the Pacific is unknown in Tonga. In the 18th century the troubled condition of the land drove the peasant proprietors to take refuge together in fortresses, and out of these fortresses the modern village has grown. The remains of many old trenches exist to-day. Although the necessity for living together for purposes of mutual protection disappeared in the middle of last century, the people did not revert to their old mode of life and the town is now an accepted part of Tongan polity.

The historic system of land tenure was feudal. The great chiefs held of the King and they sub-divided their lands among their followers. Through the chiefs the King received tribute and they in turn exacted feudal dues from the people. In the first Constitution of Tonga, granted by the King over fifty years ago, it was expressly enacted that the Kingdom was the King's. The King, however, confirmed in their ancestral holdings the high chiefs and out of the royal and chiefs' estates holdings were granted to the people. In course of time a grant which was made in return for service in cash or kind became the right of the people and a law was passed which entitled every Tongan, when he became a taxpayer, to two holdings, a house site in the village, and tax lands in the bush.

It is not possible, within the limits of this report, to develop further the evolution of the Tongan land system; it is felt, however, that a brief reference to the system of the past is necessary before the present system of tenure is shortly described.

Every Tongan male, when he attains the age of sixteen and thereby becomes a taxpayer, is entitled to a tax allotment of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the bush and a town site not exceeding 132 feet square. He obtains the grant upon application to the Minister of Lands. The Minister makes the allotment from the estate of the chief on which the applicant resides. If land is not available on such estate the allotment is made from the estate of another chief who is willing to provide it. If no allotment is made under this latter provision Crown land is utilized. If the applicant is already resident on Crown land, the allotment is made therefrom in the first place.

The rental for the tax allotment is 8s. per annum. It is paid to the Crown or the chief according to where the allotment is made. No rent is charged for the village site.

Provision is made in the law for ejectment for non-payment of rent or for non-compliance with the planting section of the law. It is mandatory on every holder, as an incident of tenure, within one year of the grant to plant 200 coconut trees on his allotment,

properly spaced as provided by law. Provision is made for the survey and registration of grants. Upon the death of a holder his widow is entitled to a life estate in the allotment and devolution is expressly provided for. No Tongan may hold two tax allotments, but he may obtain a lease of an extra area.

Provision was made in 1927 to enable a Tongan to receive, upon application being made, in lieu of the grants referred to, an area of $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres of tax land in the bush for which he pays a rental of 4s. If he obtains such allotment, he is not eligible for a town site. It was hoped by reducing the rental and increasing the area to induce the people to live on the land rather than in the village. It was also hoped that Tongans who lived in congested islands would transfer to other islands where the larger areas at the reduced rentals were available. So far only eleven applications have been received for the $12\frac{3}{4}$ acre blocks.

Without the consent of the Executive no chief or allotment holder may grant a lease or make any agreement in respect of his land. The mortgaging of growing crops is illegal.

It is a curious fact that many Tongans do not take advantage of their Statutory right to land. There is no compulsion to apply. At the present time, according to records available, allotments are held by 5,631 taxpayers and 613 widows; there are 1,566 taxpayers who have not applied for an allotment. These persons live in towns or on their fathers' cultivated allotments to which they hope in time to succeed.

In other cases there is a disinclination to leave an island which is fully settled. Ample land is available for a full development of the land system and if every taxpayer was an allotment holder approximately one-half of the area of the country would still be available for distribution.

The interest of a Tongan in land, whether he is a chief or a commoner, is a life estate. His ownership is limited in point of disposition; it possesses certain attributes of an estate in fee tail which the holder for life cannot bar. The land system is of interest as being an example of a system grafted by law upon the polity of a people and becoming a leading feature of that polity.

The survey work performed by the Government surveyors consisted in demarcating tax and town allotments. Lease and road surveys were also carried out. The number of European leases in Tonga is 1,634 of a total area of 7,422 acres. The majority of the leases, apart from residences in the towns, consist of store sites and the small trading stations of the large commercial houses.

APPENDIX A.

Meteorological Summary for the Year 1933.

Nukualofa Station. (Lat. 21-7-58.6 S. Long. 175-11-59.1 W.)

Monthly Means.

Month.	Baro- meter.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Relative Humid- ity.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall (totals).	Wind.
				%.	°F.	°F.	inches.	
Jan. ...	29.796	80.9	78.1	88.0	84.7	72.5	5.52	ESE
Feb. ...	29.798	81.6	78.8	88.1	84.9	75.0	13.74	E & N
Mar. ...	29.868	81.5	78.1	85.9	84.8	74.8	5.64	E
April ...	29.932	79.3	75.9	85.4	83.3	73.2	7.21	E'ly
May ...	29.985	76.3	71.9	80.3	80.2	70.0	5.79	ESE
June ...	30.000	73.4	68.6	77.4	78.4	64.8	5.31	E & SSW
July ...	30.034	70.7	65.0	72.4	76.1	61.6	1.67	SSE
Aug. ...	30.083	71.7	66.1	73.3	75.9	63.6	3.44	ESE
Sept. ...	30.053	73.9	68.0	72.8	77.8	65.5	1.20	E
Oct. ...	30.017	74.4	69.3	76.7	78.0	66.9	2.06	SE
Nov. ...	29.917	78.8	73.4	76.6	81.7	70.5	3.71	E
Dec. ...	29.901	79.3	73.6	75.6	82.9	72.2	1.15	ESE
Means ...	29.949	76.8	72.2	79.4	80.7	69.2	Year total. 56.46	E'ly

Barometer.

Humidity.

Temperature.

Highest: 30.248 on 27th June. 100 per cent. on 28th March. 88.7° F. on 14th February.

Lowest: 29.19 on 26th February. 48.9 per cent. on 30th September. 52° F. on 2nd August.

Number of days on which rain fell: 171.

Most rain in any 24-hour period: 6.51 inches on 26th February.

Cyclonic Storms: 25th-26th February. Lowest barometer 29.19. Wind E. by S. to E. by W., maximum velocity 55 m.p.h. 28th-29th March. Lowest barometer 29.447. Wind ENE to NNW, maximum velocity 55 m.p.h.

Barometric depressions recorded: 2nd-5th January, 7-13th January, 19-20th February, 15th-18th June, 9th-12th August, 15th-17th August, 29th-31st August, 20th-21st October, 13th-14th November, 17th-28th November, 8th-10th December and 28th-31st December.

APPENDIX B.

Publications.

*Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands. J. Martin.	Murray. London. 1817.
*Missionary Voyage of the <i>Duff</i> , com- manded by Capt. James Wilson.	Chapman. London. 1799.
Account of a voyage in search of La Perouse. J. J. de Labillardiere.	London. 1802.
*Diversions of a Prime Minister. Sir B. H. Thomson.	Blackwood. London. 1894. (15s.)
Tongan Society. E. W. Gifford	Bishop Museum. Honolulu. 1929.
*History and Geography of Tonga. A. H. Wood.	Government Printer. Tonga. 1932. (3s.)
*Annual Colonial Report	H.M. Stationery Office. London. (1s.)

* Copies of these books may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

- MIGRATION.**
Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
- MALTA.**
Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).
- IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.**
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).
- COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.**
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
- KENYA.**
Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya, May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**
Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).
- TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
- BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).
- SWAZILAND.**
Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).
- MALAYA.**
Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
- SEYCHELLES.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).
- MAURITIUS.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).
- WEST INDIES.**
Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- BRITISH HONDURAS.**
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).
- BRITISH GUIANA.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).
- THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.**
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- PALESTINE.**
Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

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SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
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[Continued on page iii of cover.]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1700

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SEYCHELLES, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1609 and 1651
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SEYCHELLES FOR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony comprises 92 islands situated between the 4th and 10th parallels of South latitude, their aggregate area being estimated at 156½ square miles.

Mahe is the central and largest of the islands, lying upon a submerged bank. It is the seat of Government and contains about 22,000 of the population out of an estimated total of 28,235. It has only one harbour, upon which is situated the town of Victoria where approximately one-third of the inhabitants of the island live, the remainder living in hamlets or on estates.

The area of the island is 55 square miles. It is of rugged granite formation, rising steeply from the sea to a central dividing range of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in altitude.

The islands of Madagascar and Mauritius and the African coast (Mombasa) are each approximately 1,000 miles distant.

The other principal islands on the bank, also mostly of granite formation, are :—Praslin (9,700 acres); Silhouette (4,900 acres); La Digue (2,500 acres); Curieuse (900 acres); Frigate (700 acres); Felicite (689 acres); North Island (525 acres); Ste. Anne (500 acres); Denis (340 acres); Cerf (290 acres); and Bird or Sea Cow Island (160 acres).

The outlying islands are of coral formation. They extend to the 10th degree of South latitude, the farthest away and the most interesting, Aldabra, being 650 miles distant from Mahe. The names of all the islands are given on the sketch map at the end of this Report.

Climate.

The climate is pleasant on the whole and is quite healthy, there being no malaria, but it lacks bracing qualities. For the six months from about May in each year, the south-east trade wind is constant. This corresponds to the winter season elsewhere in southern latitudes. For the rest of the year, the north-west monsoon blows, but with less force, and for a part of this time the weather becomes uncomfortably warm. The maximum shade temperature rarely exceeds 86°F. but seldom falls below 74°F. Variations in temperature are more noticeable than would be the case outside of the tropics.

The rainfall is heaviest between the months of November and April, but it is not confined to that season. It varies from 70 inches to 135 inches in a year, the average being 90 inches. The southern islands of the Colony are only just out of the range of the cyclone belt, within which Mauritius falls.

History.

The islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mascaregnas, 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonization.

Previous to the French occupation they were the resort of pirates who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahe at the present time.

Under the Government at Mauritius of Labourdonnais, whose name the islands originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession in the name of the King of France, called the principal island Mahe after Mahe de Labourdonnais. Later on the group was renamed the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau des Sechelles, who was Controller-General of Finance under Louis XV from 1754 to 1756.

During the war of the French Revolution Mahe was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcome, of H.M.S. *Orpheus*.

The last French Governor, M. de Quincy, who was born at Paris in November, 1748, became (after the departure of Lieutenant Sullivan, R.N., who had been placed in charge) the first Agent Civil under the British Government. M. de Quincy's reign as French Governor lasted 20 years. He remained for 18 years in the service of the British Government, and died on 10th July, 1827.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806, but it was not until the capture of Mauritius in 1810 that Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that Colony. A board of Civil Commissioners was appointed in 1872, when the finances of the Seychelles were separated from those of Mauritius.

In 1897, the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and Seychelles was practically separated from Mauritius. The separation was completely carried out in 1903, when Seychelles was, by Order in Council, constituted a separate Colony under its own Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

During the French occupation, settlers, mostly from Mauritius, were placed on Mahe and the descendants of these form the majority of the European and mixed element of the population, whose language is French. Slaves were also brought in from Mauritius and this class, after the British occupation, was greatly augmented by the fact of the Seychelles being chosen as a refuge for African slaves freed from time to time on the high seas by the Navy. In the conditions existing in Central Africa until late in the last century, it was not practicable to return these people to their homes. Their descendants to-day form the large majority of the population of the Colony. These have retained the cheerful, carefree characteristics of their forbears, but they have lost all tribal tradition and language and now speak a patois of French, locally known as Creole. All profess Christianity, most being of the Roman Catholic faith, and they all bear French names, presumably given to their fathers on baptism. They are a simple and law-abiding people, keep themselves and their children surprisingly clean, but, as a class, they are very improvident.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government organization is of the usual "Crown Colony" type. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is the responsible Home Authority.

A Governor and Commander-in-Chief exercises jurisdiction under the Common Law (the Code Napoleon), relative Imperial Orders in Council, and local Ordinances enacted by a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, as President, three senior Departmental Heads and three unofficial residents appointed by the King on the nomination of the Governor, in the case of each of the latter, for a

period of three years at a time. An Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the three Official Members of the Legislative Council and one Unofficial Member. In the absence of the Governor, the Chief Justice acts as Administrator of the Colony.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony consists of the descendants of the early French settlers and of the African slaves, with an intermediate Creole class. A few persons of United Kingdom birth are employed in the service of the Government and of Cable and Wireless, Limited, and a very small number are otherwise employed.

A census was taken on 26th April, 1931, showing a total population at that date of 27,444 (13,289 males and 14,155 females), with a distribution as follows :—

Mahe	21,712
Neighbouring islands	4,240
Outlying islands	1,492

The following are the more vital statistics for the year as compared with those for 1932 :—

	1932	<i>Per 1,000 of population.</i>	1933	<i>Per 1,000 of population.</i>
Births	874	30.95	821	28.57
Deaths	363	12.86	346	12.04
Marriages	185	6.55	180	6.26
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year)	72	82.38*	67	81.61*
Emigration	447	15.83	361	12.56
Immigration	385	13.63	382	13.29

* Rate per 1,000 births.

The census of 1931 was the fifth taken in the Colony. The following figures of population show the rates of increase per decennial period :—

1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
16,440	19,237	22,691	24,523	27,444

These figures may be taken to indicate increases by birth, since neither immigration nor emigration is on a large scale and, roughly, the numbers balance each other.

IV.—HEALTH.

The health of the population generally is good. Nevertheless, the Colony is not immune from many ailments and the treatment of disease and the steps taken to conserve the health of the people must be referred to. Fortunately the anopheles mosquito has never been introduced, or, if so, has never established itself, so that malarial fever, which is prevalent in most other places in the tropics, is unknown here. Occasional outbreaks occur of jaundice, whooping-cough, influenza, dengue fever, and chicken-pox. There was no epidemic during the year under review, nor, in most years, do any of the above diseases occur to an alarming extent. Ankylostomiasis (hookworm) is common. For the treatment of this disease provision exists, and observance of hygienic principles is important, especially with respect to the provision and inspection of latrines. Neglect of proper precautions is dealt with by prosecution before the Courts.

The Medical Department is well staffed, organized, and equipped to deal with the medical needs of the people. A large hospital, well situated in the town of Victoria, affords accommodation not only to the sick poor, its primary purpose, but also to those who can afford to pay at first, second, or third class rates, all of which are very moderate. The staff, under the Chief Medical Officer, consists of a Resident Surgeon, who is also in charge of an X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic Department, a Surgeon Dentist, three Nursing Sisters (of the Order of St. Joseph de Cluny), one Head Midwife and Matron of the Maternity Section, and seven Probationary Nurses undergoing training. A cottage hospital has also been provided to serve the needs of the people of Praslin and La Digue islands, with an Assistant Medical Officer in charge and a trained nurse. A third Medical Officer is in charge of the district of Anse Royale on the main island. Periodical medical inspections are made of the outlying islands in the interests of those employed there.

During the year, 949 cases were treated in the Seychelles Government Hospital.

The school children are given simple lessons in hygiene.

Leprosy shows a slight improvement as compared with the previous year; its incidence is confined mainly to the African labourers. A leper settlement has been established on an island of 54 acres in extent and most of the lepers have been removed from a smaller island inadequate for its purpose. Forty-three lepers are isolated in the settlements and 45 others are under supervision. Treatment, especially in the earlier stages, is giving encouraging results. Visits of relatives are allowed under appropriate conditions. Most of the lepers have small gardens of their own and they keep pets, such as rabbits and pigeons.

An asylum at Anse Royale exists for the reception and treatment of lunatics. At present there are 25 inmates as compared with 24 at the end of the previous year.

Tuberculosis also shows a slight improvement. A modern tuberculosis ward, situated in the hospital grounds, was completed during the year 1931 for the isolation of patients.

The outlying islands contain no permanent residents. Most of the islands are planted with coconuts for which labour is engaged from the island of Mahe, all together absorbing about 1,500 men, women, and children. Conditions are good and there is little sickness. Some outbreaks of beri-beri have occurred in the past and another deficiency disease, known locally as "Decoque", is met with. The Government hopes when conditions permit to obtain the services of a research medical officer for investigation of the cause of the latter disease.

The Medical Department absorbs a considerable proportion of the revenue of the Colony, but it is money well spent.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population on estates are accommodated in small thatched huts made of leaves from the coconut tree. A fee is paid by the manager to erect the huts and when the labourer leaves the estate the huts remain the property of the employer. All materials are supplied by the estate. Many of the labourers do not reside on estates and, apart from the few who own a plot of ground, these rent a plot for one rupee (1s. 6d.) a month to erect a hut which, generally, is made of leaves. The more thrifty among them build wooden houses, roofed with galvanized iron and having two rooms and sometimes a verandah. Those renting a room in a house in the town generally pay from Rs.2 to Rs.3 per month. Sanitary Inspectors carry out a house-to-house inspection of all premises to enforce sanitary laws. There is no shortage of dwellings nor any congestion. There are no building societies.

The accommodation for labourers in the outlying islands consists of small thatched huts with walls covered with coconut leaves, the ground forming the floor. Certain huts are single, whilst others accommodate two to three families.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The chief exports of the Colony are the products of the coconut. The net export values of these products for 1933 were as follows :—

		Rs.
Coconut oil (8,051 litres) ...	...	2,000
Copra (3,216½ tons) ...	...	408,315

Cinnamon, a jungle tree, is exploited for its essential oil, which, in spite of the fluctuation of price, remains the export product second in importance, with an output of 60,684 kilos, exported

mainly to the United States of America, representing a value of Rs.201,156. Cinnamon bark exports amounted to 64½ tons, of a value of Rs.5,170. 614½ kilos of patchouli oil, valued at Rs.5,865, were also exported. Mention should also be made of the vanilla industry, which, although gradually dying out, produced 453 kilos for exportation, representing a value of Rs.1,032. The Colony is well adapted for the development of fisheries. Two million pounds of fresh fish, representing Rs.800,000, are captured per annum for local consumption. 1,580 kilos of turtle strips worth Rs.3,140, 4,788 kilos of calipee worth Rs.8,415, and 514 kilos of green turtle-shell worth Rs.928, were exported in 1933. The other fishery products are tortoise-shell, 1,191 kilos valued at Rs. 25,401, and tripangs, 1,933 kilos valued at Rs.1,933. 57,400 kilos of birds' eggs yolk and albumen liquid worth Rs.8,932 were also produced.

Phosphatic guano was exported to the United Kingdom, Kenya, Mauritius, New Zealand, India, and Ceylon to the amount of 12,307 tons valued at Rs.215,987.

No geological survey has been made of the Colony, which is of granite formation with occasional dykes of basalt and intrusions of dolerite. Unproductive lands covering about one-third of the acreage of the Colony comprise outcrops of granite following erosion and coral reefs still in their position of growth. Other productive but uncultivated lands cover an area of about 13,597 acres. Land under forest stretching over 2,500 acres, one-fifth of which is under commercial timber, produced timber for the local market. Crops of tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, maize, vegetables, and manioc, which, together with breadfruit and banana, are all consumed locally, are grown in areas totalling over 500 acres.

The number of pigs in the Colony is 7,500. Other live-stock comprise: horses, 25; asses, 25; cattle, 1,000; goats, 300. The yield of animal produce during the year under review was as follows:—

<i>Produce.</i>				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				lb.	Rs.
Meat	...	...	...	70,000	28,000
Hides (mostly from calves)				3,760	168
Pork meat	...	...	...	36,000	12,960
Turtle meat	...	...	...	45,000	14,850

Almost every Seychellois is an agriculturist or a fisherman or both. Estates are run either by the owners themselves or leased to individuals on short terms.

Farm labourers under 15 years	numbered	...	1,374
„ „ of 15 years and over	numbered...	6,141	
Fishermen	numbered	...	1,100

There are no exploitable minerals in the Colony (except phosphate guano) and no manufactures. Baskets, straw hats, mats, etc., are produced but only in a very small way. All production is in the hands of individuals or small companies.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of the Colony during the year 1933 amounted to Rs.1,735,904, being a decrease of Rs.619,545 as compared with the previous year.

The total imports amounted to Rs.834,943, a decrease of Rs.173,168 as compared with the previous year.

The total exports amounted to Rs.900,961, a decrease of Rs.446,377 compared with the year 1932.

The following statement shows the value of imports into and exports from the Colony during the year 1933 :—

						Rs.
Trade imports	...	...	...	...	...	818,838
Government imports	...	...	...	...	...	16,105
						<hr/> 834,943
Domestic exports and re-exports	...	...	...	...	...	903,981
Excess of exports and re-exports over imports	...	...	...	...	Rs.	<hr/> 69,038

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1929-1933 :—

			<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Imports.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929	...	...	2,143,743	1,813,283	330,460
1930	...	...	2,048,967	1,631,077	417,890
1931	...	...	1,102,713	1,069,958	32,755
1932	...	...	1,347,338	1,008,111	339,227
1933	...	...	900,961	834,943	66,018

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	390,681	256,478
India	145,784	247,003
France	12,972	38,743
United States of America	181,466	6,224
Japan	—	63,039

The value of copra exported to the principal countries in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	245,104	267,015
India	495,194	136,300
Germany	—	—
Norway	45,432	—
France	—	—
Mauritius	3,200	5,000
Portuguese Possessions	875	—
	<hr/> Rs.789,805	<hr/> Rs.408,315

The value of essential oils exported to the principal countries for the same period was :—

	1932.	1933.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	22,787	6,965
United States of America	170,002	181,466
France	4,760	—
Germany	15,428	19,690
Kenya	360	—
	<hr/> Rs.213,337	<hr/> Rs.208,121

The quantity and value of guano exported for the same period was :—

	1932.		1933.	
	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>Rs.</i>
United Kingdom	1,553	31,060	4,250	76,250
Ceylon	—	—	450	9,000
Kenya	140	2,100	433	6,495
Mauritius	1,750	33,130	429	6,290
New Zealand	6,550	114,250	6,494	112,940
India	1,224	24,360	251	5,012
France	2,994	58,645	—	—
Germany	2	30	—	—
Total	14,213	263,575	12,307	215,987

The value of piece-goods imported from the principal countries was as follows :—

	<i>United Kingdom.</i>				<i>Hong Kong.</i>	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>Rs.</i>
1932 ...	19,295	33,260	72,651	—	—	125,206
1933 ...	14,568	28,209	40,446	211	495	83,929

The supply of cotton piece-goods in yards for the last five years was as follows :—

	<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>India.</i>	<i>Japan.</i>	<i>France.</i>
1929 ...	89,066	456,254	202,233	3,100
1930 ...	57,587	297,718	396,485	1,389
1931 ...	55,997	173,727	209,807	160
1932 ...	67,602	135,786	554,373	—
1933 ...	46,987	145,327	367,713	502

General Course of Prices.

The price of imported articles has continued at the level of the previous year while the price of exported produce has shown a considerable decline.

Copra, which was Rs. 165 the ton in January, fell to Rs. 120 in June and to Rs. 90 in December as compared with Rs. 175, Rs. 150, and Rs. 165 for the corresponding months of the year 1932.

Essential oil (cinnamon leaf) which was Rs. 3.85 the litre in January fell to Rs. 3 a litre in June but rose to Rs. 3.20 in December as compared with Rs. 4.50, Rs. 3, and Rs. 4 for the corresponding months of the previous year. Caret (tortoise-shell) was sold throughout the year at Rs. 16 a kilo. Essential oil distillation has increased during recent years, but is now very seriously affected by other competing products, as is the case with copra, the principal industry.

Approximately one-fourth of the imports into the Colony came from the United Kingdom (Rs. 256,478). India supplied 2,225½ tons of rice (Rs. 153,384).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

All the unskilled work on estates is performed by native labourers. The supply of labour is adequate. Natives and their families who reside on estates are given a small allotment of land for themselves and are usually allowed to keep such small stock as pigs, goats, etc.

Labour contracts are generally oral, but the labourer goes on working from month to month for as long as he and his employer are mutually satisfied. The rates of wages are fair, taking into consideration the cost of living, the average being Rs.6 per month—equal to 115 lb. of rice, the staple foodstuff. Women and children (about 2,000) are employed for picking cinnamon leaves for distillation; they earn Rs.4 per month for a ton of leaves delivered at the distillery, representing some five hours' work per day. As this is task work, extra hours mean extra pay. On the whole the labour situation normally is not unsatisfactory and the relations between employers and employed are good. For the male labourers also the majority of estates provide task work of half a day, or more for those desirous of earning more. The employment of labour on the outlying islands is governed by law. Written contracts are entered into for periods of six months at a time. The minimum scale of wages per month is :—men, Rs.4; women, and males under 15, Rs.2. In addition they are entitled to rations on a scale laid down by regulation. The life on these islands is liked by the labourers. They manage to save money which, in the case of most of them, on their return to Mahe, very soon disappears amongst relations and friends.

Cost of Living of Senior Officials.

(Family of 2 adults and 2 children).

The rent of houses is Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per month, depending on the size, locality, and grounds. The cost of servants is as follows: cooks Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, house boys Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, maid servants

Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, washerwomen Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, gardeners Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. The average cost of living per month is as follows :—

	Rs.
Rent	30
Food	100
Cook	20
Boy	10
Washerwoman	12
Servant	6
Lighting	15
Gardener	12
Fuel	8
School books and fees	15
Medical and dental attendance	15
Tobacco	10
Social life	20
Charities... ..	5
Taxes	15
Church (seats)	5
Insurance	15
Bedding and household utensils, etc.	10
Clothing, boots, etc.	10
	<hr/>
	Rs.333

No assistance towards the cost of passages for leave is granted by the Government.

Average Rate of Wages for Labour.

	Per annum.	Per day of 8 hours.	Per task or job of 5 to 6 hours.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Agricultural :—</i>			
Overseers ...	500—720	—	—
Gardeners ...	144—192	—	1·00 per day.
Labourers ...	96—120	1·00	1·50 per night.
<i>Domestic Service :—</i>			
Predial ...	120—180	—	—
Domestic ...	120—300	—	—
<i>Trade and Manufacture :—</i>			
Carpenters ...	240—480	1—1·50	—
Masons ...	240—480	1—1·50	—
Blacksmiths ...	300—720	—	—

Women labourers are paid approximately half the pay of men.

Labourers in Government employ receive from Rs.8 to Rs.10 per month.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is entirely in the hands of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Missions and is not compulsory. There are 26 primary schools at which free elementary education is given. Of these 20 are Roman Catholic schools with 2,195 pupils (980 boys and 1,215 girls); the average attendance in 1933 was 1,699 or 77·4 per cent.; the remaining schools are Church of England schools with 401 pupils (204 boys and 197 girls); the average attendance was 319 or 79·5 per cent. The Churches receive an annual Government grant of Rs.22,214. The schools are required to conform to a programme of studies approved by the Governing Body of Education. Periodical inspections are made by a Government Inspector. A Marist Brothers College, known as the St. Louis College, gives both primary and secondary education up to the standard required for the University of London Matriculation Examination. The number of pupils in 1933 was 199. St. Joseph's Convent School afforded education to 104 girls (and 10 small boys) up to the School Certificate Examination of Cambridge University. At both institutions, moderate fees are charged which do not, however, cover expenses.

A scholarship of the annual value, free of income-tax, either of Rs.1,200 (approximately £90) tenable for 5 years or of Rs.1,500 (approximately £110) tenable for 4 years, together with a free passage to England and back on completion of studies, has been awarded when funds allowed to a scholar, under the age of 19, to enable him to pursue his studies in any part of the British Empire outside Seychelles. The scholarship is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination to the candidate who has passed in the first division and is recommended for the scholarship by the examiners.

There is no public system of accident, sickness or old age insurance. Pauper relief is afforded by the Government in the form of small monthly allowances such as the necessities of each case require and by the reception in an Institute, known as the Fiennes Institute, of those unable to care for themselves. The total cost to the Government for poor relief during the year under review was Rs.21,358.

A benevolent society, known as "La Ligue de Secours," supported by private donations, also gives some assistance.

The St. Louis College has a good brass band.

Association football is played all the year round, and cricket is played every Saturday afternoon by two local teams.

Tennis is also a popular game.

A Philharmonic Society and an amateur Dramatic Society exist. Dances and concerts are given by these.

The visit of a warship, twice or oftener a year, from the East Indies Station is an event always looked forward to.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Until recently, the transport of produce was by sea, as it still is to some extent. This was a considerable handicap to planters affected, who might, at certain seasons of the year, have to wait two or three months for a safe passage. Motor roads have been constructed, much to the satisfaction of outside planters. It is hoped, when conditions improve, to complete the roads of the main island and of Praslin and La Digue. The smaller islands are owned or leased by individual planters who make their own arrangements in this regard. A grant has been made from the Colonial Development Fund of £7,500 for construction of roads, on the £1 for £1 basis, but the financial situation of the Colony at the moment has precluded the Government from taking full advantage of the grant.

There are no railways and no telephones. Small sailing and auxiliary coasters provide transport for the adjacent islands and large sailing and auxiliary ships ply to the outlying islands. A large Government motor-launch, the *Alouette*, serves mainly as a bi-weekly ferry for passengers from Mahe to Praslin and La Digue.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers which call at Port Victoria once every four weeks *en route* from Bombay to Mombasa and East African ports, and once every eight weeks on their return voyage from Mombasa to Bombay.

Steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line call at Mahe once every four weeks *en route* from Mombasa to Penang, Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers of the Scandinavian East African Line call at Mahe approximately every two months on their way from Madagascar ports to Europe.

The above-mentioned are the regular callers, whilst others (steamers and sailing ships) call at Mahe occasionally for various ports.

A low-power wireless station is attached to the Postal Department. Its range is approximately 400 miles and it is mainly useful for communication with vessels calling at Port Victoria although, owing to its geographical position with respect to certain sea routes, an increasing number of vessels passing within range signal the station and frequently make use of it for traffic.

Mail and Postal Service.

The revenue of the Postal Department amounted to Rs.21,760 and the expenditure to Rs.18,872. The mail service during the year was good and mails were despatched on 47 occasions. The regular mail service is performed by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers which call on their voyage from Bombay to Mombasa once every four weeks and on their return

journey once every eight weeks. This service has been supplemented by the steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line which call once every four weeks *en route* from Mombasa to Penang and Batavia. Mails are also despatched by various cargo steamers which call at irregular intervals.

In 1933 the Post Office continued to despatch air mails to Europe, the near East, and those African territories on the London—Cape Town air route. The transit of mails to Europe by air via Karachi and Nairobi takes approximately 16 days and 18 days respectively, as compared with 21 days and 25 days approximately for mails by steamer alone via Bombay and Mombasa.

Parcels from Europe are received via Bombay, but parcels from Seychelles are despatched via Bombay or Mombasa.

Cable Services.

Cable and Wireless Limited, maintains a station at Victoria and gives a very satisfactory service. Seychelles is an important cable junction, there being cables to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden and Colombo.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks in the Colony with the exception of a Government Savings Bank. The amount of deposit at the Treasury Savings Bank at the end of the year was Rs.181,858, an increase of Rs.19,405 on the previous year. In order to facilitate trade, the Treasury purchases and sells Drafts and undertakes the collection of documentary Bills, etc., for London and foreign banks. The proceeds are remitted through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London.

Currency.

The monetary unit in Seychelles is the Indian silver rupee of 100 cents. The following fractions of the rupee are in circulation :—silver 50-cent pieces and 25-cent pieces. Mauritius currency notes of Rs.50, Rs.10, and Rs.5, and silver coins of 20 and 10 cents, and bronze coins of 5 and 2 cents, and 1 cent are also in circulation. Mauritius notes are being withdrawn from circulation and replaced by currency notes issued by the Government of Seychelles which are of the following values :—Rs.50, Rs.10, Rs.5, Re.1, and one-half rupee. The Seychelles currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1933, amounted to Rs.299,117 secured by investments and cash in hand in terms of law.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system is in general use but there are some old French measures which are also used, such as :—

(1) *L'aune*, a measure for retailing cloth, etc., of 46·9 inches = 1·20 metres.

(2) *L'arpent* = 5,048 square yards or 0·42 hectare for measuring land.

(3) *La gaulette*, employed on estates as a measure of task work in the fields = 10 French feet.

(4) *Le tierçon*, a small barrel, a measure of capacity generally imported from Mauritius, containing rum, about 190 litres.

(5) *Le velt*, a measure of capacity for coconut oil = 7·57 litres.

(6) *The cord*, used for stacking firewood, 4 ft. × 4 ft. × 8 ft. = 128 French cubic feet.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works are under the control of a Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, assisted by a small staff. This officer is also Chairman of the Victoria Town Board. The night-soil service of the town and the scavengering work are done by contract. The maintenance and repair of public buildings and roads constituted the principal activities of the Department during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.**

System of Law.—The law in civil matters is contained in the French Civil Code, Code of Commerce, and Code of Civil Procedure as they existed in 1810 and as amended by local Ordinances.

The Penal Code is mainly based on the French Penal Code but with considerable importations from English law and the Indian Penal Code.

Courts.—The Supreme Court of Seychelles has full jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters save capital offences.

The Court of Assize has jurisdiction to try capital offences.

Both Courts are presided over by the Chief Justice. In the Court of Assize he is assisted by eight Assessors.

The Police Magistrate holds his Court in Victoria. He exercises a limited jurisdiction over minor offences. The maximum punishment he can inflict is a fine of Rs.250 and imprisonment for two months.

A Justice of the Peace is appointed for the district of South Mahe and another for the islands of Praslin and La Digue. They exercise a limited jurisdiction and the maximum punishment is a fine of Rs.100 and one month's imprisonment.

The following statement shows the expenditure for each of the last five years :—

			<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>From Surplus</i>
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Funds.</i>
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1929	...	...	715,640	51,549
1930	...	...	709,345	128,722
1931	...	...	753,911	60,440
1932	...	...	681,446	4,185
1933	...	...	654,500	4,049

Customs brought in the greater part of the revenue, i.e., Rs.267,678.

The following table shows the proportion of receipts over a period of five years :—

			<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Taxes.</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total.</i>
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Sources.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1929	...	...	387,228	203,842	170,991	762,061
1930	...	...	356,792	196,749	200,632	754,173
1931	...	...	227,909	174,069	290,434	692,412
1932	...	...	252,531	164,319	284,314	701,164
1933	...	...	267,678	150,686	173,679	592,043

Public Debt.

The Colony has no Public Debt.

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on 1st January, 1933, was Rs.388,201. On the 31st December, 1933, the amount had decreased to Rs.321,694.

Taxation.

The following are the main heads of taxation :—

Customs Tariff.—An Ordinance was passed in July 1932 granting a minimum preference of 10 per cent. in respect of goods of Empire origin, the *ad valorem* duty on which is 15 per cent.

A specific duty on food-stuffs, spirits, kerosene, paraffin, crude oil, petrol, benzine, and other motor spirits. A Poor Tax of 1 cent of a rupee per degree of alcohol is levied on spirits. The above tariff, excepting wines, paraffin, kerosene, petrol and other motor spirits, is subject to a surtax of 10 per cent.

Export Duty.—A duty of Re.1.00 per ton of guano, mangrove bark and prepared fertilizers; Re.1.00 per hectolitre of whale oil; Rs.2.00 per ton of cinnamon bark.

Details of *Stamp Duties, Court Fees, etc.*, are set out in detail in the Blue Book for the year.

A *Rural House Tax* of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is imposed with certain exceptions on the value of every rural house, exclusive of the value of the land on which such house is erected, provided that the minimum tax on any rural house shall be fifty cents of a rupee whenever the value of such house is less than one hundred rupees. There is also a *Town Property Tax* of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on the value of all immovable property situated within the limits of the town of Victoria.

Income-Tax.—This was payable during 1933 at the following rates :—

When income is less than Rs.1,000 the rate shall be 1 per cent. on the amount subject to a minimum tax of Rs.2.

When income amounts to Rs.1,000 or more :—

2 per cent. on the 1st Rs.1,000 or part thereof.

2½ " " 2nd Rs.1,000 " "

3 " " 3rd Rs.1,000 " "

3½ " " 4th Rs.1,000 " "

4 " " 5th Rs.1,000 " "

4½ " " 6th Rs.1,000 " "

5 " " excess over Rs.6,000 up to Rs.15,000.

5½ " " " " Rs.15,000 " Rs.20,000.

6 " " " " Rs.20,000.

A revised scale of payments was introduced during 1934.

XVI.—GENERAL.

There has been a further decline in the price of copra, the main product of the Colony, and the price of guano, the export of which ranks second in order of value. Most planters' estates are mortgaged and, owing to falls in the prices of their products, the planters are experiencing difficulties in meeting their obligations. Labourers' wages have been reduced but, on the whole, for those willing to work, employment has been available. Planters generally have allowed and encouraged their labourers to grow crops themselves, such as sweet potatoes, manioc, etc., which, together with rice (imported) and fish (which are very abundant) form their staple diet. The trade figures given above indicate the extent to which the value of the trade of the Colony has declined. A beneficial effect of the depression has been to impress on the planters the necessity for better and more intensive cultivation.

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PART I.—THE COLONY.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan between 51° and 53° south latitude and 57° and 62° west longitude. In addition to the two main islands, known as the East and West Falklands, which are divided by the Falkland Sound, running approximately north-east and south-west, the group comprises about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The area of the group, as computed by measurement from the Admiralty chart, is as follows :

	<i>Square Miles.</i>
East Falkland and adjacent islands	2,580
West Falkland and adjacent islands	2,038
Total area of the group	4,618

The islands have a very deeply indented coast-line and possess many excellent harbours and anchorages. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 feet in Mount Adam on the West Falkland. There are no rivers navigable at any distance from the coast. The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collection of angular boulders called "stone runs" the origin of which is scientifically disputed. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in some places oats and hay are grown. The soil is chiefly peat, but considerable areas of sand also occur. In comprehensive appearance the Falkland Islands are bleak and inhospitable. Trees are entirely absent and the scenery is said to resemble parts of Scotland and the northern islands. The only town is Stanley, the capital, situated on a natural harbour entered from Port William, at the north-east corner of the group. It has about twelve hundred inhabitants. Smaller settlements have been established throughout the Colony as the headquarters of the various farm stations into which it is divided; of these the most important is Darwin, the headquarters of the Falkland Islands Company, with a population of about one hundred persons.

The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterized by the same seasonal variations as in the United Kingdom. These are, however, less noticeable in the Colony on account of its scant vegetation. The winters are slightly colder and the summers much cooler than in London, which is about as far north of the equator as Stanley is south. The average midsummer temperature of the Colony is even lower than the annual mean at London. While the relatively low temperatures are mainly due to the oceanic circulation, the daily weather is largely dependent on the direction of the wind, which, not infrequently, is so inconstant as to give rise to wide ranges of temperature within short intervals. Though the annual rainfall is not excessive, averaging only 26 inches, precipitation occurs on two out of every three days in the year, and, in consequence, the atmosphere is usually damp. A large proportion of the days are cloudy and tempestuous, calm, bright weather being exceptional and seldom outlasting twenty-four hours.

The Falkland Islands, called by the French "Isles Malouines" and by the Spaniards "Islas Malvinas," were discovered on 14th August, 1592, by John Davis in the *Desire*, one of the vessels of the squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. They were seen by Sir Richard Hawkins in the *Dainty* on 2nd February, 1594, and were visited in 1598 by Sebald Van Weert, a Dutchman, and styled by him the Sebald Islands, a name which they still bear on some of the Dutch maps. Captain Strong in the *Welfare* sailed through between the two principal islands in 1690 and called the passage, where he landed at several points and obtained supplies of wild geese and fresh water, the Falkland Sound in memory of the

well-known Royalist, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643; and from this the group afterwards took its English name of "Falkland Islands" although this name does not appear to have been given to it before 1745.

The first settlement on the islands was established in 1764 by de Bougainville on behalf of the King of France, with a small colony of Acadians transferred from Nova Scotia, at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island on Berkeley Sound. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland Island and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, which lies off and close to the north coast of the mainland.

The Spaniards, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, bought out the French from the settlement at Port Louis, which they renamed Soledad in 1766, and in 1770 forcibly ejected the British from Port Egmont. This action on the part of Spain led the two countries to the verge of war. The settlement was restored, however, to Great Britain in 1771, but was again in 1774 voluntarily abandoned. The Spaniards in turn abandoned their settlements early in the nineteenth century, and the entire group of islands appears for some years to have remained without formal occupation and without inhabitants until in 1829 Louis Vernet, enjoying the nominal protection of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires, planted a new colony at Port Louis. Vernet thought fit to seize certain vessels belonging to the United States' fishing fleet and in 1831 his settlement suffered from an American punitive expedition. Finally, in 1833, Great Britain, who had never relaxed her claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, expelled the few Argentine soldiers and colonists yet remaining at Port Louis and resumed occupation, which has been maintained without break to the present day.

The Colony was under the charge of Naval Officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys until 1843, in which year a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters of Government being at Port Louis until 1844, when they were removed to Stanley, then called Port William. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, the Falkland Islands lay on the main sea route from Europe through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America, and in the days of sail frequently harboured vessels which had been worsted in the struggle to round Cape Horn. On 8th December, 1914, they were the scene of the naval battle in which Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee defeated and destroyed the German Squadron under Admiral Graf von Spee, and a memorial commemorating this victory was unveiled at Stanley on 26th February, 1927.

The Centenary of the establishment of a permanent British settlement in the Colony was held on 12th February, 1933. A very fine set of pictorial postage stamps was issued to commemorate this important event in the history of the Colony and in addition the Centenary celebrations, which were held for one week, included

a stock show, sports meeting, and a fireworks display, as well as various other entertainments. H.M.S. *Durban* visited the Colony for the special purpose of taking part in the celebrations.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

At the head of the Government of the Colony is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council consisting of three official and one unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council composed of four official and two unofficial members, the latter being nominated by the Crown. The Colony received a regular grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury until 1880, and a special grant for a mail service until 1885, since which date it has been wholly self-supporting. There is no local government in the Colony.

III.—POPULATION.

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are of European and chiefly of British descent, in which Scotch blood is marked. There is no indigenous or native population.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1933, was 2,427, made up of 1,362 males and 1,065 females. The density of the population is about one person to every two square miles. Approximately one-half of the inhabitants live in Stanley, the capital, and the remainder are divided more or less equally between outlying districts of the East and West Falklands. The number of births registered in 1933 was fifty-two, and of deaths twenty-seven, or respectively 21·42 and 11·12 per 1,000. Sixteen marriages were celebrated during the year. The infantile mortality rate is recorded at 57·7 per 1,000 births of children under one year. Fifty-seven persons arrived in the Colony and eighty-three persons left in the course of the period under review.

IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the community has been good. There was a small epidemic of chicken-pox but this was quickly suppressed.

A number of cases of ringworm occurred in Stanley and in outlying districts of the East Falkland.

The climate is healthy and the people generally are in comfortable circumstances. Animal food is abundant and cheap, and the other necessities of life easily obtained, beef and mutton being the staple food. Fish is obtainable during the summer but becomes scarce during the winter. Fruit is not grown in the Colony, but more frequent communication with the River Plate has facilitated the supply of fresh fruit and has reduced the cost. The revival during the past four years of the Annual Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition has stimulated the cultivation of vegetables and particularly the much needed green vegetables.

The dental condition of the population continues to improve. The Dental Surgeon made extensive tours, and carried out a great deal of work in the East and West Falklands. All children of sixteen years and under receive free treatment and advice from the Dental Surgeon maintained by the Government who makes frequent visits of inspection to the schools in Stanley and periodical tours of the out-districts. A special clinic for school children is held every Saturday morning.

Vaccination is compulsory. The majority of children in Stanley are vaccinated before they are a year old. Those born in outlying districts are vaccinated by Medical Officers when on tour.

There was an increased number of cases of appendicitis, thirty-two coming under operative treatment as against twenty-five in 1932.

Seven cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1933. Three of these were pulmonary, and the remainder bone, joint and tendon affections. This is an increase over the number of cases reported in 1932 but it is hoped that improved sanitary and housing conditions will go far towards checking the progress of the disease.

Malaria and other insect-borne diseases are unknown in the Colony.

The incidence of coughs and severe colds during the last four months of 1933 was unusually high. A series of colds, associated in some cases with high fever, swept the Colony and caused a remarkable amount of debility. This high "cold" incidence is attributed to the very inclement climatic conditions, and lack of sunshine during the period in question. In several cases these colds were followed by broncho-pneumonia.

With the exception of those from ships there were no cases of venereal disease.

The ringworm epidemic in the outlying districts of the East Falkland eventually reached Stanley, where fifteen cases were reported. These have all been successfully treated, and so far as is known there are no further cases. The endemic focus of this disease is cattle. The majority of the farmers have co-operated in reducing the disease among cattle by dipping or destroying affected animals.

There were no cases of scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria or whooping-cough.

The Government maintains out of public funds a hospital in Stanley under the style of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The hospital comprises twelve beds, an operating theatre, quarters for nurses, stores, and an out-patient department. Outside buildings provide an office and workshop for the Dental Surgeon, and also a drug store and laboratory. During the year an improved type of X-ray apparatus was installed.

The staff of the Medical Department includes the Senior Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, one of whom is stationed on the West Falkland Island, a Dental Surgeon, a Nurse Matron and a qualified Nursing Sister in addition to Junior Nurses locally recruited and trained.

The Senior Medical Officer made a tour of the East and West Falkland and the Medical Officer made periodical tours of outlying districts in the East Falkland. Satisfactory reports on health conditions were received. It is to be observed in this connexion that the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, maintain their own Medical Officer at Darwin.

The out-patient department of the hospital provides ante- and post-natal services. Maternity nursing services are provided for Stanley and outlying districts.

During the year 1933, 171 persons were admitted as in-patients and there were 1,448 out-patients with a total attendance of 3,978 as against 1,350 and 3,257 respectively in 1932. Three deaths occurred in the hospital. Fifty operations were performed with uniformly good results and many minor operations were carried out in the out-patient department.

Sewage in the town of Stanley is disposed of partly by water-carriage system and partly by earth-closet method. It is satisfactory to record that the number of inhabitants taking advantage of water-carriage facilities is steadily increasing. The night soil from earth-closets is removed by means of special carts under the control of the Public Works Department. The disposal of sewage which is deposited in the harbour is efficient as it is carried out to sea by the strong tidal currents.

In accordance with the Public Health by-laws all ashes and household refuse must be stored in properly constructed bins which are required to be emptied once a month at least. This system is found to work satisfactorily.

The water supply is wholesome and satisfactory. Water is brought by pipe-line a distance of three miles and stored in a reservoir and a tank with an aggregate capacity approximating to 500,000 gallons. Distributing mains have now been extended so as to serve the whole of Stanley. The inhabitants have taken advantage of the facilities offered and in consequence house connexions continue to increase. The use of rain water from tanks and barrels is gradually disappearing.

Improvements to the system of roads in Stanley have been completed and they are now adequate to present needs. The drainage system of the town was further improved during the year.

There are three licensed slaughter-houses in Stanley and these were inspected with reasonable frequency and were found to comply with the Board of Health by-laws. Meat for human consumption was also inspected at regular intervals.

Dairies were inspected from time to time and samples of milk tested which showed that the standard of cleanliness has been maintained. No samples were found to contain the bacilli of tuberculosis.

Bi-annual rat weeks were continued to be held with considerable success. Rats appear to have diminished as a result but they are still numerous enough to warrant periodical poison-baiting of rubbish dumps, waste lands and the foreshore.

V.—HOUSING.

Several new buildings were erected in Stanley during the year 1933, and additional buildings are in course of construction. The buildings erected are of a suitable type and conform to the requirements of the Board of Health both as regards construction and sanitary arrangements.

There is now no overcrowding in Stanley the rate of building being adequate to the needs of the population. In the majority of cases the wage-earning population own their own houses which are well built and comfortable. Building loans are made in suitable cases by the Government to facilitate the construction of new houses. The Government maintains also sufficient accommodation for its officials and two blocks of tenement dwellings which are rented to the more necessitous families in the community.

All premises in the town are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and householders are required to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. In case of need powers exist to condemn premises as unfit for human occupation.

In recent years housing conditions have been much improved by the provision of an adequate water supply and also by the disposal of sewage by water-carriage.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Wool, skins, and tallow are the principal products of the Colony at the present time. All produce is exported to the United Kingdom.

Sheep farms vary approximately in extent from 24,000 acres to 150,000 acres and carry on the average between 8,000 and 35,000 sheep, or, say, three to five acres to one sheep.

No statistics are kept of the actual quantity of wool produced in any one year as distinct from the quantity exported. The average production during the past six years was four million pounds annually. The actual return of wool exported during 1933 was 4,021,444 lb., valued at £100,749. The average price realized was just over 6d. per lb. as against an average price of about 7d. per lb. in 1932, and 7½d. to 8d. per lb. in 1931.

Economic conditions were as difficult and disappointing in the year under review as in the preceding year. Prices for wool and other produce continued at levels which left little or no profit to farmers.

Hides and skins exported realized £8,807 as against £5,119 in the preceding year, or an increase of £3,688.

Seal oil.—During the year the Falkland Islands and Dependencies Sealing Company, Limited, operated for a short period of three months and produced approximately 300 tons of oil from hair seal of an export value of £4,660. Owing, however, to unfavourable market conditions the Company was unable to show a profit on the season's working and unless conditions show some appreciable improvement it is doubtful whether the Company will operate in a future season.

Live stock.—During the year a number of rams of the Romney Marsh type were imported from the United Kingdom for the purpose of improving flocks in the Colony.

General.—Apart from the commodities above described the Colony has no resources of known commercial value. Forage crops are produced to a limited extent, but with this exception there is practically no agriculture in the Colony.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values of imports and exports during the year 1933, and as compared with previous years was as follows :—

<i>Imports.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	43,850	44,584	40,267	33,117	28,858
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	17,944	13,057	12,093	8,210	5,902
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	95,281	53,613	56,965	39,561	33,729
Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	4,073	5,191	1,415	1,162	747
Bullion and specie ...	—	—	35	—	25
<i>Total imports ...</i>	£161,148	116,445	110,775	82,050	69,261
<i>Exports.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 9. Table of Exports :—

Amend the value of exports of seal oil for the year 1933, to read £4,660.

The total of the last column should now read £116,972.

(28838—500)

Imports.

The principal articles imported during 1933 were, in value :—

	£
Provisions	17,537
Hardware... ..	9,369
Drapery, etc.	7,803
Coal, coke, and oil fuel	2,721
Timber	3,046
Paints, etc.	2,126
Chemicals... ..	3,047

and in quantities :—

Beer	12,600 gallons.
Spirits	2,418 „
Tobacco	8,950 pounds.
Wines	990 gallons.

The import trade of the Colony, as in the previous year, continued to decrease. There was no increase in the prices of most commodities during the year but as prices of the produce of the Colony continued to fall the purchasing power of the inhabitants was not improved. There was a marked falling off in imports of beer, spirits and tobacco.

As in the preceding year approximately 81 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom.

The countries of origin were as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	56,301
Other parts of British Empire	—
Total from British Empire	£56,301
Uruguay	9,918
Argentina	2,143
Chile	625
Other countries	274
Total from foreign countries	£12,960

There was no alteration in the course of the import trade as compared with 1932.

Exports.

Practically the whole of the export trade of the Colony was with the United Kingdom, with the exception of exports to other countries of a value of £725.

The following is a comparative table showing the quantities exported during the past five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Wool (lb.)	4,067,057	3,690,572	3,931,595	3,934,852	4,021,444
Tallow (lb.)	274,400	158,368	275,520	164,642	425,712
Hides and sheepskins (number).	37,489	52,091	73,566	56,585	77,679
Seal oil (barrels) ...	2,857	2,424	—	1,701	1,806

The figures for 1933 show a considerable increase in the export of tallow, hides and sheepskins.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The average rate of wages for unskilled labour is at the rate of 1s. 2d. an hour and for skilled labour at the rate of 1s. 4d. an hour. Artisans receive 1s. 7d. an hour. The hours of work are eight hours a day with a total of 40 to 45 hours a week.

In domestic service monthly wages with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from £2 to £3 10s. 0d.; for cooks from £3 to £4 10s. 0d.

Owing to the reduction of labour on farms due to the depression in the sheepfarming industry there was an increase in the number of men seeking employment in Stanley. The majority were employed on works undertaken by the Government to relieve unemployment and in consequence there was no actual distress.

The average rate of wages on farm stations was £6 to £7 a month with quarters, fuel, meat and milk free.

The cost of living has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food were as follows :—

Mutton	3d. per lb.
Beef	5d. per lb.
Pork, fresh... ..	1s. 6d. per lb.
Fowls	2s. to 3s. each.
Fish, fresh	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Eggs	2s. to 3s. per dozen.
Milk	8d. to 1s. per quart.
Potatoes	1½d. to 3d. per lb.
Bread	1s. per 4 lb. loaf.
Sugar	3d. per lb.
Tea	2s. to 3s. per lb.
Coffee	1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
Fresh Vegetables ...	5d. per lb.
Butter (imported)... ..	1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

The supply of fresh fish, fowls, and fresh pork is uncertain and irregular and in consequence diet is somewhat limited in variety.

On the whole the cost of living is moderate. There are no hotels in Stanley in the accepted sense of the term, but there are several boarding-houses which offer a reasonable degree of comfort and

convenience with charges ranging from £2 2s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week.

Unfurnished houses for workmen cost from £2 to £3 per month.

In the majority of cases the Government provides houses for its officials. Houses, if not provided by the Government, are hard to obtain and the average rent of an unfurnished house suitable for occupation by an official is £50 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education of children between the ages of five and fourteen years residing in Stanley is compulsory. In Stanley there are two elementary schools, one maintained by the Government and one under Roman Catholic management. Provision also is made at the Government school for attendance at a continuation class for a two-year course of more advanced study. Grants are made in approved cases to enable children from country districts to be taught in Stanley.

For the benefit of children who are unable to come to Stanley, the Government maintains three itinerant schoolmasters on the West Falkland Island and one on the East Falkland Island.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, also maintains a schoolmaster at their settlement at Darwin, and in addition certain itinerant schoolmasters for service in the outlying districts of Lafonia.

There are no facilities in the Colony for higher or vocational education.

There are no Government institutions, orphanages, or Poor Law institutions, and no legislative provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness, or old age.

Poor relief is granted by the Government in certain necessitous cases. The cost in 1933 amounted to £136.

A society known as the Stanley Benefit Club insures its members for sickness and death.

There are three social clubs, namely, the Colony Club, the Falkland Club and the Working Men's Social Club.

There are football, badminton, golf, and hockey clubs, all of which are flourishing.

The Stanley Sports Association holds an annual sports meeting in December of each year for horse racing and athletic events.

The Defence Force Rifle Association which is affiliated to the National Rifle Association, holds an annual Meeting at Stanley on the lines of those held at Bisley. The Falkland Islands team won the Junior Kolapore Cup at Bisley in 1930, and in 1933 the Colony was again represented at Bisley in the Junior Kolapore and Junior Mackinnon competitions. Miniature rifle shooting on the modern and well-equipped miniature range in the Drill Hall is very popular during the winter months. The local Miniature Rifle Association won in 1932 the Colonial Rifle Associations Small-Bore Match, a

competition inaugurated in that year by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, and also won in 1933 the Dominion Clubs' Team Competition which was inaugurated in that year.

Physical training forms an important part of the regular curriculum of the Government school and in it are included football, hockey and gymnastics, as well as the formal Swedish drill.

There are also public baths and a well-equipped gymnasium. The construction of a swimming pool is under consideration.

The Town Hall, Stanley, is well-equipped with modern appliances for theatrical productions. It can seat an audience of 500 people in comfort and safety. It has a very fine dance floor and is much used for that purpose particularly during the winter months.

The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and Rover Sea Scouts continued their useful work. There are also troops of Cubs and Brownies.

There is one cinema in Stanley, owned and managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, which usually affords entertainment on two days of the week, one of which is for children only.

There is also a public library at which books to suit every taste may be obtained.

The Falkland Islands Horticultural Society, which is affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society, England, held during the year a Flower and Vegetable Show and Industrial Exhibition. The Show and Exhibition was successful both in regard to the quality and the quantity of the exhibits. The Society presents the Clarence Elliott Challenge Cup for the best collection of vegetables in twenty-four distinct varieties. The Banksian Medal granted by the Royal Horticultural Society, England, is awarded to the winner of the largest total amount of money in prizes at the Show, but the same competitor may not win the medal oftener than once in three consecutive years.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Monte Video to which port a service is maintained by the s.s. *Lafonia*, a vessel of some 600 tons dead weight, belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, and running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. In addition, calls homeward and outward are made at Stanley at irregular and infrequent intervals by cargo vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The calls made in 1933 were three homeward and three outward.

The distance from Stanley to Monte Video is rather more than a thousand miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Lafonia* averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, and by other vessels from 3 to 5 days according to the class of vessel.

The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, via Monte Video, is 26 days; by the direct route passenger vessels complete the journey in the same time and the

cargo vessels require upwards of a month to five weeks on the voyage home, which is performed almost invariably from Stanley to London without intermediate stop, and on the outward voyage upwards of five weeks dependent on the number of intermediate stops.

On the average, opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every four to five weeks.

The contract with the Tonsberg Whaling Company for the conveyance of mails to and from South Georgia was terminated in the early part of 1933, and provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for the maintenance of communication by the s.s. *Lafonia* which makes four voyages a year usually in March, June, October and December. The time taken on the voyage between Stanley and South Georgia averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ days.

During the whaling season, October—April, opportunities occur from time to time for the conveyance of mails between Europe and South Georgia by means of floating factories and transports engaged in the whaling industry.

A wireless station for external traffic is operated by the Government at Stanley under the style of the Falkland Islands Radio. Regular communication is maintained direct with London and Monte Video, while the South Georgia Radio at Grytviken provides a link between Stanley and that Dependency.

Telegraph charges to the United Kingdom are 2s. 6d. a word for "ordinary," 1s. 3d. a word for "deferred," and 9d. a word for "code" messages.

There are no submarine cables.

The postal rate for the United Kingdom and the Empire is one penny per ounce.

At the end of 1933 there were 38 wireless sets licensed.

The Government maintains a broadcast relay service. The licence for subscribers to this service is £1 per annum and the number of licences issued in 1933 was 103. The principal overseas programmes are relayed from the Broadcasting Studio to subscribers. Local programmes of gramophone records are also given as well as news and sports items from England.

There are no railways in the Colony. Certain roads suitable for motor traffic are in course of construction towards the Fitzroy River and towards the North Camp. Internal communication is carried out on horseback or by boat. The inter-insular service for mails and passengers is carried out by the s.s. *Lafonia*.

There are no inland telegraphs, but a telephone system is maintained by the Government in Stanley both for official and general use. In the outlying districts privately-owned lines join up with the Stanley system on the East Falkland and on the West Falkland converge at Fox Bay where the Government also maintains a small radio station for the purpose of local traffic. Two farm stations

have constructed radio stations of low power for local communication.

There are no omnibuses or tramways in the Colony and no air mail and passenger service.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The only bank in the Colony is the Government Savings Bank. The rate of interest paid is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. At the close of the Bank's financial year on the 30th September, 1933, the total sum deposited was £181,928, and the number of depositors 1,032. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was £176 12s. 7d., or about £73 per head of the population.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank or similar institution in the Colony.

Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of one per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and a paper currency of 10s., £1 and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Note Ordinance, 1930. It is estimated that on 31st December, 1933, there was £2,000 of specie and £22,000 of currency notes in circulation.

The system of weights and measures in use in the Colony is the same as that in use in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year the Stanley Improvement Scheme which was commenced in 1930, was completed at a cost of £20,000. Good progress was made with the road leading eastward from Stanley to Surf Bay on the south shore and this will be completed early in 1934. This road, which has been constructed at a cost of £7,000, will prove a great boon from the aspect of both health and pleasure, and also in providing easy means of access to the peat deposits adjacent to its route.

The road in course of construction towards the North Camp was cut out as far as the suburban boundary near the Two Sisters Hills. Good progress has been made with the work and the road is now metalled for approximately a third of its distance. When completed the road will be suitable for motor and other traffic.

During the year the ribbon track towards Sapper Hill was altered and converted into a road. This road was continued towards the foot of Mount William and it is expected that by the end of 1934 it will have reached Mount Harriet on the Darwin-Fitzroy track.

It is proposed in due course to continue this road towards Pattersons Point on the Fitzroy River, in order to connect with a bridge which the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, propose to erect in 1934. When completed the road will provide facilities for transport between Stanley and Darwin and Brenton Loch on the Falkland Sound.

Considerable improvements were effected in the town of Stanley during the year, particularly in regard to drainage facilities for the new building area to the south of the town. The roads were also improved by treatment with bitumen solution. Important and necessary work was carried out to the road at "Italy" near the Naval Battle Memorial. This road, which was dangerous, was widened by reclaiming and filling in part of the foreshore.

A much needed sports pavilion was erected during the year.

Applications from householders for water-supply connexions showed a steady increase.

There was an increasing demand for electric light and in consequence it was found necessary to further extend the system.

In addition to its other activities the Public Works Department undertakes the usual maintenance services, including conservancy, and water supply, for the town. The Department is responsible also for the considerable quantity of peat fuel which is required for Government purposes. To its charge are committed, furthermore, the general upkeep of all Government buildings and property, in particular plant, sea-walls, bridges, fences, jetties and harbour lights and, in addition, maintenance of the light on Porpoise Point near North Arm.

The above services were all carried out with due care and efficiency during the year.

The total expenditure incurred under the Public Works and Electrical votes was £23,997 in 1933; an average number of one hundred and thirty men, exclusive of monthly employees, were on the pay roll during the year, as compared with one hundred and ten in 1932 and seventy-eight in 1931.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The judicial system of the Colony is limited to a Supreme Court, in which the Governor sits alone as Judge, and a Magistrate's Court in Stanley. The majority of the farm managers are Justices of the Peace and as such have power to deal with minor offences. The local Police Force consists of four constables and a chief constable and is stationed entirely in Stanley. The Police Force is adequate to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. There is practically no crime in the Colony. Nine persons were dealt with in 1933 for minor offences in the Summary Court and all were convicted. No criminal issue went to the Supreme Court during that year or in the previous year. There were no juvenile cases.

The chief constable is gaoler-in-charge of the gaol in Stanley. The gaol was inspected regularly by the medical authority and was found to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Eight Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council in 1933, the most important of which were as follows :—

The Whale Fishery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, providing for the grant of licences for the use of floating factories and whale catchers.

The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, providing for the prohibition of the export of arms and ammunition.

The Tariff (Import Duties) Amendment Ordinance, 1933, providing for the exemption of import duties on matches manufactured in and consigned from any part of the British Empire ; and a preferential tariff on cigars, cigarettes, cut and manufactured tobacco and snuff manufactured in any part of the British Empire from tobacco which is the produce of any part of the British Empire.

The following subsidiary legislation was also enacted during the year :—

Rules of the 31st May, 1933, relative to the granting of patents for inventions made by Civil Servants in the Colony of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies.

Rules of the 19th December, 1933, styled *The Falkland Islands Currency Notes (Amendment) Rules*, 1933, relative to withdrawal of currency notes of the " A " and " B " series.

Regulations of the 31st October, 1933, styled *the Government Schools (Amendment) Regulations*, 1933, fixing school fees.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1933 from all sources was £66,417, as compared with £98,463 in 1932, and from ordinary sources £59,333, as compared with £64,199 in 1932. The excess in 1932 was due to the appreciation of the market value of the Colony's Investments.

The expenditure on recurrent services was £37,156, or less by £1,565 than that in 1932, and less by £22,177 than the revenue from ordinary sources. In addition extraordinary expenditure amounting to £13,786 was incurred mainly in connexion with the measures undertaken to relieve unemployment. A further sum of £1,392 was expended in connexion with the Centenary celebrations of the Colony. The revenue from all sources during the year exceeded the total expenditure of £52,335 by £14,082.

The following table gives the comparative figures of the expenditure and the revenue for the past five years :—

		Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Ordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1929	...	66,650	73,599	46,000	59,041
1930	...	62,094	82,812	39,128	69,979
1931	...	51,805	78,397	38,977	72,876
1932	...	64,199	98,463	38,711	54,798
1933	...	59,333	66,417	37,156	52,335

The Colony has no public debt. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1933, amounted to £290,673, made up as follows :—

	£
Land Sales Fund	271,916
Other Surplus	18,757
	<u>£290,673</u>

The Colony's Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1933, amounted to £38,734.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs import and export duties.
2. Rates levied on house property.

The Customs import duties are on wines, malt, spirits, tobacco, and matches, at the following rates :—

Wines	...	3s. a gallon in bulk or 3s. 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Malt	...	6d. a gallon in bulk or 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Spirits	...	20s. a gallon.
Tobacco	...	4s. a pound.
Matches	...	For every gross of boxes not exceeding 10,000 matches, 4s.

A preferential rate of nine-tenths of the full duty is allowed on tobacco and cigarettes of Empire production and manufacture and matches of Empire manufacture and provenance are admitted duty free.

Export duties are collected on wool, whale oil and seal oil at the following rates :—

Wool	...	1s. for every twenty-five pounds.
Whale oil and seal oil	...	1s. 6d. for every barrel of forty gallons, or 9s. a ton.

The yield in 1933 from each source was as follows :—

	£
Import Duties	4,799
Export Duties	8,312
Rate on house property	797

There are no excise or stamp duties and no hut tax or poll tax.

PART II.—THE DEPENDENCIES.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

General.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups, the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands with Graham's Land.

Geography.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south latitude, the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. The northern point of the South Shetlands is about 500 miles to the south of the Falkland Islands. South Georgia with the South Orkneys and South Sandwich group of Dependencies is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude, and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the meridians of longitude fifty and eighty west. South Georgia is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion of them inhabited throughout the year except for the meteorological station which is maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. It has an area of about 1,450 square miles (statute), is about 100 miles in length with a maximum breadth of 20 miles, and consists mainly of steep mountains from which glaciers descend. There is but little flat land and the island is almost entirely barren, the south-west side being permanently frozen. The main vegetation is some coarse grass which grows on the north-eastern side of the island, where the snow melts in the summer. There are no indigenous quadrupeds other than seals but reindeer have been introduced and are thriving well. There are many sea-birds including penguins and albatrosses. The sea-elephant, the sea-leopard and the Weddell's seal frequent its shores. The coast line has been indifferently charted but much useful work has been done in this direction during the past five years by the "Discovery" Expedition.

Climate.

Although Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, is little over a hundred miles further south than Stanley the difference in climate is very marked, that of the former approximating closely to conditions in the Antarctic. The mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year and glaciers descend on the grand scale right to the sea. During the year 1933 the average mean temperature was 34.97° Fahrenheit. Rain fell on eighty-three days and snow or sleet on one hundred and thirty-six days.

Within recent years instances of volcanic activity at Deception Island, South Shetlands, have been frequent. The first earthquake of which there is any definite record occurred in 1923, though it is stated by some of the whaling community that shocks were felt in 1912. In February, 1924, a strong tremor was experienced, when a large rock forming the crest of a natural arch, and known locally as the "Sewing Machine," at the approach to Port Foster was disturbed, and, in 1925, during the absence of the whaling factory *Ronald*, one of the giant columns in the entrance of the harbour disappeared. Again, in the season 1928-29 several earthquake shocks were felt, the most pronounced being in March, 1929, when a large quantity of rock fell, completely changing the formation of the ridge on the east side of the harbour. The water in the harbour of Port Foster frequently becomes agitated by the subterranean heat, the shores in places being completely obscured by the dense vapour emitted.

History.

South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands were sighted and taken possession of for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1775, and the South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell of the British ship *Dove* who landed on Coronation Island on 7th December, 1821, and took possession of the group in the name of King George IV. The South Shetlands were discovered by Mr. W. Smith in the brig *Williams* in 1819 and were examined by Captain Bransfield in 1820. Captain Bransfield also discovered the first part of Graham's Land and Mr. John Biscoe discovered the west coast in 1832. Profitable sealing voyages to South Georgia were made prior to 1793 and British whalers are reported there in 1819. The fur-seal industry in the Dependencies achieved such proportions in the early part of the nineteenth century that expeditions were made to them in the two seasons 1820-21 and 1821-22 by no less than ninety-one vessels. So recklessly did they slaughter, however, that they are said practically to have exterminated the fur-seal, James Weddell stating that in 1822-24 these animals were almost extinct.

The meteorological station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys to which reference has been already made was established in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition under Mr. W. Bruce and was transferred by him in 1904 to the Argentine Government. A new and valuable survey of the South Sandwich group was carried out in 1930 by the Royal Research ship *Discovery II* of the "Discovery" Expedition.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitutionally the Dependencies are subject to the same authority as the Colony proper, that is to say to the Governor and to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Ordinances enacted by the latter body, however, in respect of the Colony do not have application to the Dependencies unless they are specially applied.

The Dependencies, in contradistinction to the Colony, are peopled almost exclusively and utilized mainly by foreigners and are governed from the Falkland Islands with a central administration in common. A resident magistrate and official staff are maintained at South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the other Dependencies is carried out by representatives of the Government who accompany the expeditions.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact there are no communities other than the whaling stations which are run by the managers on behalf of the several companies owning them.

III.—POPULATION.

As has been stated in the preceding chapters, there is no permanent population in the Dependencies except in South Georgia where the figures fluctuate with the seasons of the whaling industry. The population in South Georgia is entirely resident either on the privately-owned whaling stations or at the Government Headquarters at King Edward Cove in Cumberland Bay. During the summer it exceeds 1,000, practically all males, but during the winter it is not more than one-third of that number. At the census taken on 26th April, 1931, the number of persons at South Georgia, including shipping, was recorded as five hundred and sixty-three and at the South Shetlands as one hundred and forty-six; among these one female only appears. The British inhabitants of South Georgia are limited practically to the Government staff and to the crews of British vessels. The remainder are almost exclusively Norwegian or Scandinavian. Two deaths, no births, and one marriage occurred in the Dependencies in 1933.

IV.—HEALTH.

There is very little sickness in the Dependencies, even colds being of rare occurrence, though some unhealthiness arises from the lack of fresh food-stuffs.

No Medical Officer is maintained by the Government in the Dependencies, but the whaling companies have their own doctors, the Government contributing a share of the salary of the doctor stationed at Grytviken. At South Georgia there are well-equipped hospitals maintained by the whaling companies, and at Deception Island a very efficient hospital is kept in commission during the season by the Hektor Company.

Weather conditions in 1933 were not favourable but, as usual, health conditions were relatively good except that the monotony of the climate and the lack of sunshine tended to produce a state of mental depression bordering in some cases on melancholia.

V.—HOUSING.

The question of housing does not really arise in South Georgia or in the other Dependencies. All the officials are suitably housed in the quarters at King Edward Cove and the arrangements made by the whaling companies to accommodate the personnel working on their stations are fully adequate.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Two whaling companies operated during the season at South Georgia as against one in the 1932-33 season. The land station at Deception Island remained closed. The depression in the whale oil market continued; the quota restrictions remained in force and limited the production of oil.

No floating factories worked under licence from the Government, although a number of expeditions fished on the high seas and off the ice-pack.

Whales were numerous at South Georgia throughout most of the season and the average production per "standard whale" was considerably higher than in the previous season.

The total catch at South Georgia amounted to 2,364 whales, made up of 536 blue, 1,728 fin, 92 humpback, 7 sperm and 1 right whale.

The quantity of oil produced was 132,190 barrels with an average per "standard whale" of 92·37.

There were also produced 123,996 bags of guano, each of 100 kilogrammes.

The following table shows, for comparative purposes, the actual catch, "standard whales," the oil and guano production, and the average of oil and guano per standard whale for the past five seasons at South Georgia:—

Season.	Actual		Oil Produced.	Guano.	Averages.	
	Whales.	"Standard Whales."	Barrels.	Bags.	Oil.	Guano.
1929-30 ...	4,210	2,255	242,950	242,720	107·74	107·63
1930-31 ...	2,736	1,846	188,044	181,152	101·86	98·13
1931-32 ...	2,205	1,310	124,337	113,420	94·91	86·58
1932-33 ...	996	631	54,583	49,572	86·50	78·56
1933-34 ...	2,364	1,431	132,190	123,996	92·37	86·65

During the season a number of Falkland Islands labourers were employed in the whaling industry by the Compania Argentina de Pesca and the South Georgia Company, Limited.

Depression in the whaling industry still continues and no improvement is in sight. It is expected that two of the land stations in South Georgia will operate during the 1934-35 season, but there appears no prospect of the land station in Deception Island reopening until conditions improve.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Dependencies in 1933 was £537,910, of which £200,557 represented imports and £337,353 exports. Of the imports, whale oil (for re-export) accounted for £102,982; coal, coke and oil fuel, £56,888; hardware, £12,212; and provisions, £8,523. The exports of whale and seal oil amounted to £293,764, and of guano and bone meal to £41,674.

The following table gives the comparative values of the trade of the Dependencies during the past five years :—

			£	£	£
			<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1929	...	...	626,746	5,164,709	5,791,453
1930	...	...	499,829	2,726,173	3,226,002
1931	...	...	311,388	1,748,467	2,059,855
1932	...	...	228,952	369,542	598,494
1933	...	...	200,557	337,353	537,910

The decrease in the value of the import and export trade is due to the continued depression in the whaling industry, coupled with the increased production of whale oil in factory ships working outside territorial waters and often remote from the Dependencies. Excluding importations and exportations of whale oil from and for the "high seas," about 39 per cent of the value of the imports came from the United Kingdom. About 96 per cent. of the total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom. The bulk of the coal imported was obtained from the United Kingdom and of the fuel oil from the Dutch West Indies. About 60 per cent. of the hardware came from Norway and 32 per cent. from the United Kingdom, while provisions show 28 per cent. from Norway, 33 per cent. from the Argentine, and 37 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

Whale and seal oil and guano were exported principally to the United Kingdom.

There was no change during the year 1933 in the price of oil which ranged from £10 to £15 a ton according to grade. Large quantities of oil remained unsold and the companies continued to restrict the output on a quota basis during the 1933-34 season. Future prospects continue to be uncertain.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in South Georgia and on board the floating factories is specially recruited on contract terms, almost exclusively from Norway. The bonus system on production is generally in vogue, the total earnings of an ordinary labourer ranging from £10 to £15 a

month with all found. As there are no shops and no private trade in the Dependencies and as all food-stuffs are provided by the whaling companies for the personnel engaged on their station the question of the cost of living does not arise.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no children in the Dependencies and the problem of education does not therefore arise.

The whaling companies operating in South Georgia run private cinematograph shows for the benefit of the men employed on their stations. Interest is taken in football and in other forms of sport such as ski-ing during the deep snow of the winter months.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

As has been stated in a previous chapter of this Report, the contract with the Tonsberg Whaling Company for the conveyance of mails to and from South Georgia was terminated during the year, and provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, to continue the service with the s.s. *Lafonia* which makes four voyages a year. During the whaling season direct sailings between Europe and South Georgia in either direction are in the normal course not infrequent and there is a fairly reliable service three times in the year between Buenos Aires and Grytviken furnished by the motor auxiliary s.v. *Tijuca* of the Compania Argentina de Pesca. The majority of the vessels of the high seas whaling fleet call at South Georgia on their way to the fishing grounds in October and on their return journey in April.

Mails are received and despatched either direct or via Stanley by opportunities as they offer. Postal rates are the same as from and to the Colony proper.

The Government maintains a wireless station at Grytviken, which is in regular communication with Stanley, through which traffic is passed beyond the limits of the Colony. The Argentine Government is permitted to maintain a wireless station on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys.

There are no railways or roads in the Dependencies. Grytviken, South Georgia, and Port Foster at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, are the only ports of entry.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered at South Georgia during 1933 :—

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	40	88,025	—	—
Foreign (mostly Norwegian) ...	13	20,253	1	734
	<u>53</u>	<u>108,278</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>734</u>

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

No banks—commercial, agricultural, or co-operative—are in existence in the Dependencies. Such facilities as are afforded in the Colony through the Treasury at Stanley, for example, by the Government Savings Bank for deposit or by the Commissioner of Currency for remittances, are available in South Georgia through the agency of the Magistrate at Grytviken.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and Falkland Islands notes.

Weights and measures are generally British or Norwegian standard. Whale and seal oil is calculated by the barrel at six barrels of forty gallons to the ton, and guano and other by-products of the whale in hundreds of pounds or in kilograms.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No public works of importance or interest were carried out by the Government during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The Magistrate, South Georgia, sits at Grytviken in a court of first instance and the Supreme Court of the Colony at Stanley is common to all the Dependencies. During 1933 no case of serious crime was brought before the Courts. Despite the trying conditions, the personnel of the whaling industry forms a most peaceful and law-abiding community, calling seldom for the intervention of the civil authorities: a fact which in itself speaks highly for the standard of discipline maintained by the managers of the several stations.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

See under Chapter XIV of Part I of this Report.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Dependencies' revenue is derived almost entirely from the whaling industry and amounted in 1933 to £12,081. The expenditure excluding that from the Research and Development Fund was £18,384.

The following table shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past five years :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£				£
1929	122,814	39,385
1930	84,547	21,597
1931	48,133	31,129
1932	17,446	20,143
1933	12,081	18,384

The continued decline in the returns, both of revenue and of expenditure, is due to the drastically restricted scale on which whaling operations were conducted during the year by reason of the depressed conditions of the oil market.

The Dependencies have no public debt. The surplus of assets over liabilities as at 31st December, 1933, was £412,676, earmarked as follows :—

			£
Research and Development Fund	...	...	407,814
"Discovery" Pension Fund	...	...	4,862
			<hr/>
			£412,676
			<hr/>

The main heads of taxation are Customs duties on the importation of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and on the exportation of whale and seal oil and by-products of the whaling industry such as guano. Import duties amounted to £429 in 1933 and export duties to £8,557. The Customs tariff on importation is the same as in the Colony. The export duty on whale and seal oil stood at 1s. 6d. a barrel or 9s. a ton. The export duty on guano is at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb.

There are no excise or stamp duties, and no hut tax or poll tax.

APPENDIX.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1713

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BRITISH HONDURAS
1934

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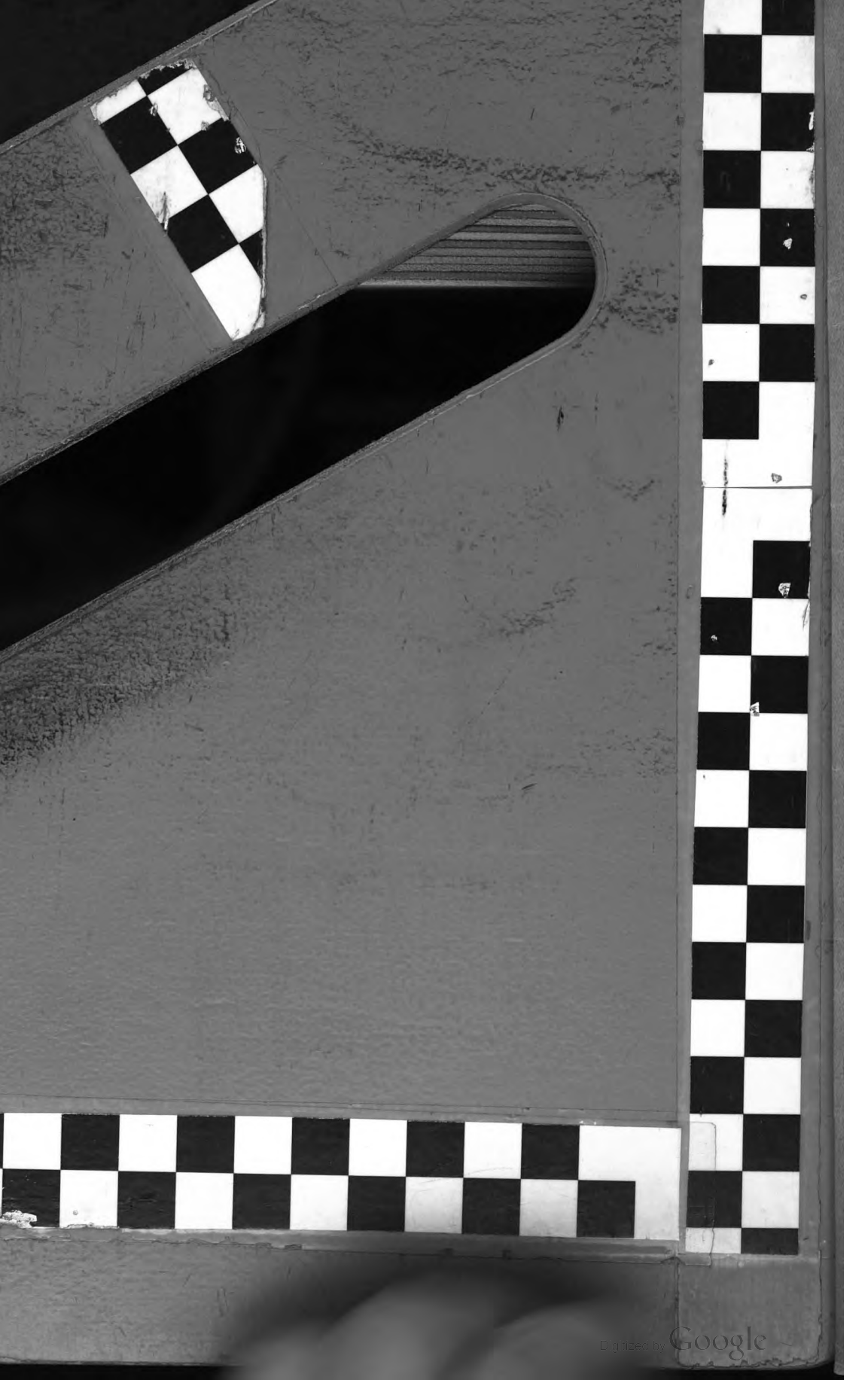
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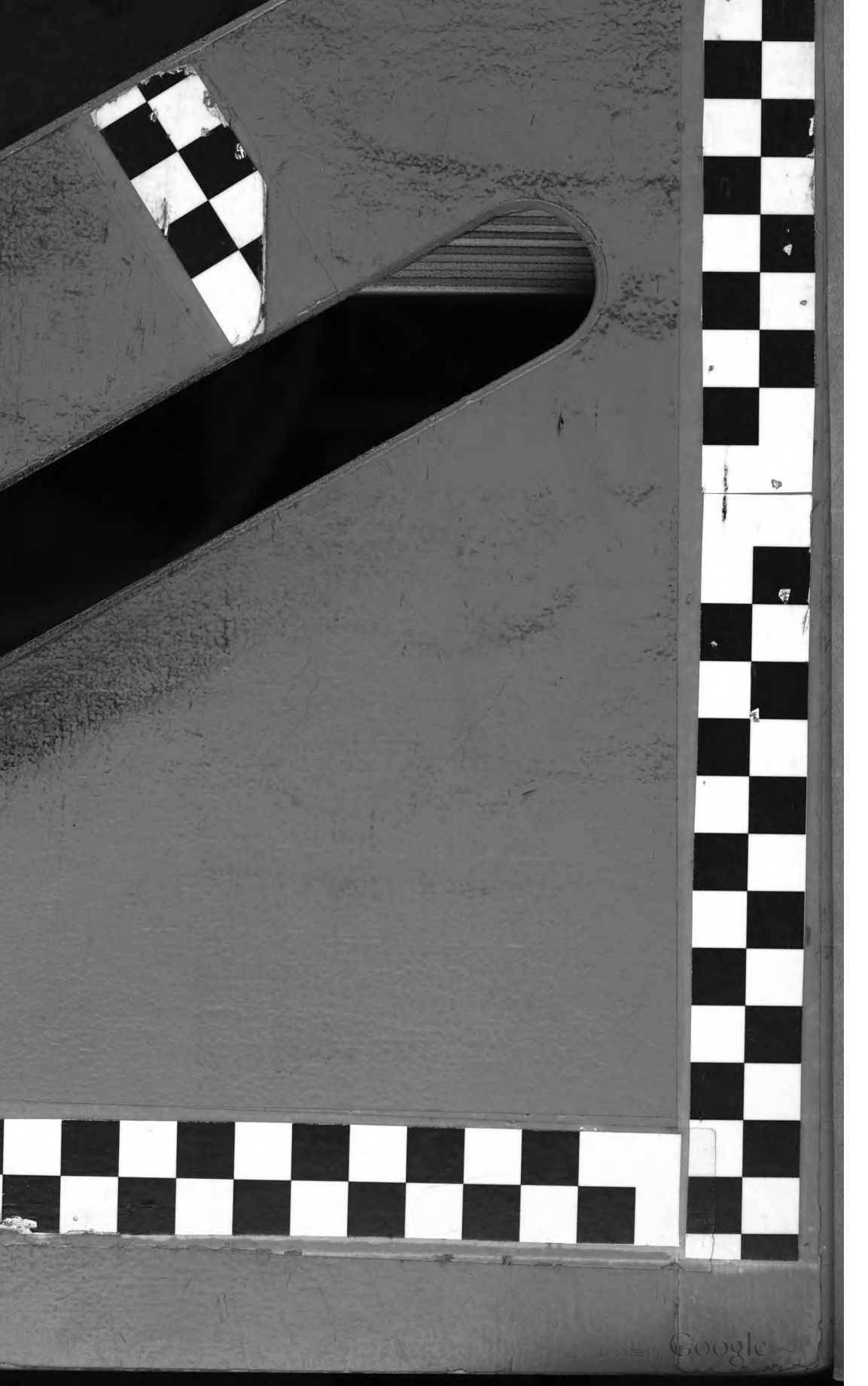
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[Continued on page iii of cover.]

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" North latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' West longitude.

The Colony is bounded on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the north and north-west by Mexico, and on the west and south-west by Guatemala. The frontier with Mexico follows the course of the River Hondo; that with Guatemala follows the course of the River Sarstoon on the south, continuing by a line drawn from the Gracias a Dios Falls, on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, and from Garbutt's Falls due north to the Mexican frontier. The greatest length of the Colony is about 174 miles and the greatest width about 68 miles. The total area is 8,598 square miles. The Colony is therefore about one-sixth the size of England, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and about two-thirds the size of the whole of the British West Indian Islands put together.

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A number of "cays" and reefs lie off the mainland of the Colony at varying distances from the coast, in an almost continuous line from the point of the Yucatan peninsula to the southern boundary of the Colony. The largest of these are Ambergris Cay and Cay Caulker, while the Turneffe group of cays covers a large area.

Near the coast the land is low and swampy, but gradually rises inland. The northern half of the Colony is low-lying, but further south the country is hilly and even mountainous, rising in the Cockscomb Range to a height of 3,700 feet. The Colony is well watered, and its numerous rivers provide the chief means of communication. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of tropical produce.

Climate.

The climate of British Honduras compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. Europeans leading a normal life and taking ordinary precautions will find the climate of British Honduras pleasant and healthy. The average rainfall at Belize was 87.31 inches for the last five years.

The extremes of temperature and the rainfall at Belize for the last ten years were as follows :—

<i>Extremes of temperature.</i>				<i>Rainfall.</i>	
		°F.		°F.	inches.
1934	16th April	... 93	13th December	... 56	91.21
1933	5th May	... 91.5	1st January	... 61.5	73.03
1932	15th September	... 93	21st November	... 59	67.36
1931	12th May	... 89	22nd January	... 51	120.23
1930	27th May,		24th December	... 59	84.73
	7th September	... 89			
1929	28th September	... 90	30th January	... 57	113.57
1928	18th July	... 88.5	26th December	... 57	52.29
1927	18th August	... 88	11th January	... 56.5	68.61
1926	29th July	... 88	20th February	... 54	60.05
1925	25th May	... 91.5	24th November	... 59.5	86.01

History.

It is probable that Columbus discovered the coast about 1502, when on his way from Cuba to find a passage to the Indies. The country first became known to Englishmen about 1638. It is probable that settlers from Jamaica visited the country and, finding logwood abundant and easily accessible, established themselves in what is now British Honduras. Within a very short time of their arrival they must have come in contact with the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan and the Peten district of Guatemala. There are records of many conflicts between them and, as England was frequently at war with Spain in those days, such conflicts were natural. Even after the Thirty Years' War had ended in Europe, and Spain was our ally against France, there was fighting between the subjects of the King of England and those of the King of Spain in Central America. The Spaniards made frequent attempts to

expel the Englishmen and their slaves, but in 1670 Spain ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain all lands in the West Indies or in any part of America held by the English at the time. The population of the British settlement in and near Belize, the chief town, included at this date 700 white settlers, among whom was the famous Admiral John Benbow. By 1671, the settlement had grown so prosperous that it was reported to King Charles II by the Governor of Jamaica as having "increased His Majesty's Customs and the natural commerce more than any of His Majesty's Colonies". This was no doubt due to the great value of logwood and mahogany.

By 1713, there was a settled form of government carried on by magistrates elected by the inhabitants. In 1717, the Board of Trade asserted the absolute right of Great Britain to cut logwood. In the next year the Spaniards made a determined effort to conquer the settlement and got as far as "Spanish Lookout," on the Belize River, which they fortified. In 1754, another attempt was made by the Spaniards and defeated "principally by slaves," at Labouring Creek. In 1779, St. George's Cay was attacked and a great many settlers were captured, ill-treated, and carried off to Merida and thence to Havana, but were subsequently allowed to return. In 1786, by the Treaty of London, Great Britain agreed with Spain to give up the Mosquito Coast in exchange for the settlement from the Belize River to the Sibun, including the lands lying between the two rivers, and St. George's Cay, but this was not agreeable to the Spaniards, and they continued their attacks from Mexico until finally defeated on the 10th of September, 1798, at St. George's Cay, after trying for a century and a-half to expel the British.

In the year 1849 the Indians in Yucatan rebelled against their Spanish oppressors, and many Spaniards were driven across the Hondo and settled in the northern half of British Honduras. From the year 1867, when Mexico declared itself a republic and threw off the yoke of Spain, until the year 1872, the Indians of Yucatan made repeated raids into the Colony.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The first settlers, from 1638 to 1786, managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as magistrates, at public meetings held for that purpose. These magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings and they formed the laws binding on the community. The King, in 1765, gave a "constitution to the people," founded on their ancient customs, viz., "legislating by public meetings, and the election of magistrates annually by the free suffrage of the people". This, it may be remarked, was the freest constitution ever enjoyed by, or granted to, a British settlement.

Admiral Sir William Burnaby was then sent to the settlement to make the necessary arrangements, and the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights. Captain Cook, the

celebrated navigator, accompanied Sir William Burnaby, who codified the laws and customs of the settlement, which were afterwards published and known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786, a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1791 to 1797 elected magistrates again ruled the settlement. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of eighteen elected and three nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870, the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has contained six official and seven unofficial members. On the 31st of October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on the 10th of September, 1909.

All questions are decided by the majority of the votes given, the Governor or presiding member having an original vote, and, if the votes shall be equally divided, also a casting vote. Under Ordinance No. 17 of 1932, the Governor or presiding member may, either before or after the votes of the members have been taken, "declare the passing of any Bill or any clause of it or any amendment to any such Bill or of any resolution or vote to be necessary in the interest of public order, public faith, or other first essentials of good government including the responsibilities of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire, or to be necessary to secure within the scope of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote as aforesaid the control of finance of the Colony by His Majesty's Government for the period during which the Colony receives financial assistance from His Majesty's Exchequer." In this case "only the votes of the official members shall be taken into consideration and any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote shall be deemed to have been passed by the Council if a majority of the votes of such official members are recorded in favour of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote".

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed with His Majesty's approval. At the close of the year under review there were three unofficial members.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six Districts: Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corozal District; the Orange Walk

District; the Cayo District; the Stann Creek District, and the Toledo District, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, in the south of the Colony. A Commissioner is appointed to each District, who exercises the usual judicial functions of that office as prescribed by law. Except in the case of the Belize District, he is also *ex officio* Sub-Treasurer of his District, Sub-Collector of Customs, District Postmaster, and Chairman of the local nominated District Boards.

Under Chapter 125 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, there is a District Board, nominated by the Governor, in each District. These Boards have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter-houses, traffic regulations, the naming, numbering and lighting of places and streets in any town within their Districts, building construction, etc. Their revenues are mainly derived from property taxes, liquor and other licences, rents and fees.

There is a partly nominated and partly elected Town Board in the town of Belize, established under Chapter 118 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. The Board exercises all the functions of a District Board, and its jurisdiction extends to and includes St. George's Cay, Cay Caulker, and Ambergris Cay.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1934 was estimated at 54,744, and consisted of 27,065 males and 27,679 females. Owing to intermixing, racial classification of the population is difficult and unreliable, but the Corozal and Orange Walk Districts are inhabited principally by the descendants of the Spanish and Maya peoples. The Stann Creek District is peopled, in the main, by Caribs, while in the Toledo District Caribs and Mayas predominate. In the Cayo District are Guatemaltecos, Mexicans, and a few Syrians. In the capital the "Creoles" (descendants of the early settlers) are in the majority, but there are also a large number of people of Latin extraction from the neighbouring republics, and Syrians and Chinese. There is a limited number of Europeans and United States citizens.

The population was distributed in the Districts of the Colony as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Persons per square mile.</i>
Belize	20,930	1,623	12.89
Corozal	8,017	718	11.16
Orange Walk	6,457	1,462	4.41
Stann Creek	6,062	840	7.21
Toledo	6,228	2,125	2.93
Cayo	7,050	1,830	3.85
Colony	<u>54,744</u>	<u>8,598</u>	<u>6.36</u>

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, marriages and the infantile mortality for 1934, with comparative figures for the previous two years :—

Year.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.		Infantile Mortality.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1932	... 1,879	3·54	1,073	2·02	363	0·65	194	10·32
1933	... 1,942	3·61	1,117	2·07	462	0·85	242	12·46
1934	... 1,945	3·55	971	1·77	450	0·82	200	10·28

No record is kept of emigration and immigration.

IV.—HEALTH.

Quarantinable Diseases.—During the latter part of 1933, modified smallpox, known as alastrim, appeared in the Colony. Fifty-one cases occurred in the town of Belize and an undetermined number in all the Districts of the Colony, except Toledo, in which District there have never been any cases.

Preventive measures were concentrated on vaccination of all contacts and quarantine of the patient in the dwelling-house. A considerable number of the general public have been vaccinated, but not sufficient to stamp out the disease.

The most prevalent diseases were as follows :—

(a) *Malaria*—accounting for 65·17 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. This disease is usually of the aestivo-autumnal type, and 576 cases were treated during the year in the six hospitals in the Colony.

This disease is responsible for 10·8 per cent. of the total deaths in the Colony.

(b) *Dysentery*—accounting for 5·43 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. Both the amoebic and bacillary types of the disease occur. Forty-eight cases of this disease were treated in the six hospitals of the Colony and there were two deaths.

(c) *Tuberculosis*—accounting for 5·65 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. The pulmonary form of the disease is most common. Ten new cases were notified during the year, and 50 cases were treated in the six hospitals of the Colony.

(d) *Venereal diseases* are very common in all the Districts and account for 14·37 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. Unfortunately, it is difficult to get patients to submit to orthodox treatment in the early stages, and to continue the treatment long enough to effect a permanent cure. There is a venereal disease ward of eight beds at the Belize Hospital, which is always full.

There are six hospitals in the Colony—one for each District. The hospital in the capital town, Belize, contains sixty-two beds. The number of beds in the other hospitals ranges from nineteen

to six. In these hospitals treatment is afforded for medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. The poor and indigent receive free treatment in all the hospitals. For other classes the fees range from 25 cents to \$3.00 a day for each person. Cases of tuberculosis are ordinarily not received for treatment in the hospitals. Accommodation for twelve destitute sufferers from this disease is provided at the Belize Poor House.

Each District and each hospital of the Colony is in the charge of a Medical Officer under a Senior Medical Officer who is *ex officio* Medical Officer of Health for the entire Colony. In the Belize Hospital there is one English-trained nurse controlling a subordinate native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nursing staff, together with a competent native nurse who has received a course of training at the Belize hospital extending over a period of three years.

Owing to the absence of sufficient fall to the sea and to the lack of funds to carry out effectual mechanical drainage, few drains in the town of Belize act satisfactorily. The low-lying and swampy land in the northern portion of the town is now being reclaimed by filling it in and raising its level with sand and mud dredged from the adjoining sea. The Local Authority, Belize, also operates a dredger by which means mud taken from the harbour and canals is deposited at convenient places in the town and given to householders for the purpose of raising their low-lying and swampy lots. In the country districts, where there is a greater fall to the sea, efficient drains are provided and maintained by the Local Authorities.

There are six Local Authorities charged with the duty of looking after the sanitation of their respective Districts. There is also a Central Board of Health, having general powers of supervision over the several Local Authorities. In Belize there are five subordinate sanitary inspectors working under a trained Chief Sanitary Inspector, and in each of the remaining five Districts of the Colony there is also a subordinate sanitary inspector, working under the Medical Officer of the District.

The absence of any pipe-borne water supply in Belize necessitates the storage of rain water in vats, tanks and other receptacles. Regular and thorough inspections of these water receptacles by the sanitary inspectors must be maintained in order to detect and destroy the larvae of the mosquito and in particular the yellow fever carrying mosquito. Owing to the large number of vats destroyed by the hurricane, householders have had to fall back on barrels and other improvised receptacles in which to store their water, and this has resulted in an increase in the number of mosquitoes and the necessity for increased watchfulness on the part of the sanitary inspectors. Some of the vats are kept screened by their owners but the majority are kept stocked by the sanitary inspectors with larvivoracious fish. Crab holes are being treated with cyanogas (a preparation of potassium cyanide) by the sanitary

staff, with satisfactory results. All pools of stagnant water within the several towns are periodically oiled by the sanitary staff, a mixture of sawdust and crude oil being used for the purpose. Owing to financial stringency, operations against crabs and mosquitoes have been considerably limited during the past year.

The scavenging of the town of Belize and other towns in the Colony is performed by the Local Authority and under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. In Belize mule carts are employed by the Local Authority.

The majority of householders in Belize empty their utensils into the river, into the canals which run through the town, or into the sea.

Individual septic tanks are becoming popular among the better-class residents, but there are too many houses where owing to lack of water, funds, or of space, water-closets are an impossibility. This being so, the emptying of utensils into the canals, while it may be unsightly and disagreeable, is far more sanitary than storage in pails or pits within the house or in close proximity to other houses. In the outlying towns conditions are fairly satisfactory, but in the remote country villages methods of disposal of night-soil are extremely faulty.

V.—HOUSING.

In Belize the population live in wooden houses with galvanized iron roofs, standing usually on wooden piles about 7 feet above the level of the ground, which is often low-lying, swampy and flooded. The work of the Town Board and the efforts of private individuals are gradually showing a marked improvement in this connexion; more especially is this so in the northern area—Freetown Area—where extensive filling-in has been done in connexion with the reclamation scheme, jointly financed by the Government and the Town Board. It is unusual to find the ground floor used as a sleeping-room. It is generally used as a store-room, washing-room, kitchen or garage.

There were no building regulations prior to the year 1928. In consequence, householders erected houses how, where, and in whatever manner best suited their convenience. Often, therefore, collections of small tenement houses are found packed together without order in the back-yards of houses of a better class and decent appearance facing the street. Building regulations have now been passed designed to prevent this and to provide that there should be sufficient ventilation in, and free space around, each house. These regulations, however, apply only to new erections. In order to deal with existing slum areas and to rectify the errors of past years, legislation involving compensation to owners will be necessary. This latter cannot be undertaken in view of the present financial condition of the Colony and the municipal authorities.

Regulations have now been framed with a view to ensuring that, in future, houses will be erected in such a manner as to afford greater protection against hurricanes.

There are several residents in the town of Belize who own extensive house property which is rented out to tenants, but there are also very many working people who own or partly own the houses in which they live.

All premises in the towns are regularly inspected by the sanitary inspectors, and householders are made to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. Prosecution of offenders is not undertaken save as a last resort.

In the other towns of the Colony there is ample housing accommodation.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are :—

Timber.—Mahogany, cedar, logwood, rosewood, banak, pine and other woods.

Other forest produce.—Chicle, alligator skins.

Agricultural produce.—Bananas, plantains, citrus fruits, coconuts, copra and maize, sugar and rum, vegetables, root crops, pulse and rice.

Live stock.—Swine, cattle and poultry.

Marine.—Tortoise-shell, shark products, lobsters, sponges, and fish of many varieties.

Forest produce, chiefly timber and chicle, form the greater proportion of the export trade in domestic produce, as shown in the table below.

	1923-1934 (average),		1933.		1934.	
	\$	Percentage of total exports.	\$	Percentage of total exports.	\$	Percentage of total exports.
Forest produce ...	1,138,973	82.64	304,157	70.86	652,000	74.54
Agricultural produce ...	220,386	15.99	120,074	27.97	212,763	24.40
Marine and other produce	18,861	1.37	4,991	1.17	9,195	1.06

There was a considerable revival of trade during the year under review, the total values of domestic exports rising from \$429,122 in 1933 to \$873,958 in 1934, an increase of 103.1 per cent. The value of forest produce increased by 113.7%, but the total exports were only about half of the average annual exports during the 12-year period 1923-1934 inclusive, although agricultural exports have almost reached the average for the same period.

There was a slight revival of the mahogany trade, small contracts having been placed in the Colony by the American milling concerns which have absorbed the greater part of the log production in the past. It is probable that this renewed interest will be maintained, although it is doubtful whether the exports of mahogany

will ever again reach the peak production of 1927, which followed the introduction of extraction by means of caterpillar tractors.

The local mahogany sawmill increased its output very considerably and the product has found a ready market, chiefly in the United Kingdom. This industry is increasing steadily at the expense of the exports of logs for manufacture elsewhere.

The following figures show the exports of mahogany logs and lumber in the last three years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
	1,000 S. ft.	1,000 S. ft.	1,000 S. ft.
Mahogany logs exported ...	644	109	2,202
Mahogany lumber exported ...	226	531	2,477
	<hr/> 870	<hr/> 640	<hr/> 4,679

The export of cedar was again noticeable particularly in the log form, a total of 34,371 s. ft. being exported in 1934, as against 21,071 s. ft. in 1933.

The export of chicle rose slightly from 726,782 lb. in 1933 to 787,526 lb. in 1934, though the price as shown in the Customs returns fell from an average of 29 c. per lb. to 25·3 c. per lb. The maintenance of exports at this level is due more to the availability of considerable stocks than to an increased demand from the manufacturers.

Logwood exports showed a slight decrease and there is no likelihood of any great improvement in the future so long as the exports from the Colony are in the log form and while the trade is controlled by a combine.

There was a slight renewal of interest in rosewood, though exports fell slightly. Banak maintained its place in the exports with a total of 75,560 s. ft. shipped to the United States of America. This wood, of value for cigar boxes and battery separators, is gradually finding a market, although the local contractors find difficulty in producing timber without defects. The wood is of medium hardness, quickly attacked by ambrosia or pinhole beetles and stain, but investigations are now being carried out on the seasoning of this wood after local conversion.

Favourable preliminary reports have been received on banak and Santa Maria, large-scale test shipments of which were made in 1933 to the Forest Products Research Laboratory in England, and during the year under review a further test shipment of pine and a smaller shipment of nargusta were made.

The favourable preliminary reports on the pine have been followed by a renewal of interest in the pine forests of the Colony and negotiations for concessions over the Crown pine forests were in progress at the end of the year.

The investigations into market possibilities of other forest produce were continued and progress was made in the assessment of stocks of promising timbers on Crown and other lands in the Colony.

Agriculture generally showed some improvement during the year 1934, especially with regard to the citrus and banana industries.

The number of people working and living on the land has increased and the greater consumption of home-grown products in place of imported foodstuffs is noticeable.

The coconut industry shows slight signs of reviving, and with careful cultivation, and if a local oil and soap factory can be established, the industry should continue to improve.

Exports of coconuts and copra for the past two years are as follows :—

		1933.		1934.	
		Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Coconuts	... ..	3,610,450	32,367	5,232,861	64,855
Copra	... ..	818,233	11,742	332,883	5,010

The citrus industry seems to be definitely on its feet and very satisfactory prices were got for the following: Marsh seedless grapefruit, Valencia oranges and King mandarine.

The British Honduras Citrus Association's new central packing shed at Stann Creek has been a great help to the planters, not only in the handling and shipping of the fruit, but also in the supplying of fertilizers, spraying materials, etc.

A "canning and juicing" plant has been established to deal with the "culled" fruit.

The majority of the fruit shipped was sent to London, the rest going to Canada and Bermuda.

Exports for the past three years were :—

		1932.	1933.	1934.	
		Quantity. Cases.	Quantity. Cases.	Quantity. Cases.	Value. \$
Grapefruit	... ..	2,663	5,094	13,400	33,569
Oranges	... ..	—	420	2,143	1,896
Tangerines and Mandarines	...	—	62	178	430
Miscellaneous (lemons, limes, etc.)	—	—	—	38	48

Further areas are being planted and it is expected that the crop will reach 20,000 cases during 1935, and by 1940 it is estimated that the average crop will be at least 100,000 cases per annum.

The planting of bananas is on the increase especially in the south of the Colony, and the exports have gone from 141,662 bunches in 1933 to 293,293 bunches in 1934, valued at \$48,239 and \$93,721, respectively.

Panama disease is still very serious, especially in the Stann Creek Valley and Monkey River districts, and has already spread to some of

the other districts; however, certain parts of the Toledo District should remain free of Panama disease for a good many years provided great care is taken and the Government Regulations can be enforced.

The production of rum remained about the same, being confined to a few small sugar estates in the north of the Colony and one in the south.

Exports of rum were :—

1933.		1934.	
<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	\$		\$
10,715	10,715	10,146	10,146

The production of fresh vegetables continues to show improvement, especially with regard to cabbages which are being put into 'cold storage' when plentiful.

Ground provisions are more plentiful and are finding a slightly better market but the preference for imported goods is still felt.

The production of corn and beans is increasing, especially since the Government erected the drying kiln and, with the arrangement to buy beans and corn at fixed prices from the producers, it is expected that this improvement will continue.

Sugar-cane production remains about the same and shows very little signs of improving unless the proposed scheme for a central factory in the north materializes.

Stock-raising is a little better, more local beef, pork, and mutton being consumed, and there has been a slight demand for draught animals.

The rice industry is still making headway and the milled product is selling much easier than in the past; the mill is still working at a slight loss, but it is hoped that this will be overcome soon through the erection of a new and more economical rice mill in the south of the Colony.

A rice experiment station has been established in the Toledo District. The chief work at present is the improving of the local types of rice, trying out new varieties, the growing of a supply of improved seed for distribution, and the trying out and demonstration of improved methods of cultivation.

The amount of rice turned out by the mill for the past five years is as follows :—

1930-31	...	...	...	...	6,920 lb.
1931-32	...	...	...	...	12,135 „
1932-33	...	...	...	...	15,169 „
1933-34	...	...	...	...	102,206 „
1934-35	...	...	...	...	over 100 tons.

In April, the Colony was visited by Professor F. Hardy, Professor of Chemistry and Soil Science at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. He has since reported as to the suitability of the soils of the Stann Creek Valley and other portions of the Colony for the growing of bananas and other produce.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The slight improvement in the Colony's main industries—mahogany and chicle—noted during the latter part of 1933, was maintained during the year, while exports of bananas more than doubled.

Export of mahogany lumber to the United Kingdom continued to increase, while the bulk of the mahogany logs exported went to the American market.

The total trade of the Colony amounted to \$3,433,292, which was more by \$704,085 than the total of \$2,729,207 in 1933.

The imports, exports, and total trade of the Colony during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports	... ..	4,925,330	4,435,358	2,301,838	1,687,112	1,912,375
Exports	... ..	4,534,963	2,911,066	1,447,484	1,042,095	1,520,917
Trade	... ..	9,460,293	7,346,424	3,749,322	2,729,207	3,433,292

The following table shows the percentages of trade with the Empire, the United States of America, and other foreign countries in 1934 compared with the trade of 1920 :—

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Trade.</i>	
	1920.	1934.	1920.	1934.	1920.	1934.
United Kingdom and British Possessions...	17.45	37.49	14.88	28.81	16.17	33.64
United States of America ...	60.44	35.81	78.18	61.48	69.31	47.70
Other Countries ...	22.11	26.70	6.94	9.71	14.52	18.66

Imports.

The imports in 1934 amounted to \$1,912,375 as against \$1,687,112 in 1933, an increase of \$225,263.
The direction of the import trade during the years 1930-1934 is shown in the following table :—

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	687,324	13.95	745,024	16.80	424,339	18.43	418,511	24.81	466,733	24.40
Canada ...	1,188,837	24.14	1,289,767	29.08	704,543	30.61	326,433	19.35	200,610	10.49
Other British Possessions.	98,653	2.00	61,495	1.38	42,146	1.83	48,578	2.88	49,675	2.60
United States of America	1,730,051	35.13	1,459,006	32.90	815,093	35.41	633,900	37.57	684,776	35.81
Mexico...	563,983	11.45	357,599	8.06	92,297	4.01	78,978	4.67	284,344	14.87
Other Countries ...	656,582	13.33	522,467	11.78	223,420	9.70	180,712	10.72	226,237	11.83

Exports.

Exports amounted to \$1,520,917 in 1934 or \$478,822 more than the total of \$1,042,095 in 1933. The following table gives the distribution of the exports during the years 1930-1934 :—

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	153,379	3.38	145,883	5.00	63,314	4.31	86,642	8.31	288,722	18.98
Canada ...	331,720	7.31	105,613	3.62	51,531	3.56	126,925	12.18	31,336	2.06
Other British Possessions.	1,125,000	24.81	1,312,152	45.07	671,519	46.39	354,276	33.99	118,200	7.77
United States of America.	2,708,674	59.73	1,204,660	41.38	528,489	36.51	377,742	36.25	953,131	61.48
Other Countries ...	216,190	4.77	142,758	4.93	133,631	9.23	96,510	9.27	129,528	9.71

Domestic exports amounted to \$878,460, an increase of \$444,350 over the 1933 total. Exports of mahogany logs and lumber amounted to 46.64 per cent. of the total.

A comparative statement of the quantities of the major exports for the last three years is given below.

		1934.		1933.		1932.	
Mahogany logs	cubic feet	...	...	2,201,749	109,245	643,593	226,303
" lumber	"	...	...	2,477,336	531,141	726,782	279,703
Chicle ...	lb.	...	...	787,526	141,682	78,867	...
Bananas	bunches	...	...	293,293	...	...	...

A summary of the shipping trade, distinguishing between sailing, steam and motor vessels, and British and foreign nationalities, is shown hereunder. The total tonnage was 491,249, an increase of 11,721 as compared with the previous year.

ENTERED.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	1,420	88,543	89,963
United States of America	...	...	...	14	54,275	54,289
Other	...	...	...	2,652	101,010	103,662
Total				4,086	243,828	247,914

CLEARED.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	1,414	84,709	86,123
United States of America	...	...	...	11	52,107	52,118
Other	...	...	...	2,470	102,624	105,094
Total				3,895	239,440	243,335

The total tonnage during the last five years was :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Inwards.</i>	<i>Outwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	313,587	312,373	625,960
1931	...	...	...	...	327,271	315,958	643,229
1932	...	...	...	...	292,586	280,690	573,276
1933	...	...	...	...	242,288	237,240	479,528
1934	...	...	...	...	247,914	243,335	491,249

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in British Honduras may be divided into two classes :—

- (i) Agricultural (including the timber industry).
- (ii) Industrial or skilled labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers is \$9.00 a month, including rations. Such labourers are engaged, principally, on sugar, coconut, and banana plantations. The average hours of work are nine a day, with an hour for lunch. Labourers residing on plantations are usually provided with free quarters (huts).

The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows :—

Artisans from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day ; carpenters, shipwrights, painters and masons, from \$1.00 to \$1.75 a day.

In domestic service weekly wages, with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from \$1.00 to \$2.50 ; for cooks from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Labourers in the Public Works Department and the Stann Creek Railway are paid as follows :—

Unskilled labourers, \$0.50 to \$1.00 a day.
Artisans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day.

In the out-districts the scale of wages was slightly lower than in Belize.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded :—

	<i>cents.</i>	<i>\$</i>		
1 lb. Flour	= 03	...	0.75 a day	= 25 lb.
1 „ Rice	= 03	...	0.75 „	= 25 „
1 „ Beans	= 04	...	0.75 „	= 18.75 lb.
1 „ Mess Pork	= 12	...	0.75 „	= 6.25 „
1 „ Sugar	= 05	...	0.75 „	= 15 lb.

The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, sugar, beans, local root crops (including yams, cassava, etc.), peas, fresh and salt fish, pickled pork, beef, lard substitute, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

The average cost of living for Europeans is as follows :—
In Belize—

In hotels—\$2.00 to \$3.00 a day.

In boarding-houses—\$2.00 a day ; \$50.00 to \$60.00 a month.

In the out-districts there are no hotels or boarding-houses available except at Corozal, where there are a few hotels. The cost of living generally is slightly higher than in Belize.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

In consequence of a report made by Mr. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., Director of Education, Jamaica, the question of altering the educational system of the Colony is being considered. The present system of education is that of subsidized denominational church schools, and is controlled by a Board of Education appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14, of 1926). Compulsory attendance is enforced in nearly all parts of the Colony and the number of schools included in these areas is sixty-five, fifty-three being grant-aided. The school officers of compulsory attendance areas are generally police constables and first alcaides in Indian and Carib villages, except in Belize, where a civilian is employed ; in school areas where there are no constables or alcaides the law is not applied.

Grants-in-aid from general revenue are based principally on the average monthly attendance of children between five and sixteen years of age, and are applied towards the salaries of the teaching staff of the schools.

The grants for the year amounted to \$72,513.40; \$10.92 per head on an average daily attendance of 6,638.

The total cost to the Government, inclusive of the cost of administration, was \$77,184.75, or \$11.63 per head.

There are a few private schools in Belize that receive no aid.

The number of aided schools in operation during the year was seventy-six; one hundred and fifty-five teachers and an average of fifty-eight pupil teachers were employed; the average enrolment at all schools was 8,151, of whom 4,334 were boys and 3,817 girls; the average attendance was 6,638. The total average roll in aided and unaided schools was 8,586 and the average attendance 7,020.

Secondary education continues to be a private undertaking conducted by the religious denominations. In Belize there are four schools, namely, the St. Hilda's College for Girls, conducted by the Anglican Church, the St. John's College for Boys conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the St. Catherine's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. George's College, conducted jointly by the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

The average roll in these schools was 180, and the average attendance 163; but many pupils, of tender age, are not in the secondary department. The Cambridge University Local Examinations are taken.

These schools receive no aid from the Government except a capitation grant in respect of successful students at these examinations. The sum of \$675.00 was paid on the 1934 results.

There is no provision for technical education; but mention might be made here of a Government industrial school in the Stann Creek Valley, where agriculture and farming are the principal features. There are no universities. Evening classes are conducted in a few of the schools, one being the St. John's College. No facilities are provided in the Colony for the study of art.

There is no orphanage. There are two Government poor-houses, one for men and the other for women.

Out-door relief for a certain number of indigent persons is paid from the Treasury at a weekly rate of about \$200.00.

In consequence of continued economic depression in the industries and trades, unemployment relief was given to the amount of \$1,882.24. There was a vote of \$5,000.00 for this purpose.

A society known as "The Women's Auxiliary", in connexion with the Anglican Church, and a St. Vincent de Paul Society, in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist Women's League assist indigent persons. Besides, each Church has its poor-fund. The Salvation Army has a men's hostel and provides night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

There are several Friendly Societies that insure their members for sickness and death.

The British Honduras Infant Welfare League continued to do good work during 1934. The matron of the public hospital has been the Superintendent of the Belize Clinic since 1933, and is assisted by several ladies of the community.

The League is supported by private contributions and a small Government subsidy.

There are several social clubs, the principal being the polo club, the golf club and Newtown club.

There are cricket, tennis, football and basket-ball competitions; baseball is also played.

There are several musical associations. A cinema theatre in Belize affords entertainment on five days of the week.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Internal transport in the Colony is mostly carried out by means of its many rivers (motor-boats, pitpans and doreys being the media used). Mule transport is the method of carriage between the Cayo District and the Peten District of Guatemala.

There are no all-weather roads in the Colony except a few short stretches round each town. There are, however, numerous tracks which are kept cleared by Government and along which motor-cars can sometimes run for short distances in the dry season; about 45 miles of road from Belize towards Cayo, and about 25 miles of road from Belize towards Orange Walk are partially constructed.

A short railway from Commerce Bight, in the Stann Creek District, runs 25 miles inland through very fertile country.

The Burdon Canal connects the Belize and Sibun Rivers. Another canal connects the Sibun River with Northern Lagoon.

No tramcar or omnibus service exists in the towns. Transport of passengers is done by motor-cars, and of goods by motor-trucks and drays.

Coastwise transport is done by means of motor vessels and sailing boats. External transport is carried on entirely by sea.

There is a steamship service between Belize and New Orleans weekly via Puerto Barrios, about once every three weeks via Cuba and Jamaica and approximately once a month direct by ships of the United Fruit Company. Small schooners provide a somewhat irregular service between Belize and Tampa, Florida and New Orleans.

The Canadian National steamships provide a fortnightly service between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica, connecting with the Bahamas, Bermuda and Canada.

Ships of the Harrison Line from Liverpool call about once every four weeks and ships of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Line from Amsterdam, via the West Indies, call about once a month.

There is regular and frequent communication with the neighbouring Republics by both steamers and sailing vessels.

A weekly air mail and passenger service northward through Mexico to Miami, Florida, and southward through the Central American Republics to Panama is provided by the planes of the Pan-American Airways, Inc.

There are 25 post offices in the Colony. The number of articles dealt with in 1934 was 470,829. Money and postal-order business amounting to \$47,962 internal and \$45,612 foreign was done in 1934.

There are 48 telephone offices (transacting also telegraph business). The local telegraph system is connected by cable across the Rio Hondo with Payo Obispo, by means of which telegraph business is transacted through Mexico with countries abroad.

A wireless station exists in Belize for transacting radio-telegraph business with foreign stations.

Daily communication was maintained with Stony Hill, Jamaica; Guatemala City and Quezaltenango, Guatemala; and New Orleans, United States of America.

During the year 1934 the number of radio telegrams transmitted was 5,406, and the number received was 5,273.

The figures quoted above do not include messages relating to the conduct of the service, service messages, weather reports or Press messages.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Belize. This was established in October, 1912, when the Bank of British Honduras was bought over as a going concern by the former. Banking business of every character is conducted. There is no note issue. There is a Government Savings Bank with deposits totalling \$253,175 at the end of the year.

Currency.

The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States of America. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for \$4.86 and \$2.43, respectively. There is also a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces and bronze 1-cent pieces, coined specially for the Colony. There is a paper currency of 10, 5 and 2 dollars and 1 dollar issued by the Government. Notes of the United States of America circulate freely. The Government note issue is administered by Currency Commissioners, the gold and other securities by which it is secured being, for the time being, in the custody of the Royal Bank of Canada.

On the 21st of April, 1933, an Ordinance was assented to providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 36 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, the silver coins of the Colony shall be legal tender in the Colony for all purposes and to any amount. A suspending clause provides for the bringing into operation of the Ordinance, by Proclamation, on such day as the Governor shall direct and appoint.

Weights and Measures.

The standard Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, but the following local weights and measures are also in use :—

Weights.

1 Arroba	...	...	...	...	...	25 lb.
1 Quintal	...	...	...	...	...	100 lb.

Dry Measure.

1 Almud	...	...	...	...	5 quarts.
1 Cargo	...	...	...	...	60 quarts.
1 Baril	...	...	...	...	110 quarts.
1 Benequen	...	...	...	...	15 quarts.
1 Quarto	...	...	...	...	2½ quarts or ½ almud.
1 Shushack	...	...	...	...	4 almuds or 20 quarts.

Land Measure.

1 Manzana	...	...	...	...	16 mecates.
1 Mecate	...	...	...	...	25 yards square.
1 Vara	...	...	...	...	1½ths of a yard.

The testing of weights and measures throughout the Colony is carried out periodically by the police, who are the custodians of the Colonial standards.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to shortage of funds there was little expenditure on public works other than on ordinary maintenance.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament “in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law” passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances.

Petty civil courts (termed "District Courts") are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Each court is presided over by a District Commissioner who is *ex officio* judge of the court.

The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$100. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order of the District Court.

When dealing with cases which can be tried summarily, a District Commissioner or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances, and, subject to these Ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights, and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the Common Law of England. Appeals from the jurisdiction of District Commissioners lie to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of British Honduras is governed by Chapter 153 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, and is presided over by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England. Appeal lies from this Court to the Privy Council. The Court holds quarterly sessions at Belize, during January, April, July and October, and at Corozal similar sessions during March, June, September and December.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences (excluding petty misdemeanours and petty offences) before the courts of the Colony during the year :—

Persons charged by police	...	...	...	300
" " otherwise	...	...	...	7
				— 307
Convicted summarily	...	...	...	201
Acquitted summarily	...	...	...	34
Committed to Supreme Court	...	...	...	72
				— 307
Convicted by Supreme Court	...	...	...	37
Acquitted ...	...	...	...	11
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	...	...	...	24
				— 72

Police.

The British Honduras Police Force consists of 2 officers and 118 other ranks. There are 24 stations in the Colony, 18 of which are in telephonic communication.

The police are responsible for the supervision of aliens and undesirable immigrants, and are trained in traffic regulation and signals. Applicants for motor drivers' licences are examined by the police before the licences are granted by the Municipal Board.

Prisons.

The main prison in Belize is a substantial brick building with 102 separate cells, each having an average of 582 cubic feet of

space. There are no association wards except the sick ward. The prisoners are employed in association during the day in gangs outside, and in workshops indoors. At night separation is complete.

The female prison consists of a concrete building with six roomy cells each of approximately 700 cubic feet. In each of the five Districts of the Colony there are small prisons which are really lock-ups. That of the Corozal District is the largest and is surrounded by concrete walls. Only prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are confined in the District prisons. Prisoners sentenced to more than three months are sent to Belize prison. The District prisons are under the direct orders of the District Commissioner and are visited from time to time by the Superintendent of the prison at Belize, who reports on their condition and makes such recommendations as he may consider desirable.

There is no accommodation for the separation of juvenile offenders, but they are kept apart as much as possible from old offenders. Boys under sixteen who commit offences are sent to the Government Industrial School at Pomona, Stann Creek. There is no probation system in force at present, but an Ordinance to provide for such a system has been enacted recently and will be brought into operation in due course. The general health of the prisoners at the Belize prison was good.

Whenever it is considered desirable so to do, District Commissioners allow time for payment of fines.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-four Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the under-mentioned are the more important :—

No. 11, of 1934—*The Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues Ordinance*, levying certain light dues in respect of ships which pass and derive benefit from certain lighthouses and buoys in the Bahamas and the Leeward Islands.

No. 24, of 1934—*The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance*, regulating the importation of textiles.

No. 31, of 1934—*The Probation of Offenders Ordinance*, providing for the probation of offenders.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Colony's financial year was changed to coincide with the calendar year. As the year 1933-34 ended on 31st March, 1934, the financial year 1934 comprised nine months only—April to December.

The revenue of the Colony (including Colonial Development Fund grants) for the nine months ending 31st December, 1934, was

\$627,501.11, including a sum of \$99,600 (£20,000) received as a loan grant-in-aid of administration from the United Kingdom Exchequer.

The actual revenue for the same period of the preceding year was \$838,725.50, including \$103,600 (£20,000) received as loan grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Exchequer. This revenue included \$260,250.28 from the realization of investments, the transfer of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund and the appreciation of investments. If these latter items and the grants-in-aid are left out of account, the revenue for April to December, 1934, was \$53,025.89 more than during the corresponding period in 1933.

The total expenditure for the nine months ending 31st December, 1934, was \$816,811.44, an excess of \$16,134.44 over the estimate and an increase of \$114,101.94 on the actual expenditure for the corresponding period of 1933.

The total of the revenue and expenditure for the last six years are given below :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				\$	\$
1929-30	...	...	...	1,036,068	1,023,603
1930-31	...	...	...	1,160,445	1,087,047
1931-32	...	...	...	875,045	1,035,600
1932-33	...	...	...	893,716*	940,985
1933-34	...	...	...	1,056,244†	958,233
1934	...	...	...	627,501‡	816,811

Public Debt.

At the close of the year the funded public debt stood at \$2,982,042.30. In addition, the total outstanding on advance account in connexion with loan works amounted to \$155,376.19. The total of the accumulated sinking funds towards redemption of the funded debt was \$355,034.75.

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets, which consist chiefly of investments, advances, building and company loans and cash in hand, amounted at 31st December, 1934, to a total of \$724,849.78. The main liabilities were :—

Savings Bank, \$260,024.77, advances from Joint Colonial Fund, \$308,750, and Loan Funds (1927 and 1928), \$62,438.18.

* This total includes loan-in-aid \$68,600, receipts from German Reparations \$26,056, and grant in connexion with 1931 Hurricane \$18,950.

† Including \$260,250 for investments realized, appreciation of investments and transfer of Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund and \$103,600 loan-in-aid of administration.

‡ Including \$99,600 loan-in-aid of administration.

There is a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund with a balance of \$11,698.82. The difference is made up of sundry deposits, etc.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs Import and Export Duties.
2. Excise Duty.
3. Land Tax.
4. Income-tax.
5. Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.
6. Fines of Courts.
7. Estate Duty.
8. Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties.
9. Warehouse Rents.

Customs Import Duties are principally on an *ad valorem* basis with specific duties on wines, spirits and tobacco. The general *ad valorem* rate is 10 per cent. and 20 per cent., under the British preferential and general tariffs, respectively. From 22nd December, 1931, a surtax of 25 per cent. was imposed on almost all the *ad valorem* duties except articles of food, and certain increases were made on some of the specific duties. A package tax at the rate of 5 cents per package was also introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932.

Export Duties are collected on mahogany and cedar logs (but not on sawn timber), chicle, including re-exports, and liquors re-exported.

Excise Duty at the rate of \$3.00 per proof gallon is imposed on rum manufactured in the Colony and entered for home consumption.

Land Tax at the rate of 1½ cents an acre is paid on all lands other than land in a town. Lands served by the Stann Creek Railway pay an additional tax of a maximum of 45 cents an acre, all of which above 10 cents is earmarked for improvements and road construction; but refunds are made on improved land.

The *Income-tax* rate is low, the percentage of tax on chargeable incomes up to \$30,000 being 7.3 per cent. only.

Fines of Courts are casual; and *Estate Duty* is fixed at a very low rate as the aggregate annual yield will show.

The principal *Stamp Duties* are 3 cents on cheques, receipts and bills of exchange, and 10 cents per \$100 on promissory notes. On transfers of property the rate is 20 cents per \$100.

Warehouse Rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond principally for re-export.

The following table shows the yield of each head during the last five years :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs, Import, and Export Duties.	711,745	546,785	425,858	376,227	265,103
Excise Duties	84,561	60,873	40,706	34,816	35,343
Land Tax	45,973	36,807	30,195	27,431	13,607
Income-tax	37,133	29,259	25,162	10,539	6,515
Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.	1,669	1,413	1,317	1,034	130
Fines of Courts	6,349	5,014	2,901	2,126	2,517
Estate Duty	944	1,429	2,172	2,874	4,658
Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties	19,272	12,121	9,921	8,251	4,877
Warehouse Rents	25,155	19,040	20,798	18,033	8,869

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

During the year (1st April to 31st December, 1934) 97 applications for leases aggregating 1,782 acres of agricultural land, and 61 applications for leases of 79 town and village lots, were approved and taken up by lessees. One hundred and seventy-six acres of agricultural land were sold to eight applicants for \$166·00 and one village lot was sold to one applicant for \$35·00. Twenty-seven titles for 29 town and village lots, and 35 titles for 830 acres of agricultural land, were issued.

The opening of the boundary line between the Colony and Guatemala was completed during the year.

General.

On 23rd May, Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., proceeded on leave of absence prior to his assumption of duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate of Nyasaland.

During the period 23rd May to 1st November the Government was administered by Mr. F. W. Brunton, C.B.E., Acting Colonial Secretary, in pursuance of His Majesty's Dormant Commission dated 20th March, 1934.

On the 2nd November, Mr. A. C. M. Burns, C.M.G., arrived in the Colony and assumed the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in pursuance of His Majesty's Commission dated 7th September, 1934.

In order to assist the Budget for 1934 the Colony received from the United Kingdom Exchequer a sum of £20,000 as a loan grant-in-aid of administration.

The under-mentioned grants from the Colonial Development Fund were sanctioned during the year :—

For the establishment of an agricultural station at Corozal...	£
For a drying kiln at Belize	1,900
				1,232
				<hr/>
				£3,132
				<hr/>

APPENDIX.

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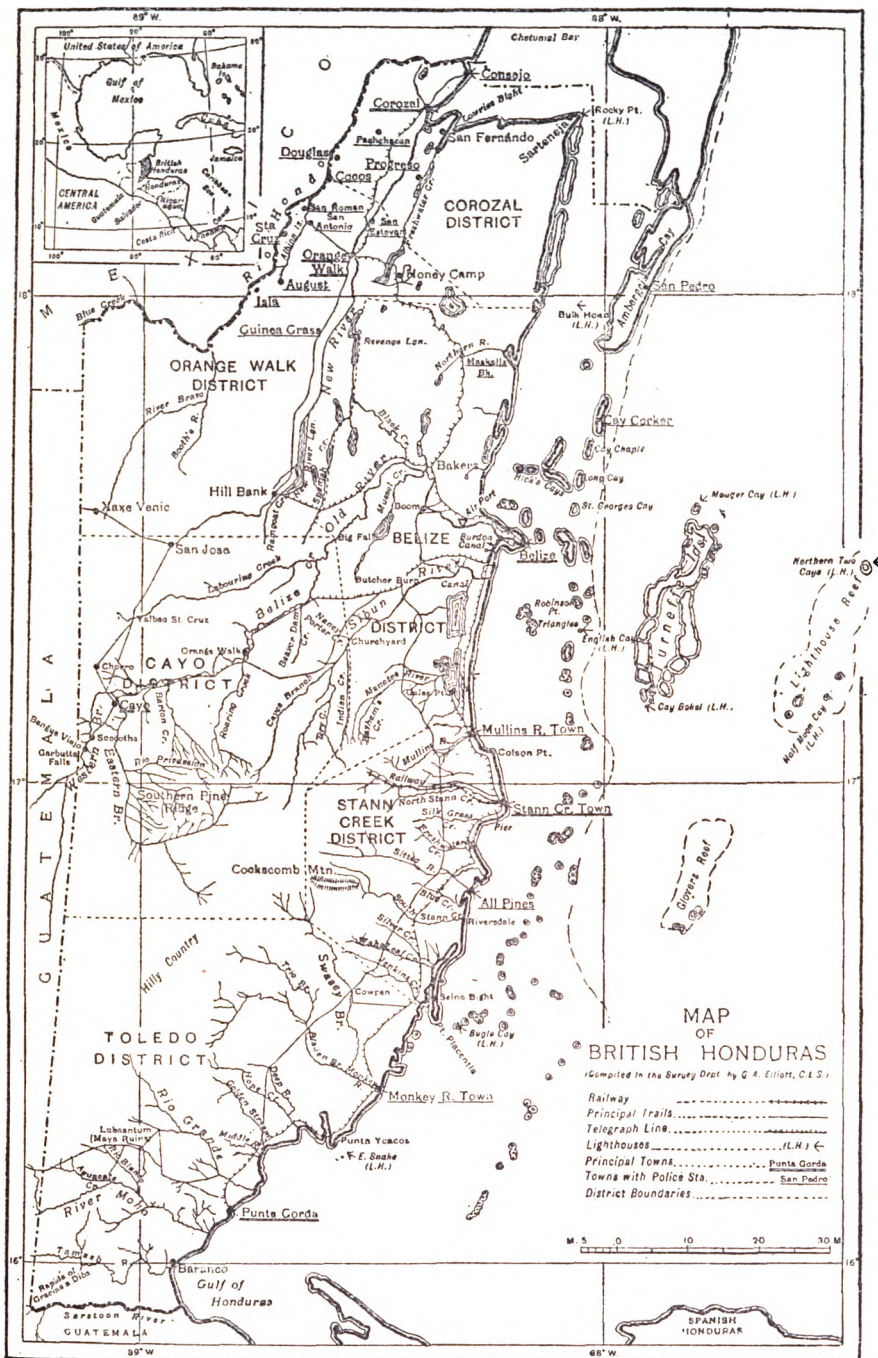
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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

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Chapter I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The Colony of Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China between latitude 22° 9' and 22° 17' N. and longitude 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. The island is about eleven miles long and two to five miles in breadth, its circumference being about 27 miles and its area 28½ square miles. It consists of an irregular ridge of lofty hills rising to a height of nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, stretching nearly east and west, with few valleys of any extent and little ground available for cultivation.

2. The island of Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. The charter bears the date of 5th April, 1843. The Kowloon peninsula and Stonecutter's Island were ceded to Great Britain under the Convention signed at Peking in October, 1860, and under the Convention signed at Peking in June, 1898, the area known as the New Territories including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay was leased to Great Britain by the Government of China for 99 years. The total area of the Colony including the New Territories is about 390 square miles.

3. The importance of Hong Kong has grown with the increase of China's trade with foreign countries. It is now in respect of tonnage entered and cleared one of the largest ports in the world. It is the most convenient outlet for the produce of South China as well as for the incessant flow of Chinese emigration to the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, and elsewhere. It is also the natural distributing centre for imports into China from abroad.

4. The Colony is not primarily a manufacturing centre, the most important of its industries being those connected directly or indirectly with shipping, such as dock and warehouse, banking and insurance undertakings. Sugar refining and cement manufacture are also major industries, and in recent years considerable quantities of knitted goods, electric torches and batteries, and rubber shoes have been produced and exported.

5. The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, the winter being normally cool and dry and the summer hot and humid; the seasons are marked by the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon in summer and the N.E. monsoon in winter. The temperature seldom rises above 95°F. or falls below 40°F. The average rainfall is 85.16 inches, May to September being the wettest months. In spring and summer the humidity of the atmosphere is often very high, at times exceeding 95% with an average over the whole year of 79%. The typhoon season may be said to last from June to October though typhoons occasionally occur before and after this period.

6. The rainfall for 1934 was 97.67 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 71.4° against an average of 71°.9. The maximum gust velocity of the wind was at the rate of 67 m.p.h. from N.E. on October 1st.

7. His Excellency the Governor Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., laid the foundation stone of the new Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank on 17th October.

8. A regrettable gasometer explosion occurred at West Point on 15th May, resulting in the death of forty persons.

9. In July a Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. M. J. Breen "to enquire into the causes and make recommendations for the amelioration of the existing position and for the improvement of the trade of the Colony".

The Commission had not reported by the end of the year.

10. During the course of the year Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Inspector General of Police, Mr. A. E. Wood, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and Mr. J. R. Wood, Puisne Judge, left the Colony on retirement. Mr. C. C. Wu at one time Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Nationalist Government of China and later Chinese Minister at Washington died in Hong Kong in January. Among the honours conferred by His Majesty were:—C.M.G., Dr. A. R. Wellington; O.B.E., Mr. R. Baker; M.B.E., Mr. Tang Shiu Kin, Reverend G. T. Waldegrave and Mr. G. T. Padgett; I.S.O., Mr. A. R. Sutherland.

Chapter II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 14th February, 1917, and Royal Instructions of the same and subsequent dates, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council, composed of six official and three unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council composed of nine official and eight unofficial members. Prior to 1928 the numbers of the Legislative Council members were seven and six respectively. The six official members of the Executive Council are the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Colonial Treasurer, all of whom are members ex-officio, and the Director of Public Works, appointed by the Governor. The three unofficial members, one of whom is Chinese, are appointed by the Governor. The six official members of the Executive Council are also members of the Legislative Council; the other three official members of this Council, who are appointed by the Governor, are the Inspector General of Police, the Harbour Master, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. Of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council two are appointed by the Governor on the nomination respectively of the Justices of the Peace and of the Chamber of Commerce; the Governor also appoints the remaining members three of whom are Chinese. Appointment in the case of unofficial members is for five years for the Executive and four years for the Legislative Council.

2. The Sanitary Board composed of four official and six unofficial members has power to make by-laws under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in matters appertaining to public health, subject to an overriding power in the Legislative Council.

3. There are a number of advisory boards and committees, such as the Board of Education, Harbour Advisory Committee, Labour Advisory Board, etc., composed of both official and unofficial members. They are frequently consulted and are of much assistance to the Government.
4. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Hong Kong Ordinances of which an edition revised to 1923 has been published. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 3 of 1901. The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890 regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases.
5. The daily administration is carried out by the twenty-eight Government departments, which are officered exclusively by members of the Civil Service. The most important of the purely administrative departments are the Secretariat, Treasury, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Harbour, Post Office, Imports and Exports Office, Police and Prisons departments. There are seven legal departments, including the Supreme Court and the Magistracies. Two departments, the Medical and Sanitary, deal with public health; one, the Education, with education; and one, the largest of all the Government departments, the Public Works, is concerned with roads, buildings, waterworks, piers and analogous matters.
6. There have been no changes in the system of Government in the year under review.

Chapter III.

POPULATION AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Variation in population in Hong Kong is more dependent on immigration and emigration than on births and deaths. Movements to and from the Colony are influenced by events in China and owing to the large numbers who come and go daily it is impossible to give more than a very rough estimate of the actual population, except during census years.

2. The following table shows the estimated population for the Colony for the middle of 1934.

Non-Chinese (mostly resident in Victoria and Kowloon)	20,908
Chinese in Victoria	373,199
Chinese in Hong Kong Villages	47,059
Chinese in Kowloon and New Kowloon.....	300,550
Chinese in junks and sampans	100,000
Chinese in New Territories	102,776
Total.....	<u>944,492</u>

3. During the year 2,789,039 persons entered and 2,811,100 persons left the Colony, making a daily average of 7,641 arrivals and 7,702 departures. The daily average for 1933 was 7,637 arrivals and 7,431 departures.

4. Registration of Births and Deaths in the New Territories has been more fully enforced since 1932 and the number of births registered has steadily increased. Introduction of the new Births and Deaths Ordinance in the latter part of 1934 has caused a further increase, with the result that this year, for the first time, all birth and death rates have been calculated on the total population of the Colony including the New Territories.

5. The number of births registered was:—

Chinese	20,424
Non-Chinese	462

6. The deaths registered among the civil population number 19,766 giving a crude death rate of 20.93 per mille as compared with 22.11 for the previous year.

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Estimated Population.</i>	<i>Death rate per mille population.</i>
Non-Chinese	250	20,908	11.96
Chinese	19,516	923,584	21.13

7. The number of deaths of infants under one year was Chinese 7,094, non-Chinese 23. If the figures for Chinese births represented the total births, which they do not, the infantile mortality figure for the Chinese would be 347.34 as compared with 454.89 in the previous year. The infantile mortality figure among non-Chinese was 49.78 as compared with 88.30 in 1933.

Chapter IV.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the absence of some general system of registration of sickness, the only sources of information available for gauging the state of the public health in this Colony are the returns relating to deaths, the notifications of infectious diseases and the records of Government and Chinese hospitals. Judging from the death returns the health of the Colony was better than that of the previous year. The crude death rate was 20.93 per mille as compared with 22.11 for 1933.

2. Respiratory diseases accounted for 39.97 per cent of the total deaths, the percentage for 1933 was 41.93. The principal diseases causing death were broncho-pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, infantile diarrhoea and diarrhoea.

3. The overcrowded houses, the expectorating habits of the people, and poverty furnish sufficient explanation for the prevalence of respiratory troubles.

4. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—This disease continues to rank second to bronchi-pneumonia as the principal cause of death. It is probable that some of the cases of the latter were of tuberculous origin.

5. The total number of deaths was 2,179; that for 1933 was 2,225. The death rate per mille was 2.31 as compared with 2.71 for the previous year.

6. There is need for more hospital or infirmary accommodation for tuberculosis patients, especially for those of the poorer classes.

7. *Malaria*.—Owing to efficient drainage methods this disease has disappeared from the greater part of the urban districts. It still persists, however, in the suburbs and in the rural areas. There are parts of the New Territories where the spleen rate is as high as 41.1 per cent.

8. Malaria not being a notifiable disease the incidence figures are unknown. The cases admitted to the Government Hospitals numbered 457 as compared to 482 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to cases admitted was 1.3%. Among the Chinese Hospitals there were 839 admissions with a case mortality rate of 18.35 per cent.

9. The total number of deaths attributed to this disease was 365, giving a death rate of 0.39 per mille over the whole population. The low death rate is, of course, due to the fact that the great bulk of the population residing in the drained urban area is not subject to risks of infection. If figures for local districts were available it would be found that in some areas the incidence and death rates were very considerable.

10. During the year the Malaria Bureau continued its investigations into the life history, habits and carrying powers of the local anophelines. The results obtained were both interesting and instructive. As in previous years there was no obstruction from the local Chinese; on the contrary they took an interest in the proceedings and showed their eagerness to be of assistance. The Chinese Inspectors have shown ability and zeal.

11. The Bureau co-operated fully with the Military Authorities and with the Public Works Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

12. During the year there were reported 153 cases of small-pox, 246 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 162 cases of diphtheria and 212 cases of enteric. There were no cholera cases.

13. *Smallpox*.—Every year in the cold season this disease manifests itself in outbreaks which are sometimes sporadic, sometimes epidemic. Whatever the prevalence there is always a tendency for the morbidity rate to decline or disappear with the advent of summer. In the year under review there were 153 cases and 104 deaths as compared with 566 and 433 respectively in 1933. 53 cases only were treated in hospital; the remainder did not come under the notice of the authorities until after death.

14. The vaccination campaign was continued and during the year 298,836 persons were vaccinated. Valuable assistance was afforded by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and by the Chinese Public Dispensaries. Both bodies engaged in active propaganda and through their efforts many were persuaded who otherwise would have kept aloof. The various sections of the Brigade again carried out street vaccination with excellent results.

15. The Chinese have a preference for vaccination in the spring as being the auspicious season, and for a month or two after Chinese New Year the Chinese Public Dispensaries are crowded with children waiting to be done.

16. The majority of Chinese still hold the opinion that the herbalist treatment of smallpox gives better results than the methods adopted by practitioners qualified in Western medicine. An analysis of the statistics of (a) the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital where only herbalist treatment is carried out, and (b) the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital where western treatment only is provided shows that this view is not correct. Calculating on the figures for the last 25 years the case death rate at the Tung Wah was 47.9 per cent while that at the Government institution was 15.25 per cent.

17. *Plague*.—For the last five years no cases of plague have been reported in Hong Kong. The disappearance of this disease not only from this Colony but from the greater part of China and its decline throughout the world are due to factors which are not understood.

18. Systematic rat-catching and periodical cleansing of houses were carried out throughout the year. The total number of rats collected was 175,687 of which 21,976 were taken alive, as compared with 174,272 and 17,038 in 1933. The number collected each year shows that there is no diminution in the rat population. All the rats collected were sent to the Public Mortuary for examination. None was found infected.

19. *Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—There was an out-break of cerebro-spinal fever in Hong Kong which was sporadic in character. Altogether 246 cases were reported with 125 deaths. No special foci of infection were discovered and few instances where one could trace the source of infection. The cases were treated in the general hospitals without any instance of spread of infection.

20. Sera manufactured at the Bacteriological Institute were used therapeutically.

21. *Diphtheria*.—With regard to diphtheria there is little to be said. The cases were sporadic and the sources of infection were seldom discovered. 162 cases were reported as compared with 122 in 1933.

22. *Enteric*.—What has been said of diphtheria applies to enteric. The incubation period being so long and the possible sources of infection so numerous there is little chance of tracing in any case the source of infection. 212 cases were reported as compared with 207 in 1933.

23. *Leprosy*.—In October His Excellency the Governor appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, to enquire into the incidence of Leprosy in the Colony and to suggest methods of dealing with lepers. The report of this Committee is now under consideration. The number of lepers in the Colony is unknown.

24. *Rabies*.—Fourteen cases of this disease were reported during the year. Four cases occurred in humans, the remainder in dogs.

With the exception of one human case in the City of Victoria the disease was confined to New Kowloon and the New Territories.

The last case was reported in August.

None of the human cases had been treated with anti-rabic vaccine before the appearance of symptoms. All were fatal. No case which received anti-rabic treatment contracted the disease, though several had been bitten by dogs proved to have been rabid.

THE DUMPING OF THE DEAD.

25. The number of bodies reported by the police as dumped was 1,056 as compared with 1,347 in 1933. In an endeavour to stop this practice chambers for the deposit of corpses have been established at all the Chinese Public Dispensaries. In some cases the top of the table is so arranged that the weight

of a body on it closes an electric circuit which rings a bell in the caretaker's room. So far the chambers have not been an unqualified success and dumping in the street at night continues to happen.

HOSPITALS.

26. *The Government Civil Hospital.*—The Hospital consists of three blocks and contains 225 beds in 23 wards. About one half the accommodation has been placed under the care of the clinical professors of the University who have been gazetted respectively Surgeon, Physician and Obstetric Physician to the Hospital.

The number of inpatients in 1934 was 5,063 as compared with 5,113 in the previous year.

27. Attendances at the Outpatient Department numbered 48,166 (51,925 in 1933), exclusive of the V. D. clinic. The greater part of the work of this department is done by the staff of the University.

28. Attached to the hospital is a Maternity Hospital of 21 beds. There were 954 cases in 1934 and 932 in 1933. With the exception of cases attended by the Government Medical Officers all the cases were under the care of the University Professor and his assistants.

29. *Mental Hospital.*—Situated close to the Government Civil Hospital is the Mental Hospital which is under the direction of the Medical Officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital. There are separate divisions for European and Chinese. The European section contains 14 beds and the Chinese section 18 beds. This hospital is mainly only a temporary abode for mental cases, those of Chinese nationality being sent to Canton, and those of other nationalities repatriated to their respective countries. There were 344 cases in 1934 and 352 in 1933. The daily average number of patients for 1934 was 44.8.

30. *Government Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—This hospital situated on the Western outskirts of the City of Victoria is the only Government Institution of its kind for the whole Colony. Formerly a Police Station it contains only 26 beds. Eight cases were admitted in 1934 as compared with 28 cases in 1933.

31. *Kowloon Hospital.*—This hospital is situated on the mainland. It consists of four two storied blocks, one of which, containing 40 beds, is reserved for Maternity cases.

The total accommodation of the hospital is 140 beds, 48 of which were added during the year by the opening of a new general block in June.

Previously to the opening of the new block the Maternity Block had been used for general cases only. The opening of this block for the reception of Maternity patients filled a long felt want as there was no provision on the mainland for European women. Private patients may be attended by their own doctor if they so desire. During the latter half of the year 170 patients were admitted.

32. *Victoria Hospital*.—Situated on the Peak, this hospital overlooks the city of Victoria and has a clear view across the harbour of the territory on the mainland.

There are 42 beds in the General Block and 32 in the Maternity Block. There is an entirely separate staff for each building.

During 1934, 430 cases were treated, 359 in the General Block and 71 in the Maternity Block; the number in 1933 being 646, made up of 539 General and 107 Maternity cases. Maternity patients may be attended by their own doctor if they so desire.

33. *Tsan Yuk Hospital*.—This Maternity Hospital was formerly part of the organisation financed and managed by the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee and was handed over to Government as a free gift on 1st January, 1934.

The care of the patients is under the general supervision of the University Professor of Obstetrics who is also a Government Consultant. The University Medical students receive training there.

There are 60 beds, of which 46 are reserved for maternity cases and 14 for gynaecological cases.

During the year 1694 cases were admitted to the Maternity section and 237 to the Gynaecological sections, a total of 1931 admissions.

In the out-patients department 6204 people attended during the year. Separate Gynaecological, Infant Welfare, Venereal Diseases, and Anti-Natal Clinics were held in which 1484, 2424, 1977 and 319 cases respectively were treated or advised.

34. *The Chinese Hospitals*.—Tung Wah, Tung Wah Eastern and Kwong Wah—are hospitals which are maintained by the Tung Wah Charity Organisation, a purely Chinese body. These institutions, which are assisted by Government, are under inspection by the Government Medical Department. Each has as its Medical Superintendent a Chinese Medical Officer who is paid by Government. The Medical staff consists of Chinese Medical Officers, qualified in Western Medicine, and Chinese Herbalists.

The patient is given his choice of treatment.

HOSPITAL	No. of beds	NO. TREATED IN 1934		NO. TREATED IN 1933	
		Western Medicine	Chinese Her- balist Medicine	Western Medicine	Chinese Her- balist Medicine
Tung Wah—General...	426	5,671	5,480	5,588	4,491
Maternity.	25	1,320	—	1,600	—
Kwong Wah—General.	269	5,902	2,883	6,082	3,195
Maternity.	59	4,106	—	4,006	—
Tung Wah Eastern—General ...	222	3,050	2,528	2,560	2,680
Maternity.	14	954	—	767	—

35. *Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital*.—Situated in Kennedy Town and adjacent to the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital is the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital, an institution containing 30 beds where 60 patients could be accommodated at a pinch. The treatment here is left almost entirely to the herbalists.

During the year there were 47 patients, as compared with 137 in the preceding year.

TREATMENT OF OPIUM ADDICTS.

At the Government Civil Hospital and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital six and twelve beds (respectively) are reserved for the treatment of opium addicts, the Government being responsible for the expenses incurred. 56 cases were treated at the former institution and 413 at the latter, making a total of 469 cases.

Chapter V.

HOUSING.

In recent years some evidence has been shown amongst the artisan class of the Colony of a quickening social consciousness and the resultant desire to avail themselves of improved housing accommodation wherever such is made available. The unskilled

labouring classes, however, are still found densely packed in tenement houses deficient in light and air. This class of labour has to find its habitat as close as possible to the scene of its labour, with the result that the Western part of the City of Victoria, which houses the native business quarter and closely adjoins the portion of the harbour handling the traffic from the West River and Chinese Coast Ports, is seriously overcrowded.

2. These conditions are being slowly mitigated by the rebuilding of properties which from time to time are condemned for reasons of structural defects. This process of elimination is however, too slow to create any appreciable improvement. The legislation mentioned in paragraph 8, which calls for the provision of reasonable yard space, when made operative, will hasten the removal or reconstruction of much of the old property. This, whilst providing improved housing conditions, will no doubt mean increased cost of living to the labouring classes.

3. Hitherto, the hostility of the property-owning class to the introduction of legislation requiring additional open space and thereby reducing the earning power of the property has been the chief obstacle in obtaining improved conditions. It can, however, be recorded that this spirit of obstruction is less evident today as a result of education, and of the example set by some of the better class of realty companies whose blocks of tenement houses compare not unfavourably in essential respects with modern European practice.

4. The housing of the Colony is all privately owned, and control is maintained by the operation of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, the provisions of which also mould the character of the housing. Generally the houses are built back to back in rows, separated by a scavenging lane six feet in width specified by the Ordinance. These houses vary in height from two to four storeys according to the width of the street on to which they front, whilst the average height per storey is twelve feet, a minimum being controlled by the Ordinance. The houses built prior to the 1903 Ordinance covering the greatest part of the native quarter are of depths varying from forty feet to eighty feet, with often less than 100 square feet of open space provided within the curtilage of the lot. After the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, the amount of open space per house to be allowed within the boundaries of each lot is governed, and falls under two main heads, viz:—(a) houses built on land bought prior to the passing of the Ordinance in 1903, where the open space must not be less than one-fourth of the area of the site and (b) houses built on land bought subsequently where the minimum is raised to one-third of the area. On plan the usual frontage of each house is fifteen feet (a dimension owing its origin more to early structural limitation than to economics) and a depth of about thirty-five feet, whilst each storey consists of one large "room"

with a native type kitchen in the rear. This room is then subdivided by thin partitions seven feet high into three cubicles each of which may accommodate a family. A latrine is built at ground floor level, one to each house irrespective of the number of occupants, and is common to all.

5. Structurally the earlier houses are of blue bricks (of native manufacture having a very low structural value) and timber, (usually China fir which is extremely susceptible to the ravages of white ants). Lately, however reinforced concrete and better quality bricks have been used.

6. In the City of Victoria the major defect of housing is due to lack of town planning, but since a large proportion of the City was erected in the early days of the Colony, when town planning was little practised even in Europe, the conditions to-day are a heritage, the elimination of which involves immense sums of money, and probably considerable opposition if attempted on a large scale.

7. Generally many of the old houses suffer from defects which are attributable to the Ordinance of that time. Passed in 1903 the measure was framed to meet existing conditions, both structurally and hygienically as they were then understood and practised. But, viewed in the light of modern practice and knowledge, many of its provisions are found to be lax and the following are the main resultant defects:—

- (a) The open space is insufficient, especially with regard to earlier houses, i.e. those built on land purchased prior to 1903.
- (b) Latrine accommodation is insufficient.
- (c) Staircases are too narrow and steep, and often unlighted.
- (d) Means of escape in case of fire insufficient.

Note:—

(b) In the case of new buildings where owners are able to provide by means of a well or otherwise an adequate water supply, flush sanitation is now usually provided on each floor. This is one of the most important steps forward in sanitation that has been achieved.

(c) and (d) have been provided for by recent amendments of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which call for any new staircases in tenement houses to be of fire-proof construction, with alternative means of egress from all floors more than twenty three feet above the footpath. The remarks above apply more particularly to the housing of the wage-earning Asiatics. The housing for the wealthier classes is provided for by modern flats three or four storeys high, and in the suburban areas by detached or semi-detached houses usually two storeys high which may be occupied separately or as flats.

8. It is hoped to introduce a new Buildings Bill in Legislative Council early in 1935. This Bill has been drawn up with a view to improving particularly the conditions of light and ventilation to those old properties which under the existing Ordinance are not called upon to conform to modern requirements in this respect. A higher standard generally is being called for and building owners are themselves slowly realising the advantages to be gained from modern constructional methods allied to proper hygienic principles.

Chapter VI.

PRODUCTION.

Hong Kong is the port for South China, and the greater part of the large volume of goods that pass through it is in transit between South China and other parts of the world, including North and Middle China. The Colony itself produces comparatively little, though the shipbuilding, cement, rope, tin and sugar refining, rubber shoe and cotton knitting industries are not unimportant. Neither agriculture nor mining is carried on to any great extent, though the former is practised throughout the New Territories. Rice and vegetables are grown, and there is considerable poultry farming, but in insufficient quantities to supply the needs of the urban populations of Victoria and Kowloon. The cultivation is in the hands of the Chinese villagers. Sea fishing is an important industry, but here again local supplies have to be augmented by importation from outside.

2. Reports on the principal industries for the year 1933 are given below:—

Refined Sugar.—The outstanding feature of the year in South China was the inauguration of the Kwangtung Government Sugar Monopoly controlling sales of all sugar in Kwangtung, and the immediate result of this Monopoly was seen in the curtailment of indiscriminate smuggling into South China. Business with North China market was handicapped by the tightness of money, but the demand from consumers for Refined was maintained and during the year showed no falling off in quantity. Japanese refiners have re-established their position in the country, and during the latter half of the year the boycott was non-existent. Towards the close of the year several thousand tons of United Kingdom, French and American Refined Sugars were dumped on the Hong Kong and China markets and the effects of these transactions cannot yet be definitely estimated.

Cement.—Business in Cement showed a slight decline during the first half of the year 1934, but the last six months saw a return of the good demand which has existed for the last two years. Japanese importers continue to flood the unrestricted market with Japanese Cement, which is retailed at phenomenally low prices.

Preserved Ginger.—Small increases in the amount of preserved ginger shipped in 1934 to the United States of America and Australia were more than discounted by a falling off in the demand from the United Kingdom and Holland, and there was a decline of more than 10 per cent in the total amount shipped during the year. Prices were approximately the same as last year, varying from \$14 to \$17 per picul for cargo ginger and \$22 to \$27 for stem ginger. Total value of exports amounted to \$1,665,406. Of this amount \$668,986 was taken by the United Kingdom, \$332,245 by Australia, \$194,651 by Holland and \$182,186 by the United States of America.

Knitted Goods.—China is normally one of the largest markets for Hong Kong manufactured socks and singlets but the high China Customs tariff has seriously affected this trade. At one time India also was a very large buyer of Hong Kong made socks but, owing to competition from cheaper Japanese made articles, shipments to India have considerably decreased. There have been increased shipments of hosiery to the British West Indies but this increase is small compared to losses in the China and Indian markets. Exports of singlets have not been quite so adversely affected. Although the demand from China has seriously declined and there has also been a falling off in the demand from the Philippines and Siam, shipments to British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies have appreciated slightly. The yarn used in the manufacture of the lower grades of cotton knitted goods is imported from North China and that for the higher grades from the United Kingdom. The total value of exports of singlets in 1934 was \$3,011,096 and that of hosiery, \$677,873.

Flashlight Torches & Batteries:—There were notable increases in the amount of torchlight cases shipped during 1934 to British Malaya, India and South Africa. Although there were fewer batteries exported, the increase in trade in cases amounted to considerably more than the decline in demand for batteries. The torch cases are manufactured from imported brass sheets, also from scrap brass rolled locally into sheeting. Glass lenses are also manufactured from imported glass and some bulbs are also made locally. The value of exports in 1934 amounted to \$2,033,251 (torches) and \$900,098 (batteries).

Rubber Shoes.—As locally manufactured canvas shoes with rubber soles qualify for Imperial Preference, an impetus has been given to shipments to other parts of the British Empire, particularly the United Kingdom and the British West Indies

whose imports in 1934 were more than treble those in previous years. The rubber used in the manufacture of these shoes is imported from the Straits Settlements. Formerly, most of the canvas used originated from the United States of America, but now a large proportion of British canvas is used. The total value of exports in 1934 amounted to over \$3,000,000.

Lard.—The manufacture of lard is an important local industry. Pigs are imported from South China and Kwong-chowan and slaughtered in Government abattoirs, the preparation of packing of the manufactured lard also being supervised by Government officials. Exports from Hong Kong declined somewhat in 1934 and prices also were lower. Total exports amounted to 33,485 piculs valued at \$62,242. Of this amount, 21,104 piculs were taken by the United Kingdom.

Shipbuilding.—Two ocean-going vessels, seven launches, two yachts, six motor boats, six lighters and twenty six small craft were built during the year in local dockyards.

Chapter VII.

COMMERCE.

As anticipated at the close of the year 1933, the visible trade of the Colony during the year 1934 showed a still further decline, with little or no promise of any recovery in the immediate future.

2. The gloomy state of trade during the year was largely due to the still further diminished purchasing power of China, accentuated by tariff barriers, particularly in the adjacent province of Kwangtung.
3. The declared values of imports of merchandise during 1934 totalled \$415.9 millions (£31.7 millions), as compared with \$500.9 millions (£33.9 millions) in 1933, and exports amounted to \$325.1 millions (£24.8 millions), as compared with \$403.1 millions (£27.4 millions). Details are given in Table I.
4. In terms of Hong Kong currency imports during 1934 declined 17.0% as compared with 1933, and 33.3% as compared with 1932, whilst exports declined 19.4% as compared with 1933, and 31.1% as compared with 1932.
5. In terms of Sterling values imports declined 6.5% as compared with 1933, and 22.7% as compared with 1932, whilst exports declined 9.5% as compared with 1933, and 20.0% as compared with 1932.

6. It is estimated that the quantum of the import trade declined 16.0% as compared with 1933, 19.0% as compared with 1932, and 25.2% as compared with 1931, but, of necessity, the volume of imports into the Colony cannot be calculated accurately on account of the lack of a suitable unit of quantity, and the fact that many commodities are declared by value only.

7. China, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, U.S.A. and British Malaya all increased their shares of the import trade, whilst British Malaya, French Indo-China, Japan, Siam, U.S.A. and the Netherlands East Indies took greater shares of the exports. Details are given in Table II.

8. Imports of merchandise showed decreases in most groups of commodities, the exceptions being liquors, machinery, nuts and seeds, paper and paperware, and railway materials. Exports of liquors, machinery, minerals and ores, and nuts and seeds showed slight increases. Details are given in Table III.

9. Imports of Treasure (see Table IV) totalled \$78.1 millions during 1934, as compared with \$38.1 millions in 1933, and exports amounted to \$128.5 millions as compared with \$134.1 millions. During 1934 there was an export excess of gold bars amounting to a value of \$56.2 millions, as compared with \$82.9 millions in 1933. Towards the close of the year there was a considerable traffic in Chinese silver dollars, a total of \$15.8 millions being exported abroad in the month of December alone.

10. Average T.T. opening rates of exchange during the year 1934 were:—London 1/6.3/16; France 581.3/8; U.S.A. 38.3/16; Shanghai 112.3/16; India 100.3/4; Singapore 64.11/16; Japan 128.1/8; Java 56.7/16. The lowest Sterling average rate was 1/4.3/4 in May, steadily rising month by month to 1/8.1/4 in December.

11. Wholesale prices in the Colony during the year 1934 recorded decreases of 11.6% as compared with 1933, 25.2% as compared with 1932, 33.0% as compared with 1931, 14.3% as compared with 1924, and 8.5% as compared with the base period of 1922. Details are given in Table V.

12. As compared with 1933 there were decreases in 1934 in each of the four groups of commodities, the index number of Foodstuffs declining 16.8%, Textiles 11.4%, Metals and Minerals 9.6%, and Miscellaneous Items 7.5%.

Table II.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
BY COUNTRIES (\$'000's omitted).

A.—IMPORTS.

	1933.		1934.	
	\$	%	\$	%
China	155,187	31.0	146,488	35.2
Japan	25,289	5.0	36,669	8.8
N. E. Indies	38,886	7.8	34,675	8.3
United Kingdom	52,172	10.4	32,542	7.8
U. S. A.	31,209	6.2	29,343	7.1
French Indo-China	42,373	8.5	26,245	6.3
Siam	50,184	10.0	33,464	8.0
Germany	19,079	3.8	13,537	3.3
British Malaya	5,991	1.2	5,496	1.3
India	18,310	3.7	8,276	2.0
Australia	8,097	1.6	6,698	1.6
Belgium	8,416	1.7	4,880	1.2
All Other Countries	45,746	9.1	37,606	9.1

Summary

United Kingdom	52,172	10.4	32,542	7.8
British Dominions and Possessions	46,139	9.2	28,954	7.0
China	155,187	31.0	146,488	35.2
All Other Countries	247,441	49.4	207,935	50.0
Total British Empire	98,311	19.6	61,496	14.8
Total Foreign	402,628	80.4	354,423	85.2
Grand Total	500,939	100.0	415,919	100.0

Table II.—*Continued*

E.—Exports				
		1933.		1934.
		\$	%	\$ %
China	227,005	56.3	156,243	48.0
British Malaya	21,419	5.3	24,765	7.6
French Indo-China	24,273	6.0	24,095	7.4
Japan	12,884	3.2	11,447	3.5
Macao	21,384	5.3	17,364	5.3
Siam	14,546	3.6	14,634	4.5
U. S. A.	19,284	4.8	18,373	5.7
Kwong Chow Wan	9,965	2.5	8,018	2.5
N. E. Indies	9,574	2.4	8,506	2.6
Philippines	9,431	2.3	5,291	1.6
India	5,581	1.4	4,233	1.3
All Other Countries	27,746	6.9	31,906	10.0
<i>Summary</i>				
United Kingdom	4,534	1.1	6,363	2.0
British Dominions and Possessions	36,614	9.1	39,701	12.2
China	227,005	56.3	156,243	48.0
All Other Countries	134,939	33.5	122,798	37.8
Total British Empire.....	41,148	10.2	46,064	14.2
Total Foreign	361,944	89.8	279,041	85.8
Grand Total	403,092	100.0	325,105	100.0

Table III.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
(\$'000's omitted)

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, Live	11,404	9,223	314	300
Building Materials	9,355	7,262	4,767	3,872
Chemicals & Drugs	6,688	5,724	3,849	3,325
Chinese Medicines	17,895	16,825	12,179	11,789
Dyeing Materials	4,389	3,696	3,856	3,224
Foodstuffs	166,926	126,537	153,602	102,170
Fuels	13,979	11,463	2,125	1,087
Hardware	3,970	2,937	2,437	2,120
Liquors	3,769	3,916	933	1,226
Machinery	5,644	6,948	1,952	5,833
Manures	9,862	2,046	9,328	3,520
Metals	38,061	33,172	33,650	31,055
Minerals & Ores	1,885	1,100	1,544	2,922
Nuts & Seeds	5,814	6,101	3,849	4,227
Oils & Fats	35,615	33,902	30,400	25,753
Paints	2,002	1,440	1,679	1,328
Paper & Paperware	9,389	9,732	8,023	6,962
Piece Goods	75,077	66,551	55,523	48,703
Railway Materials	352	354	189	1,521
Tobacco	6,539	6,384	5,185	4,295
Treasure	38,113	78,081	134,133	128,480
Vehicles	4,186	3,374	2,058	2,039
Wearing Apparel	4,117	4,041	8,488	8,487
Sundries	64,021	53,190	57,162	49,346
Total	539,052	493,999	537,225	453,584

Table IV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank Notes	6,578,574	16,735,677	5,525,607	13,295,374
Copper Cents	39,513	156,983	43,079	264,622
Gold Bars	5,986,917	13,713,828	88,917,365	69,869,489
Gold Coin	—	—	2,777,545	528,049
Gold Leaf	24,864	14,448	244,689	252,556
Silver Bars	14,519,263	3,575,251	6,309,042	9,191,377
H.K. Silver Dollars	2,314,968	16,982,920	300	—
Chinese Silver Dollars ...	2,846,228	23,197,937	5,250,287	31,140,989
Other Silver Dollars	4,113	172,564	67,691	199,914
Silver Sub. Coin	5,798,812	3,531,261	24,996,979	3,737,158
Total	38,113,252	78,080,869	134,132,584	128,479,528

Table V.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

(1922=100)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>1913.</i>	<i>1924.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Foodstuffs	73.6	106.1	144.3	126.5	113.4	94.3
Textiles	55.1	112.5	135.8	125.2	97.0	85.9
Metals	63.2	102.3	140.9	128.1	107.8	97.4
Miscellaneous	64.2	106.3	125.4	109.7	95.7	88.5
Average	64.0	106.8	136.6	122.4	103.5	91.5

Chapter VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

A great proportion of the workers in Hong Kong are paid on a piece-work basis and in some trades are engaged and paid on curiously complicated systems involving payment of a bonus or a share in the yearly profits.

2 Local trade was very dull during the year 1934 and the improvement of business of which there were faint signs at the end of 1933 did not materialize. The chief causes remained the same, viz. the world depression and the evergrowing wall of high tariffs imposed by the Chinese and other governments, whilst a new factor hindering exports to foreign countries was the steadily maintained appreciation of the silver dollar vis-à-vis gold and sterling. The hosiery and knitting trades were particularly hard hit and several large and well-established firms engaged in the manufacture of these classes of goods were compelled to close down. The heavy industries such as ship-building and engineering also suffered from lack of business, but on the other hand several smaller industries such as those involving the manufacture of felt hats, sweets, electric torches and dry-batteries, mosquito sticks, etc., appeared to be flourishing. The printing and book making industries and the rubber shoe trade had a fair measure of prosperity and although several factories closed down others were opened. In spite of the depression the total number of factories in the Colony continues to increase and at the end of the year there were 550 factories and workshops registered under the Factories and Workshops Ordinance. It would be misleading, however, not to point out that the majority of these are quite small establishments. As foreshadowed at the end of 1933 conditions in the building trade were slack as compared with the boom of previous years but thousands of coolies found employment in various public works and other undertakings such as the Shing Mun Dam, the new Gaol at Stanley, the new Government Civil Hospital and the new Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank building. Although unemployment has become more marked it cannot be said to have become acute as in Western countries. Many Chinese who are unable to find employment in the Colony have returned to their native districts in the neighbouring provinces of China and there has been a further decline in the rents of tenement houses, flats, offices and shops occupied by Chinese. Even in the case of premises occupied by Europeans a distinct decline in rentals has now become apparent and there is a tendency to move to outlying districts where accommodation is cheaper. There has been no noticeable change in the average rates of wages for labour but the prices of all Chinese food-stuffs declined further during the year.

3. The European resident, unlike the local labourer, purchases a certain number of articles which have to be imported from countries with sterling or gold currencies. He is therefore affected by variations in the exchange value of these currencies as expressed in terms of the silver dollar. Throughout the year the silver dollar showed a steady appreciation in its exchange value vis-à-vis sterling and the American dollar. Although this rise in value is regarded by many people as a mixed blessing, a general lowering of the local prices of articles imported from England and the United States of America was apparent in the closing months of the year.

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES FOR LABOUR.

Building Trade :—

Carpenters	\$1.15 per day.
Bricklayers	1.10 „ „
Painters	1.10 „ „
Plasterers	1.10 „ „
Scaffolders	1.70 „ „
Labourers (male)	0.80 „ „
„ (female)	0.50 „ „

Working hours, nine per day. Time and a half paid for over-time. Free temporary quarters provided on the building site and communal messing at cheap rates.

Shipping and Engineering :—

Electricians	\$1.45 to \$1.80 per day.
Coppersmiths	1.20 to 1.80 „ „
Fitters	0.80 to 1.80 „ „
Sawmillers	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Boilermakers	1.00 to 1.50 „ „
Sailmakers	1.00 to 1.50 „ „
Blacksmiths	0.80 to 1.20 „ „
Turners	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Patternmakers	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Labourers	0.50 to 0.80 „ „

Over-time—time and a half. Night work—double time.

Transport Workers :—

Tram drivers	\$36 to \$45 per month.
„ conductors	30 to 39 „ „
Bus drivers	50 „ „
„ conductors	20 to 25 „ „

Working hours, nine per day. Free uniform. Bonus at end of year.

Railway Workers (Government):—

Engine drivers	\$540 to \$1,000	per annum.
Firemen	330 to 480	„ „
Guards	600 to 1,000	„ „
Signalmen	600 to 1,000	„ „
Station Masters	1,100 to 1,800	„ „
Booking Clerks	600 to 1,000	„ „
Telephone operators	480 to 1,000	„ „

Female Workers in Factories:—

Cigarette making	\$0.40 to \$0.80	per day.
Knitting factories	0.20 to 0.50	„ „
Perfumery	0.20 to 0.50	„ „
Confectionery	0.20 to 0.60	„ „

Working hours from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. One hour off at mid-day. Over-time from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. at day rates.

Domestic Servants:—

Employed by Chinese	\$7.00 to \$20.00	per month.
Employed by Europeans	15.00 to 40.00	„ „
Gardeners	15.00 to 30.00	„ „

With free lodging, and with Chinese employers, generally free board.

NOTE:—The rates of pay of Government employees approximate closely to those of a similar category in private employ.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

	1933.	1934.
Rice (3rd grade) ...	7.6 cents per catty.	5.6 cents per catty.
Fresh fish	31.8 „ „ „	25.3 „ „ „
Salt fish	27.8 „ „ „	23.1 „ „ „
Beef	44.4 „ „ „	40.6 „ „ „
Pork	51.4 „ „ „	41.6 „ „ „
Oil	21.4 „ „ „	15.3 „ „ „
Firewood	10 „ for 9 catties.	10 „ for 9.7 catties

Chapter IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

These are either schools where the medium of instruction is English or mostly English or schools where the medium of instruction is Chinese. The former, seventeen in number, are known as "English" schools, the latter of which there are three as "Vernacular" schools.

2. Of the four English schools, classed as "secondary" schools in the Table below, two are Anglo-Chinese schools for boys and one for girls. These three schools have primary departments. The fourth school, the Central British School which is a mixed school, has no primary department. Of the eleven English schools, classed as "primary" schools in the Table, three are mixed schools preparing for the Central British School. In this group are also four "District" schools, including one for Indian boys and four "Lower Grade" schools, three of which are in rural districts. In those English schools which are attended by Chinese the study of English and of Chinese is carried on side by side, the *pari passu* system requiring that promotion shall depend on proficiency in both languages.

3. Of the two Government Schools classed as "Vocational" one is the Junior Technical School which was opened in February, 1933, the other is the Technical Institute which is attended by persons desirous of receiving instruction for the most part germane to their day time occupations.

4. Of the three Government Vernacular schools one has a seven years' course and includes a Normal department. There is also a Normal school for women teachers and a Normal school on the mainland which aims at providing Vernacular teachers for rural schools.

GRAND-IN-AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS.

5. There are fourteen Grant-in-Aid English Schools, and four Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools. Of the former, seven are schools for boys and seven are for girls.

6. One English school for girls has a primary department only. The remaining schools classed in the table below as "secondary" schools have primary departments as well as the upper classes. One Infant School for girls has been added to the Grant List during the year.

7. Munsang College, Kowloon City, received a grant of \$6,000.

8. The Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools are schools for girls and are classed in the Table as "secondary" schools.

9. The 314 subsidized schools are all Vernacular schools.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

10. In 1934 there were 594 unaided Vernacular schools with 32,675 children and 123 unaided English schools with 6,520 children.

Table showing number of schools and scholars for the year 1934.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS		GRANT-IN-AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS		UNAIDED SCHOOLS	
	No. of Institutions	On Roll	No. of Institutions	On Roll	No. of Institutions	On Roll
ENGLISH :—						
Secondary,	4	2,261	13*	6,258	11	1,643
Primary,	11	1,714	2	248	112	4,877
Vocational,	2	1,035	...	...	...	...
Total,	17	5,010	15	6,506	123	6,520
VERNACULAR :—						
Secondary,	1	252	4	1,013	...	...
Primary, .....	...	...	314	20,906	594	32,675
Vocational,	2	214	1	252	...	...
Total,	3	466	319	22,171	594	32,675

Total No. of Institutions 1,071

Total On Roll 73,348

*This includes Ying Wa College whose primary department receives a Grant-in-Aid.

THE UNIVERSITY.

11. The University of Hong Kong was incorporated under a local University Ordinance, 1911, and opened in 1912. It is a residential University and open to students of both sexes.

12. The University hostels are three in number—Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall. There are also three recognized hostels for men, St. John's Hall, Morrison Hall and Ricci Hall, and one—St. Stephen's Hall for women. No university hostel at present exists for women students.

13. The late Sir Hormusjee Mody bore the entire expense of the erection of the main building. Additions have been made through the liberality of benefactors of varied nationality and domicile. The latest additions to the buildings are a School of Chinese Students, the cost of which was borne by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong a local Chinese merchant and banker, and a Chinese Library named after the late Mr. Fung Ping Shan who provided a sum of \$100,000 for the building and \$50,000 as an endowment fund for its maintenance; also a School of Surgery and a New Engineering Laboratory named after H.E. the Governor, Sir William Peel.

14. The income of the University for 1934 amounted to \$953,494 of which \$422,000 was derived from endowments and \$350,000 from Government. Messrs. John Swire & Sons, Ltd., gave £40,000 to the original endowment fund and subsequently \$100,000 for engineering equipment. The Rockefeller Institute has endowed the University with three chairs in surgery, medicine and obstetrics, the endowment being in each case \$250,000. The annual expenditure in 1934 amounted to about \$948,144.

15. The University includes the three faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts. Admission to all faculties is conditional upon passing the matriculation examination of the University or some examination recognized as equivalent thereto.

16. The Faculty of Medicine provides a six year course of study in the usual pre-medical and medical sciences, leading to the degree of M.B. and B.S. The degrees of M.D. and M.S. are awarded on examinations but are subject to the proviso that every candidate for the degrees shall produce evidence of special post-graduate experience in the subject which he presents. The degrees above mentioned are recognized by the General Medical Council for registration in Great Britain.

17. The Faculty of Engineering provides a four years course in practical and theoretical engineering, leading to the degree of B.Sc., (Eng.). Fourth year students specialize in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.Sc., (Eng.).

18. The Faculty of Arts includes departments of pure arts and science, social science, commerce, a department of Chinese studies and a department for training teachers. The course is in all cases one of four years and leads to the degree of B.A. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.A.

19. With a view to securing the maintenance of the desired standard—which is in all three faculties that of a British University degree—external examiners are, in all faculties associated with the internal examiners in all annual final examinations. In the Faculty of Engineering, but not in other faculties, degrees with honours are granted, the standard being assessed by special examiners chosen from amongst the external examiners in the University of London.

20. The degree of LL.D. is granted *honoris causa*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

21. The following are the best known Charitable Institutions.

- French Convent Orphanage.
- Italian Convent Orphanage.
- Maryknoll Convent, Kowloon.
- St. Louis Industrial School.
- Po Leung Kuk—Chinese.
- Victoria Home and Orphanage.
- Society of Precious Blood Hospital.
- Home for Aged Poor, Kowloon.
- La Calvaire Home for Aged Poor, Happy Valley.
- Eyre Refuge.
- Salvation Army Home.
- Industrial Home for the Blind, Pokfulam.

RECREATION AND ART.

22. Most of the schools contrive to hold Annual Sports either on their own grounds or on grounds generously lent by local Cricket and Football Clubs. Some schools are granted free use of Government Bathing Beaches for four afternoons a week during the Bathing Season. Lawn Tennis, Football, Swimming, Volley Ball and Basket Ball continue to increase in popularity. Cricket is played at a few schools. Physical training is given by qualified instructors. Art is taught in the Government British Schools by Trained Art Mistresses.

Chapter X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The external communications of Hong Kong are excellent both by sea and by telegraph, cable and radio. As regards the former, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Blue Funnel Line, the Messageries Maritimes, and several other British and foreign companies maintain regular passenger and freight services between Hong Kong and Europe. The trans-Pacific communications are well served by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Ltd., the Dollar Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other steamship lines. To Australia three steamship companies, the Eastern and Australian, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Australian and Oriental maintain regular passenger and freight services. In addition there are direct sailings to Africa, South America, and to New York. There is frequent and regular communication between Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports in India, Java, Straits Settlements, Formosa, Indo-China, Japan and the China coast. Local steamship communication is by river steamer from Hong Kong to Canton and the West River ports with several sailings daily. In addition there is a vast traffic between Hong Kong and the adjacent provinces of China by junk and sampan.

2. The total shipping entering and clearing Ports in the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to 93,754 vessels of 41,914,022 tons which, compared with the figures for 1933 shows a decrease of 14,868 vessels, and 1,129,359 tons. Of the above, 44,043 vessels of 40,054,033 tons were engaged in Foreign Trade as compared with 51,492 vessels of 40,862,583 tons in 1933. There was an increase in British Ocean-going shipping of 9 vessels and 20,855 tons. Foreign Ocean-going vessels show a decrease of 388 vessels and 484,206 tons. British River Steamers showed a decrease of 320 vessels and 101,057 tons. Foreign River Steamers showed a decrease of 227 vessels and 60,299 tons. In steamships not exceeding 60 tons employed in Foreign Trade there was a decrease of 1,425 vessels with a decrease in tonnage of 36,598 tons. Junks in Foreign Trade showed a decrease of 5,098 vessels and 147,245 tons. In Local Trade (*i.e.* between places within the waters of the Colony) there was a decrease in steamlaunches of 1,622 vessels with a decrease in tonnage of 42,389 tons. Junks in Local Trade show a decrease of 5,797 vessels and 278,420 tons.

3. The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (British) by means of three cables to Singapore, one direct and one each *via* Labuan and Cape St. James respectively, provides good connections with Europe *via* India, with Australasia, and with the other British Colonies and Possessions. By their cable to Manila connection is made with the direct American

cable, thence to San Francisco. Two cables to Shanghai, belonging respectively to the Eastern Extension and to the Great Northern (Danish) Companies, *via* Foochow and Amoy respectively, give a good connection with Shanghai, North China, Japan and Russia; the system of the Great Northern Telegraph Company gives a good service to Europe *via* Asiatic Russia.

4. The Government operates commercial radio services with direct communication to the Chinese stations Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Yunnanfu, Hoihow, and to Formosa, French Indo-China, Siam, Phillippines, Dutch East Indies, British North Borneo and *via* Manila to Europe, America, etc.

5. The revenue collected by the Radio Office during the year from radio telegrams amounted to \$639,464, a decrease of \$3,754 on the amount collected in 1933. Advices of vessels signalled at the Lighthouses yielded \$1,459. The total Revenue from the telegraph service amounted to \$640,923. Ship Station Licences yielded \$1,544, Amateur Transmission Station Licences \$298, Broadcast Receiving Licences \$37,262, Dealers' Licences \$2,371 and Examination Fee for Operators' Certificates of Proficiency \$6.

6. The number of paid radio-telegrams forwarded during the year was 184,466 consisting of 1,730,084 words against 191,586 consisting of 1,518,215 words in 1933 and 212,072 were received, consisting of 2,401,601 words against 207,339 consisting of 1,757,629 words.

7. In addition to the paid traffic figures given above the wireless Service is responsible for the reception of time signals daily from Bordeaux, Rugby, Malabar and Nauen, for the transmission of time signals to ships in the China Sea, the reception of press messages amounting to 400 messages or 246,930 words from Rugby, the collection and distribution of meteorological traffic, 8,124 messages 355,538 words having been forwarded, and 19,908 messages 318,969 words having been received, the reception and dissemination of distress, piracy and navigation messages, the transmission and reception of Government messages, etc.

8. A telephone service between Hong Kong and Canton, a distance of 110 miles is in operation.

9. *Mails*.—The number of mail receptacles of Hong Kong origin despatched during the year was 44,067 as compared with 46,650 in 1933—a decrease of 2,583, the number received was 44,951 as compared with 49,449—a decrease of 4,498.

10. Receptacles in transit, including those to and from British and Foreign Men-of-War, numbered 206,869 as against 222,489 in 1933 a decrease of 15,620.

11. *Registered Articles and Parcels*.—The number of registered articles handled amounted to 680,360 as compared with 691,046 in 1933—a decrease of 10,686.

12. The figures for insured letters were 16,316 and 20,232 respectively—a decrease of 3,916.

13. *Parcels, ordinary and insured, which were dealt with* reached a total of 150,309 as against 143,064 in 1933—an increase of 7,245.

14. The Railway had a successful year in 1934 in spite of the trade depression. Features were the growth of terminal through traffic to and from Canton and the decline of local and sectional through traffic.

15. The principal event was the introduction of a new working agreement for through traffic between the British and Chinese Sections. This came into force on October 1st and superseded the old working agreement which, although drafted in 1911, had never been ratified. The new agreement is comprehensive and flexible and is expected to lead to increased efficiency through co-operation and mutual goodwill. Its main proviso is that the British Section's share of terminal through traffic receipts has been reduced from 35% to 28%.

16. The manner in which the track on both Sections has been maintained, enabled the express services to be accelerated, the journey from Kowloon to Canton being reduced by thirteen minutes to two hours fifty-seven minutes from October 1st. A new mid-day fast terminal through train was instituted at the same time and has proved very popular.

17. The three 4-6-0 express locomotives obtained for the Chinese Section are still operated by the British Section. The Chinese Section made twelve monthly cash payments of \$10,000 each in respect of these locomotives. Haulage charges continued to be paid by the Chinese Section.

18. The total steam train mileage run amounted to 433,868; this includes trains hauled by British Section locomotives over the Chinese Section. Motor Coach mileage was 14,519. Passenger journeys were 2,683,444 as against 2,765,726 in 1933.

19. Revenue for the year totalled \$1,639,775 as against \$1,630,610 in 1933. Net revenue amounted to \$696,604 as against \$711,052.42 for 1933, but the former figure would have increased to \$727,917 had the percentage earnings from terminal through traffic remained at the same level throughout the year.

20. There are 377 miles of roads in the Colony, 161 miles on the Island of Hong Kong and 216 miles in Kowloon and the New Territories. Of the total mileage 293 miles are constructed

in water bound macadam dressed with asphalt, 12 miles in sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation, 13 miles of tar macadam, 17 miles of concrete, 3 miles of granite setts and wooden blocks on a cement concrete foundation and 39 miles of gravel.

21. The public travelling over the Colony's roads increases yearly with a corresponding growth in the number of motor buses, of which there are 59 operating on the island of Hong Kong, and 115 on the mainland. These are gradually replacing the rickshas, the number of which decreases year by year.

22. The Hong Kong Tramway Company has a fleet of nearly 90 double deck tram cars running along the sea front of Victoria from Kennedy Town to Shauiwan.

23. Communication between the island and the mainland is maintained by a number of ferry services; the most important of which are the Star Ferry between Kowloon Point and a pier near the General Post Office, and the combined vehicular and passenger service of the Hong Kong and Yau-mati Ferry Company between Jordan Road, Kowloon and Jubilee Street, Victoria.

Chapter XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

The Colony is well served by banking institutions. There are fifteen principal banks doing business in the Colony which are members of the Clearing House, and in addition several Chinese banks and numerous native Hongs doing some portion of banking business. There are no banks which devote themselves specially to agricultural and co-operative banking. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation also conducts the business of the Hong Kong Savings Bank on usual savings bank principles. Several of the more important Chinese Banks have opened branches in Hong Kong during the year and there have been no notable difficulties among the smaller native banks. The credit and repute of the Colony's financial institutions have never been higher than during this difficult period and it is satisfactory to be assured that ample encouragement and support are available to finance any possible demand that a revival of trade would need.

2. The Currency of the Colony is based on silver and is governed by the Order in Council of 2nd February, 1895. The dollar, which is normally in circulation and which is legal tender to any amount, is the British Dollar of 900 millesimal fineness and weight 26.957 grammes (416.00 grains). Silver subsidiary coins of the value of 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents and one cent pieces

in bronze are also legal tender up to the value of two dollars for silver and one dollar for bronze. Bank notes issued by The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, The Chartered Bank and The Mercantile Bank are also in circulation, the estimated amount issued at the end of 1934 being \$153,601,407. These Bank notes are redeemable in legal tender dollars at the Banks' Offices in Hong Kong, and include fiduciary issues amounting to \$12,000,000, the balance being covered in various proportions for the respective banks by silver coin of approved denominations, by bullion, and by securities.

3. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are defined in the Schedule to Ordinance No. 2 of 1885. They consist of the standards in use in the United Kingdom and of the following Chinese Weights and Measures :—

1 fan (candareen) = 0.0133 ounces avoirdupois.

1 tsin (mace) = 1.33 ounces avoirdupois.

1 leung (tael) = 1.33 ounces avoirdupois.

1 kan (catty) = 1.33 pounds avoirdupois.

1 tam (picul) = 133.33 pounds avoirdupois.

and

1 check (foot) = $14\frac{2}{3}$ English inches divided into 10 tsün (inches) and each tsün into 10 fan or tenths.

Chapter XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year under review the operations of the Public Works Department were carried out, under a Head Office Staff, by eleven sub-departments, namely the Accounts and Stores, Architectural, Buildings Ordinance, Crown Lands and Surveys, Drainage, Electrical, Port Development, Roads and Transport, Valuations and Resumptions, Waterworks Construction, and Waterworks Maintenance offices.

2. The European staff comprised 160 officers and the non-European approximately 623.

3. The following is a summary of works carried out during the year :—

BUILDINGS.

4. Works completed were :—New Markets at Bowrington Canal and Arsenal Street; temporary Barrack Sheds for Police on Caine Road; new Quarters for Wireless Operators at the Peak Wireless Station; fire Appliance Sheds at Aberdeen and Aplichau; new Stores for the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps; new

Laboratory Building at the Junior Technical School; quarters for a Sexton at Chai Wan Cemetery; a block of Quarters for Nurses at Kowloon Hospital; new Residence for the Director of the Royal Observatory; new Markets at Mong Kok and Tong Mi; a new Fire sub-Station at Shamshuipo; a temporary Post Office at Kowloon Point; two Postal Kiosks; a Revolver Range at King's Park, Kowloon; Government Bungalow at Fanling; a new Dormitory Block at Lai Chi Kok Prison; a Furniture Workshop and Store at Hung Hom and a temporary Court Room Building at the Yaumati Magistracy.

5. Works under construction were:—New Gaol at Stanley; new Government Civil Hospital at Pokfulum; new Upper Levels Police Station and an Outpatients Department Building at Kowloon Hospital.

6. In addition to general maintenance, numerous minor alterations and improvements to Government Buildings were also executed during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

7. Works completed were:—A new road to the bathing beaches (South-east of Repulse Bay); Robinson Road, between Peak Road and Glenealy, including a bridge; Blue Pool Road; path to Cape D'Aguilar Wireless Station; Magazine Gap Road (from May Road to Stubbs Road); Middle Gap Road; approach path to "Tanderagee", and Garden Road (from about the Helena May Institute to Macdonnell Road) were widened, and to the latter a new type of non-skid slab footpath was laid; 1st section of the new road between Causeway Bay and Ming Yuen; and a further section commenced towards the end of the year; surfacing was laid to the 40-feet roads on the Praya East; Waterloo Road was widened from the Disinfecting Station to the Railway Bridge; a path to a temporary park to the South-east of Waterloo Road near the Disinfecting Station; approach road to the Botanical and Forestry Quarters at Lai Chi Kok; portion of Pratas Street from Castle Peak Road was formed; a path to the East of the Polo Ground from Boundary Street; half width of roadway immediately East of La Salle College; access path at Chuk Un leading to experimental block for Kowloon City Villagers; Sai Kung Road was extended eastwards; South of Prince Edward Road; improvements to bends on Taipo Road at $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; surface between $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 16 miles was strengthened and improved; approach paths leading to the Senior Police Officers' quarters and to the District Officers Land Court at Taipo were widened and surfaced with concrete; a parking area was formed at the junction of the Fanling—Sha Tau Kok Cross Road; Sha Tau Kok Road was improved and strengthened in the vicinity of Sha Tau Kok Police Station and also the main road from Fanling—Sha Tau Kok Cross Roads to Fanling Cross Roads via Fanling Village and Sheung Shui Railway

Station; main bridge at Sheung Shui was extended by the addition of one extra span; road leading to Lok Ma Chau Police Station was strengthened and improved; road to Kam Tin was widened; a length of the main road between Castle Peak and Un Long was tar-painted for a distance of two miles; car park on the Castle Peak Road between 10th and 13th miles; streets at Sha Tau Kok, Taipo Market and Un Long were surfaced, kerbed and channelled in front of new houses.

8. Works under construction were:—New 100 ft. Shauiwan Road, 1st and 2nd Sections from Causeway Bay to Taikoo Sugar Refinery; new Road to Bathing Beaches (S.E. of Repulse Bay); Robinson Road widening between Peak Road and Gleneally; Blue Pool Road Improvements—1st section; 10 ft. Path from Shek O Gap to Cape D'Aguilar Wireless Station; new Road from Island Road to Stanley; Widening of Magazine Gap Road between May Road and Stubbs Road.

DRAINAGE.

9. New sewers and storm water drains were constructed in Hong Kong to a length of 11,997 feet, open nullahs to a length of 334 feet and parapet walling to open nullahs 933 feet. Anti-malarial Campaign work was completed at Lyceum and continued at Mt. Parker and Sookunpoo. Streams were trained to a total length of 19,597 feet. In Kowloon, New Kowloon and New Territories, new sewers and storm water drains were constructed to a length of 14,641 feet; open nullahs full section 113 feet, part section 1,278 feet; parapet walling 232 feet; channelling 1,116 feet. Anti-malarial work at Kowloon Tong:—Nullahs and channels were constructed to a length of 2,642 feet, and "cutting and filling" amounting to 6,928 cubic yards was carried out.

WATER WORKS.

10. In Hong Kong the following lengths of new mains were laid to improve the distribution system:—432 feet of 12", 2,326 feet of 10", 506 feet of 8", 3,910 feet of 6", and 13,574 feet of smaller sizes. 274 feet of 2" subsidiary main were laid in back lanes. The Jardine's Lookout Section of the Eastern Pumping Scheme was practically completed by the end of the year. The scheme includes two turbine driven ram pumps each capable of delivering 3,600 gallons per hour from Eastern Filter Beds to a service reservoir at 778 A.O.D. through a 5" diameter rising main 2,687 feet in length. 4,680 feet of 3" and 4" diameter distribution mains were laid and a 45,000 gallons balance reservoir above Tai Hang at 533 A.O.D. was nearly completed. A scheme for a similar installation to service the Middle Gap and Mount Cameron Districts was investigated. A scheme to improve the water supply to the Stanley District was investigated and reported on. In Kowloon and New Kowloon the following lengths of new mains were laid:—300 feet of 18", 6,295 feet of 12",

1,286 feet of 10", 1,135 feet of 8", 6,278 feet of 6", and 1,460 feet of 4". In addition 9,619 feet of subsidiary mains of from 1½"—4" diameter were laid. The Yaumati Hill Service Reservoir was completed and brought into use. At Taipo 7,838 feet of 6" and 780 feet of 7" supply mains were laid. At Un Long the first section of a new water supply was nearly completed. The scheme includes intake works with rough filters and 11,600 gallons storage; 22,764 feet of 5" and 6" piping were laid and the irrigation dam was being reconstructed to provide a dry weather supply for cultivation.

11. The new five million gallons Service Reservoir at Yaumati Hill was completed.

12. The Second Section of the West Catchwater and the removal of silt from the Lower Reservoir were completed and with the termination of these works the Aberdeen Valley Water Scheme was completed.

13. The Tytam Tuk East, Dragon's Back First Section, Pottinger Peak Second Section and Mount Parker First Section Catchwaters were completed and the Second Section of the Dragon's Back Catchwater was commenced.

14. Preparations were made for the laying of the Second Cross Harbour Pipe, and by the end of the year most of the materials had arrived in the Colony.

RECLAMATIONS.

15. At Tsat Tze Mui, a further seven and a half acres were reclaimed, this completes the reclamation of a section of about twenty-one and a half acres; work was commenced on a further instalment which will bring this reclamation to its seaward limit. The construction of about 700 feet of the sea wall to protect the reclamation at Kennedy Town was continued. The construction was completed of a length of about 2,700 feet of the rubble foundations for a sea wall to protect a reclamation of about forty acres at Kun Tong in Kowloon Bay.

ELECTRICAL WORKS.

16. Works completed were:—Telephone cables laid from No. 1 Police Station to Shaukiwan and between Kowloon-Canton Railway Station and Water Police Station; Automatic traffic signal and improved type of traffic control lights installed at Pedder Street and Magazine Gap Road; two police recall signals installed at Sha Tau Kok and Cheung Chau Police Station; Kowloon-Canton Railway Chinese Staff quarters A and B blocks rewired; one fifty-line telephone switch-board installed at Kowloon Railway Station and an underground lighting cable laid

between Goods Shed and Signal Cabin; forty-two telephones installed in various places; four telephones installed at Shing Mun Valley; twenty-six buildings in various places rewired; two S.W.B. 4b. Transmitters installed at Cape D'Aguilar W/T. Station.

17. In addition to minor works the usual maintenance of Wireless Stations, telephones, lights, fans, bells, lifts, ferry pier hoists, traffic lights, etc., was carried out. The installations were all maintained in good order.

BUILDINGS ORDINANCE OFFICE.

18. The volume of new building works coming under the jurisdiction of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance shewed a considerable decline when compared with 1933, but the industry was nevertheless fairly actively engaged throughout the year on works mostly of small magnitude.

19. The total number of plans approved shewed only a small decrease but works were largely in the nature of alterations and additions to existing buildings. The number of new buildings included in such approvals were appreciably fewer.

20. Amongst the more important works for which plans were approved, the following may be noted:—New Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank on Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road, Central; Clinic and Health Centre on Johnston Road; new Chinese Methodist Church in Wanchai; extension to Soldiers & Sailors Home on Anton Street; extension to Messrs. Sincere Co.'s building on Connaught Road; new Headquarters for St. John Ambulance Brigade on Tai Hang Road; Confucius Hall on Caroline Hill Road; site development and Gas Holder at West Point; Repulse Bay Lido and development of Mount Cameron on Middle Gap and new Tai Hang Road as residential districts; reclamation and Gas Holder on To Kwa Wan Road; School and Church on Waterloo Road; site formation in Waterloo Road; Peiho Theatre in Peiho Street; Maryknoll Convent School on Waterloo Road and Boundary Street.

21. Buildings of importance completed were:—Hong Kong Stock Exchange Building in Ice House Street; Cheero Club in Queen's Road, Central; Kam Loong Restaurant in Des Voeux Road, Central; China Fleet Club on Praya East Reclamation; School of Surgery, Hong Kong University; Peel Engineering Laboratory on Pokfulam Road; St. Louis Industrial School on Queen's Road, West; National Lacquer and Paint Product Co.'s Factory on Shaukiwan Road; Commercial Press Ltd.'s Printing and Book Binding Factory on Shaukiwan Road; Alhambra Theatre on Nathan Road; Paint Factory in Arran Street and Canton Road; Book Factory in Pak Tai Street; Pastor's quarters at All Saints School in Hak Po Street; Extension to Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Waterloo Road; Lead Pencil Factory on Castle Peak Road.

22. Of the 280 Chinese tenement houses for which occupation permits were granted, it is of interest to note that thirty-two were erected on the Praya East Reclamation making a total to date on this area 1,005 houses. Forty houses of this type were erected in other localities in Hong Kong and 208 were erected in Kowloon and New Kowloon.

23. Occupation permits for eighty-five dwellings of European type were granted, of which twenty-eight were erected on the Island and fifty-seven in Kowloon District.

24. Mount Cameron, Middle Gap and new Tai Hang Roads are new residential districts proving very popular.

25. Buildings of non-domestic or commercial character completed shew an increase over the returns of the preceding year, but these, apart from the buildings noted in paragraph 21 were of a minor character.

26. The number of Water Flushed Sanitary appliances approved amounted to 1403.

27. Twenty-four fires were reported. The most disastrous was that caused by the ignition of escaping gas from a large Gas Holder in the Hong Kong Gas Co.'s premises at West Point on the 14th May. The following houses were involved:—Nos. 13—17 Chung Shing Street; Nos. 1—12 Clarence Terrace and No. 1A Yu On Terrace. Of these houses, Nos. 2, 4 and 8 Clarence Terrace were completely gutted, while the remainder were all more or less seriously affected. A great number of lives were lost and many person were injured.

28. Eleven fires occurred in Chinese tenement houses of non fire-resisting floors and staircases; in nearly every case the houses were gutted—casualties amounted to four.

29. Six fires occurred in Chinese tenement houses of fire-resisting construction and in almost every case the fire was confined to the single storey in which it originated.

30. The value of R.C.C. construction in preventing the spread of fire has been amply demonstrated and the security afforded to occupants by concrete stairs with alternative exists, marks a definite step forward in this class of property.

31. Reclamation of I.L. 2918 was completed and work on I.Ls. 3538, 3539 and 3540 remain in progress. An area of approximately 207,000 square feet is embraced in the above. Reclamation work on Kowloon Marine Lot 102 continues, the total area involved being about 200,000 square feet.

32. Minor landslides occurred as a result of heavy rains. They were not of a serious nature nor were there any casualties.

33. The Chinese Cemeteries in Hong Kong and Kowloon were maintained in good order and, where required, provision was made for additional burial areas.

Chapter XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

I. THE COURTS OF HONG KONG.

The Supreme Court of Hong Kong consists of a Chief Justice and one or more other judges. At present there is one other judge.

2. The jurisdiction of the Court is regulated by a number of Ordinances but generally it may be said that the Court exercises a Summary Jurisdiction in all actions where the claim does not exceed \$1,000 and an Original Jurisdiction in all actions where the claim exceeds that amount.

3. In addition to the above the Court exercises Admiralty, Probate, Divorce, Bankruptcy, Lunacy, Criminal and Appellate Jurisdiction.

4. The following is a brief summary of litigation and matters dealt with during the year 1934 :—

2,781 actions were instituted in the Summary Jurisdiction and the amounts for which judgment was given totalled \$477,428.

417 actions were instituted in the Original Jurisdiction and the amounts for which judgment was given totalled \$2,772,364.

11 actions were instituted in the Admiralty Jurisdiction.

442 grants were made or grants of other courts sealed in the Probate Jurisdiction.

135 persons were indicted in the Criminal Jurisdiction of whom 98 were convicted.

10 appeals were lodged in the Appellate Jurisdiction 8 of which were disposed of during the year.

5. The lower civil courts are the land courts in the Northern and Southern districts of the New Territories, with jurisdiction over land cases in those districts, and the small debts courts of the same two districts. In these courts the District Officers sit to hear land and small debts cases.

6. The lower criminal courts are the magistrates' courts, two for Hong Kong island and a small area on the mainland opposite Shauiwan, two for Kowloon, including the whole area south of the Kowloon hills, and one each for the two districts of the New Territories, in which the District Officers are the magistrates.

7. The following figures show the amount of work done by the lower courts in 1934:—

Civil:—

District Officer North,	
Land Court	76 cases.
Small Debts Court	205 „
District Officer, South,	
Land Court	186 cases.
Small Debts Court	62 „

Criminal:—

Hong Kong Magistracy, two courts	32,597 cases.
Kowloon Magistracy, two courts	21,220 „
District Officer, North, one court	1,451 „
District Officer, South, one court	521 „

II. THE POLICE.

8. The Police Force of the Colony is under the control of the Inspector General of Police who is assisted by one Deputy Inspector General and twelve Superintendents. The force consists of four Contingents, European, Indian, and two Chinese, viz., Cantonese and Weihaiwei. The strength of the different Contingents is as follows:—

Europeans	256
Indians	741
Chinese (Cantonese)	655
Chinese (Weihaiwei)	295

In addition the Police Department controls the Anti-Piracy Guards, a force consisting of thirty-five Russians and twenty-seven Indian Guards including three Sergeants together with four European Sergeants and ninety-six Wei-hai-wei Chinese Constables, who are included in Police Strength. The Anti-Piracy Guards are employed and paid for by the Shipping Companies for service in the China Seas.

9. Further, the department supervises 1,146 Indian and Chinese Watchmen who are engaged by the Police Department and paid by private individuals for protection of private property.

10. The waters of the Colony are policed by a fleet of ten steam launches and four motor boats which employ a staff of two hundred and forty-five Chinese under European officers.

11. There were 5,549 serious cases of crime in 1934, as against 5,630 in 1933, a decrease of 81 cases or 1.4%. There was a decrease of ten cases in Coinage offences, 20 in Embezzlement, 14 in House and godown breaking, six in Kidnapping and 81 in Larceny from Dwellings. There were 27,733 minor cases during 1934 as against 25,659 in 1933, an increase of 2,074 or 8%.

III. PRISONS.

12. There are three prisons in the Colony. Victoria Gaol in Hong Kong is the main prison for males. This prison is built on the separate system, but segregation is difficult owing to lack of space and accommodation. It contains cell accommodation for 644 only and prisoners are often kept in association through unavoidable overcrowding. There is a branch male prison at Lai Chi Kok near Kowloon, with accommodation for 680 prisoners. In this establishment all the prisoners sleep in association wards and only selected prisoners are sent there as the prison was not originally built as such. It was converted from a Quarantine Station in 1920, for temporary use pending the building of a new prison. The third prison is the prison for females situated near the male prison at Lai Chi Kok. A new general prison at Stanley, Hong Kong, is in course of construction.

13. The total number of persons committed to prison in the year 1934 was 13,304 as compared with 11,439 in 1933. The daily average number of prisoners in the prisons in 1934 was 1,610. The highest previous average was 1,472 in 1933. Over 90% of prisoners admitted are persons born outside the Colony.

14. The health of the prisoners generally was well maintained in the prisons.

15. The discipline in all three prisons was good.

16. Prisoners are employed at printing, bookbinding, shoemaking, tinsmithing, matmaking, tailoring, carpentering, weaving, gardening, laundry work, cleaning and minor repairs to buildings. The bulk of the Government printing and book-binding is done in Victoria Gaol.

17. During the year 242 boys underwent sentences of detention for various crimes at the Remand Home for Juveniles (Boys). The Remand Home for Girls, which is under the management of the Salvation Army, was opened at the end of September. Fourteen girls underwent detention. The boys are given instruction in elementary reading and writing, as well as in rattan work, which teaches them a trade. The girls are given employment in house-work, laundry, and making and mending clothes. There are recreation facilities at both Homes.

There are also three Probationer Officers, two males and one female.

18. Lady visitors attend the Female Prison twice weekly to instruct long sentence prisoners in needle work.

19. Visiting Justices inspect and report on the prisons every fortnight.

Chapter XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Forty-one Ordinances were passed during the year 1934. These and also the Regulations, Rules, By-laws and other subsidiary legislative enactments are published in a separate volume by the Government Printers. The forty-one Ordinances comprised two appropriation, four replacement, three incorporation, one consolidation, twenty-seven amendment, and four which were new to the Colony.

2. The Appropriation Ordinance (No. 29) applied a sum not exceeding \$20,404,219 to the public service for the year 1935, and Ordinance No. 16 appropriated a supplementary sum of \$27,243.67 to defray the charges of the year 1933.

3. Of the four replacement Ordinances:—

The Registration of Persons Ordinance (No. 3) applies with specified exceptions to non-Chinese aliens. It replaced two Ordinances (The Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915, and the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1916) which were passed during the war and which, though still law, were not strictly enforced in recent years. The Immigration and Passports Ordinance (No. 8) enacted new provisions derived mainly from the Straits Settlements Passengers Restriction Ordinance, No. 169, as amended to 1932, and from the existing Passport Regulations of this Colony, in place of the power of regulating the admission of persons into the Colony delegated to the Governor in Council by the Passports Ordinance, 1923, which it replaced. The Trustee Ordinance (No. 18), based on the Trustee Act, 1925, replaced the Trustees Ordinance, and the Cremation Ordinance (No. 40) replaced the Cremation Ordinance, 1914.

4. Ordinance No. 10 incorporated the Trustees of the China Fleet Club, Ordinance No. 20 incorporated the Regional Superior in Hong Kong of the Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic commonly known as Maryknoll Sisters, and Ordinance No. 39 incorporated a Body of Trustees capable of holding property and empowered to administer a trust fund known as the Morrison Scholarships Trust Fund for the purpose of providing scholarships at Queen's College in this Colony. These Ordinances followed the usual lines in such cases.

5. The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (No. 21) consolidated and to some extent amended the law on this subject.

6. The Ordinances new to the Colony were the Hong Kong Dollar Loan Ordinance (No. 11), which empowered the Governor to raise a loan of \$25,000,000 in bearer bonds at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest for various public works, the Colonial (Bahamas and Leeward Islands) Light Dues Ordinance (No. 15) which implemented an Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 17th December, 1931, under section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, by providing for levying in Hong Kong colonial light dues in respect of twelve lighthouses and a buoy on or near the coasts mentioned, hitherto maintained mainly from light dues collected in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, the Government House and City Development Scheme Ordinance (No. 30), and the Sand Ordinance (No. 41).

7. The twenty seven amending Ordinances covered a wide range of subjects, viz: Commissioners Powers (No. 1), Merchandise Marks (Nos. 2 and 38), Sunday Cargo Working (No. 4), Railways (Nos. 5 and 35), Merchant Shipping (Nos. 6 and 25), Opium (No. 7), Miscellaneous Licences (No. 9), Pensions (No. 12), Marriage (No. 13), Protection of Women and Girls (No. 14), Summary Offences (No. 17), Crown Counsel's Fees (No. 19), Coroner's Abolition (No. 22), Jury (No. 23), Official Signatures Fees (No. 24), Betting Duty (No. 26), Supreme Court (No. 27), Printers and Publishers (No. 28), Empire Preference (No. 31), Estate Duty (No. 32), Evidence (No. 33), Dangerous Goods (No. 34), Police Force (No. 36), and Criminal Procedure (No. 37).

8. Similarly, the subsidiary legislation covered a wide range of subjects, including Supreme Court rules, Marriage, Merchandise Marks, Merchant Shipping, Public Health and Buildings, Waterworks, Vehicles and Traffic Regulation, Ferries, Places of Public Entertainment Regulation, Post Office, Printers and Publishers, Bankruptcy rules, Liquors, Tobacco and Pensions.

Chapter XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE & TAXATION.

The following tables show the Revenue and Expenditure for the five years 1930 to 1934 inclusive.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>	<i>Deficit.</i>
1930	\$27,818,473	\$28,119,646	—	\$301,173
1931	33,146,724	31,160,774	1,985,950	—
1932	33,549,716	32,050,283	1,499,433	—
1933	32,099,278	31,122,715	976,563	—
1934	29,574,286	31,149,156	—	1,574,870

2. The revenue for the year 1934 amounted to \$29,574,286 being \$2,157,339 less than estimated and \$2,524,992 less than the revenue obtained in 1933.

3. Duties on imported liquor and tobacco were less than estimated as they are on a sterling basis and were reckoned on an exchange rate of $\$1=1/3$ whereas the average rate throughout the year was over $1/6\frac{1}{16}$. Assessed Taxes fell short of estimates by \$96,771 due to vacant tenements and large shortfalls were shown by the Opium Monopoly of \$644,932 and in Stamp Duties of \$282,583. A shortfall amounting to \$116,393 was shown under Water Excess and Meter Rents due to 10% rebate allowed from 1st April and 15% rebate allowed from 1st September. Land Sales were less than estimated to the extent of \$641,507.

4. The expenditure for the year 1934 amounted to \$31,149,156 being \$2,293,539 less than estimated and \$26,441 more than the expenditure in 1933.

5. Ordinary expenditure amounted to \$27,364,990, Public Works Extraordinary to \$3,784,166. Large Savings were made under Personal Emoluments when compared with the estimates, provision being made for \$12,955,767 but only \$11,213,115 was expended. By far the greater part of the saving is due to the rise in the sterling value of the dollar. Under Other Charges savings were also effected, the total provision being \$4,871,357 against \$4,294,183 expended. For the first time for many years Public Works Extraordinary exceeded the original estimates. By a resolution of Council dated the 26th July 1934 an extra sum of \$752,000 was placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Works to be spent on a variety of Services.

6. *Debt.*—The Inscribed Stock Loans of 1893 and 1906 amounting to £1,485,733 were redeemed on the 15th October. The 4% conversion loan raised in 1933 amounted to \$4,838,000 and the Sinking Fund established in 1934 amounted at 31st December 1934 to £12,311.2.1. In July 1934 a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ dollar loan was raised to finance certain public works and to redeem a portion of the Sterling inscribed stock. Bonds to the amount of \$14,000,000 were issued at 99% producing \$13,860,000. The loan bears $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest and is redeemable by drawings at par in each of the twenty five years commencing in 1935 at the annual rate of one twenty fifth of such issue. Ordinance No 11 of 1934 governs this issue and authorises the Governor to borrow up to a total of \$25,000,000. The total public debt of the Colony on 31st December 1934 amounted to \$18,838,000 equal to about 8 months revenue as things are at present.

Cheques, 10 cents; Bills of Lading, 15 cents when freight under \$5, 40 cents when freight \$5 or over; Bond to secure the payment or repayment of money, 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof; Conveyance on sale, \$1 for every \$100 or part thereof; Mortgages, principal security, 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof; Life Insurance Policy, 25 cents for every \$1,000 insured; Receipt, 10 cents for amounts over \$20; Transfer of Shares, 20 cents for every \$100 of market value.

16. No Hut Tax or Poll Tax is imposed in the Colony.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Colonial Secretary.

Appendix.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO HONG KONG.

Title	Price	Agents for sale
	\$	
Sessional Papers (Annual)	2.00	Colonial Secretariat and Government Printers.
Blue Book (Annual)	3.00	Colonial Secretariat, Government Printers and Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Ordinances-Ball's Revised Edition (In 6 Volumes) 1844-1923.	90.00	Do.
Regulations of Hong Kong 1844-1925	30.00	Colonial Secretariat.
Ordinances and Regulations (Annual)	3.00	Colonial Secretariat, Government Printers and Crown Agents.
Administration Reports (Annual)	3.00	Colonial Secretariat and Government Printers.
Estimates (Annual)	3.00	Do.
Government Gazettes (Weekly)	.50	Government Printers and Crown Agents.
Meteorological Bulletin (Monthly)	10.00	Government Printers.
	per annum	
Hong Kong Trade and Shipping Returns (Monthly)	2.00	Government Printers and Crown Agents.
Do. (Annual)	2.00	Do.
Hansards (Annual)	5.00	South China Morning Post, Hong Kong.
Historical & Statistical Abstract of the Colony of Hong Kong 1841-1930.	4.00	Colonial Secretariat.
The Hong Kong Naturalist (Quarterly).	2.00	Hong Kong University.
Hong Kong: A Guide Book.....	1.00	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. and Brewers' Bookshop, Hong Kong.
Hong Kong: Around and About, by S.H. Peplow & M. Barker.	5.00	Do.
Echoes of Hong Kong & Beyond by L. Forster	2.50	Do.

Sections on Hong Kong will be found in the annual "China Year Book" published by the North China Daily News and Herald Ltd., Shanghai (London Agents Simpkin Marshall Ltd.) price \$20.00, and the annual "Directory and Chronicle of China, Japan etc." published by the Hong Kong Daily Press at Hong Kong, Price \$12.00 and obtainable at their London office at 53, Fleet St., for £2.

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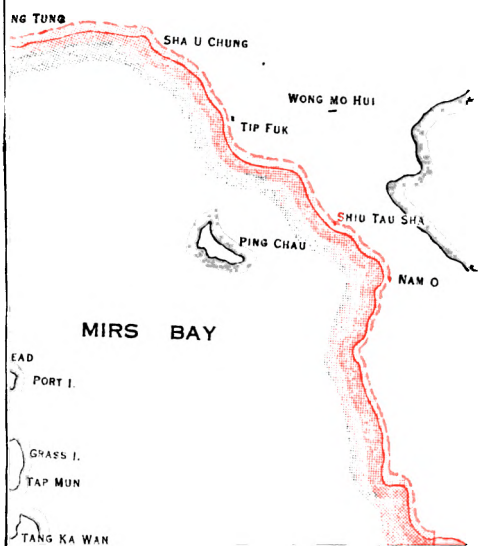
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ORIES.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

- MIGRATION.**
Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
- MALTA.**
Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).
- IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.**
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).
- COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.**
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
- KENYA.**
Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyné) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**
Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).
- TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
- BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).
- SWAZILAND.**
Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).
- MALAYA.**
Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
- SEYCHELLES.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).
- MAURITIUS.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).
- WEST INDIES.**
Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- BRITISH HONDURAS.**
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).
- BRITISH GUIANA.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).
- THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.**
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- PALESTINE.**
Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1711

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF
THE PEOPLE OF THE
STATE OF KELANTAN
(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1622 and 1672,
price 3s. od. each.)

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1711

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF
THE PEOPLE OF THE
STATE OF KELANTAN
(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1622 and 1672,
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- E. Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Exports for five years.
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°35' and 6°15' North and longitudes 101°22' and 102°37' East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles, the total area being 5,713 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the maritime exposure of the State.

In the coastal region the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes and the climate is pleasant and healthy, temperature ranging between 65°F and 94°F according to the season of the year, the highest temperatures being usually recorded in the months of May and June and the lowest in February. The periods of the North East monsoon commencing in late October and ending in March, and the South West monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains with a marked drop in the temperature during the months of November to February. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and inland on the plains along the course of the Kelantan River 115 inches. There are, however, great variations in the annual rainfall during the 28 years of record, the lowest being 84.68 inches in 1932 and the highest 194.25 inches in 1922. 75 inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours. December is the wettest month with an average of 26 inches and April the driest with 4 inches.

HISTORY.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from glam hutan (Melaleuca Leucadendron) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from Koli, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus tanah 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those krama or alternative forms, like the Sakai asu and anjing 'dog', the Malay kuala and kuantan 'estuary', the Javanese segara and seganteu 'ocean' or kali and kanten 'river', forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A.D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobodur and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem the Nagara-kretagama, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the Malay Annals was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan', - possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A. D. - one of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla' Abdul'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A. D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1902 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "Whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay custom".

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K. C. M. G. who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets once a week for the transaction of general business. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 188,057 males and 181,354 females. The following table shows the distribution of the population by race and sex:—

Population of Kelantan according to Census 1931.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	—	—	—	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Ulu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan Race classed in the 1931 Census as Malaysians. The total number of births registered in 1934 was 11,095 (5,101 males and 5,994 females). In every 100 births registered 45.96% were males and 54.02% females a ratio of 117.50 females to every 100 males born. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 29.29 per mille amongst Malays and the next amongst Chinese 28.63. The lowest rate (amongst Europeans) was 10.86 per mille. The total number of deaths registered was 7,309 (3,695 males and 3,614 females). Birth rate = 28.70 per mille compared with 29.81 in 1933. Death rate = 19.37 per mille compared with 17.93 in 1933. Infantile mortality = 130.14 per 1,000 births compared with 131.50 in 1933.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with a second class ward and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a non-Malay Ward, a Hospital for mental diseases with two Malay Wards and one Female Ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; and at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary. During the year a new out-door Dispensary was also opened at Pasir Mas.

The larger rubber estates in Kelantan provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a part-time Medical Officer to act at Kota Bharu when required, a European Matron, two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was \$150,269.76 as compared with \$152,971.76 in 1933. The total revenue collected during the year was \$8,952.94 as compared with \$10,840.44 in 1933. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that it was agreed to extend the rates of charges for Kelantan Government servants to the Federated Malay States Railway staff and employees as from 1st July, 1934. The expenditure on Medical and Health Services accounts for 6.87% of the revenue of the State.

No new Enactments affecting public health were passed by the State Council during the year, but several minor amendments were introduced to render the existing Enactments more effective.

The State has been free from serious epidemic disease for some years. The proportion of cases diagnosed as Malaria to the total admission to Hospital from all diseases was as follows:— 15.18% in Government Hospitals compared with 17.29% in 1933 and 15.65% in 1932; 30.31% in

Estates Hospitals compared with 17.38% in 1933 and 21.3% in 1932. Hook worm is still common but there is a growing confidence in medical treatment and patients attend regularly at the Dispensaries. Cases of yaws are on the decrease in villages which have been regularly visited by the Travelling Dispensaries. Venereal disease is common in the towns, but it is rarely found in the outstations and villages visited by the Travelling Dispensaries.

Five thousand and twenty five (5,025) in-patients were treated in the Government Hospitals as compared with 5,559 in 1933, there being 207,145 attendances at the Dispensaries, including the Travelling Dispensary, as compared with 199,431 in the previous year.

The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospital during 1934 were as follows:—

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of Admissions.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Percentage of Deaths.</u>
Malaria	739	37	5
Ankylostomiasis	447	18	4.02
Pneumonia Lobar	107	42	39.25
Broncho Pneumonia	4	2	50
Bronchitis	99	1	1.01
Dysentery	90	9	10
Syphilis	47	1	2.12
Yaws	482	—	—
Ulcers	412	—	—
Beri-Beri	19	—	—

The following table gives the Principal cases of death throughout the State:—

Diseases.	Male.	Female	Total.
Malaria	32	8	40
Fever Unspecified (Probably malaria)	43	39	82
Fever Unspecified	2082	1966	4048
Enteric Fever	1	—	1
Dysentery	10	—	10
Influenza	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (including cases reported as "Batok Kering")	42	10	52
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Leprosy	2	—	2
Syphilis	4	1	5
Ankylostomiasis	41	26	67
Cancer	—	—	—
Beri-Beri	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	—	1
Bronchitis (Including cases reported as "Batok Sahaja")	129	67	196
Pneumonia (all forms)	43	7	50
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (including "Cheroh")	150	111	261
Other Diseases of the Digestive System (including cases reported as "Sakit Perot")	69	67	136
Convulsions (including "Sawan")	345	308	653
*Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	15	7	22
Non-Veneral Diseases of Genito- Urinary System	—	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy, Child Birth and Puerperal State	—	127	127
*Premature Births and Diseases of early Infancy	94	60	154
Old Age or Senility	287	511	798
Violence (all forms)	16	—	16
Other Causes	342	241	583
Total	3751	3558	7309

*Excluding Infantile convulsions. Ratio per mille of Population 17.4.

The following table shows births and deaths registered throughout the year by nationality :-

	Population.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Deaths.	Death rate per mille.
Malays.	350,529	10,270	29.29	6,723	19.17
Chinese.	19,834	568	28.63	365	18.40
Indians.	6,318	105	16.61	89	14.08
Europeans.	276	3	10.86	1	.92
Eurasians.	24	-	-	-	-
Others.	9,528	149	15.62	131	13.62
Total	386,509	11,095	28.70	7,309	19.37

The Travelling Dispensary continued to be very popular. There were 74,081 attendances at the 30 stations which were regularly visited as compared with 76,433 attendances in 1933. The Travelling Dispensary has been so successful that it is intended to extend its operations and to arrange for Travelling Pack Dispensaries in areas which cannot be reached by car. Patients sometimes show reluctance to go to Hospital but are willing to be treated if the hospital goes to their homes. The Travelling Dispensary is withdrawn during the fasting month when there were few attendances, and also during the worst months of the monsoon.

There were 6,193 vaccinations during the year. This number is below the normal, as owing to extensive vaccinations in recent years, few, besides infants, have, during the year, required vaccinating.

Leprosy: 13 new cases were diagnosed during the year, three of whom were Malays, the remainder being Indians and Chinese. Cholera: There were no cases during the year; it is hoped that the new Water Supply will be in full operation in 1935. Meanwhile Kota Bharu has to rely on wells which are treated with potassium Permanganate during the dry season.

Assault cases. 770 are better than last year 852, but they are still far too numerous, the result mainly of hasty tempers rather than of deliberate criminal intention.

Pasteur treatment was given to 12 patients while 15 dogs were inoculated against rabies.

Veterinary. This year no case of anthrax in cattle was reported. This immunity from disease was reflected in the continued increase of cattle exports; 2936 head having been exported by rail during the year as against 2720 in 1933. An arrangement was reached with the Federated Malay States Veterinary Authorities by which animals intended for export by rail are examined by the Veterinary Inspector at the station of entrainment, and the necessary certificates issued, while quarantine on entry into Pahang is dispensed with, the animals being allowed to proceed to their destination if found healthy and quarantine carried out there. Three dogs were shown to have died of rabies, by examination of the brains in the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, compared with 4 in 1933 and 2 in 1932. Prophylactic inoculation of dogs against rabies was given to 15 animals during the year. There was a small outbreak of fowl cholera in the month of March in Kota Bharu but it did not spread to other areas. All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter-houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

Meteorological. Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 110.25 inches as compared with 126.74 in the previous year, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 5.74 inches on November, 1934. The following are the observations made at Kota Bharu in 1934 (supplied by the Meteorological Officer, Kuala Lumpur):—

Temperature.

The mean maximum was 87.0°F

The mean minimum was 72.0°F

The highest temperature recorded was 93°F on several occasions in May and June, and the lowest 62°F on several occasions in February.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns, being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks and wooden tiles often imported from Siam. Housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is

conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The type of building-line compares very favourably with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two-storeyed wooden or brick shop-buildings with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasants dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal and Health-Department now operate a few simple rules to regulate overcrowding, and a Town Advisory Board consisting of unofficials and including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, and the Government Surveyor, are engaged in devising a progressive layout of the main town Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the past year and several layouts were designed involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Several new roads have been opened up and one-way narrow roads widened so as to be opened up to two-way traffic. No house may be built in a Municipal area and no constructive alterations to existing buildings may be carried out till the plan has been approved by the Municipal Department. Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State and in the towns in most cases possess their own houses. A limited number of Government quarters are provided in the out-stations, and now that the revenue position has improved these quarters are being repaired and extended. Quarters are provided rent free for European officers. There are no Building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years are as follows:—

	1932			1933			1934.		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-Ore	Nil	Nil	Nil	.47	\$633	\$63.00	4.23	\$5,927	\$598
	Tahils	\$	\$	Tahils	\$	\$	Tahils	\$	\$
Gold-Ore	202.3	9,289	464.00	1,543.9	77,154	3,882	1,726	85,913	4,295
	Tons	\$	\$	Tons	\$	\$	Tons	\$	\$
Manganese	50	420	Nil	2,866	26,716	1,719	8,968	105,338	5,382

The production of tin continued to be restricted in accordance with the International Agreement, and there was no activity in tin mining.

There was less activity in prospecting for gold than in 1933, but gold prospectors continue to bring more gold into the State than they take out. Alluvial gold is found very widely distributed throughout the State but seldom in paying quantities over a sufficient area to justify mining by modern methods. Several reaches of the Kelantan River were carefully prospected by an important mining company but the results did not justify installing a dredge. Only 18 Prospecting Licences were issued during 1934 as against 39 in 1933; 7 extensions to Prospecting Licences were approved during 1934. The gross area covered by Prospecting Licences in 1934 was 30,808 acres as against 85,400 in 1933. Out of 23 Gold Mining properties, only 16 were working throughout the year. The total output was 841 tahils as against 1,040 tahils in 1933. The only lode-mine, Katok Batu, produced 102 tahils as against 17 tahils in 1933. The only steady gold revenue came from Dulang workers who paid \$2,032/- as against \$1,384/- in 1933.

The Nippon Mining Company continued to extract a good grade of Manganese-Ore from an open cast mine at Gual Priok in the Pasir Mas District and exported 8,968 tons as against 2,866 tons in 1933.

AGRICULTURAL.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes - those primarily intended for home consumption and those intended for export. Of the first class rice is the most important crop and an area of nearly 150,000 acres is planted with rice. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, ground-nuts, sugar cane, ginger, bananas and other fruits are extensively grown by small holders both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets which are held in every fair sized village are a special feature of Kelantan. Vast number of small holders from the country come in to sell their own produce instead of entrusting it to middlemen, and return after a successful day with the piece goods and sundry goods which are sold in a separate section of the market. Rubber

is by far the most important of the exported products, but there are also substantial exports of copra and areca-nuts.

Rice. Both wet land (Chedongan) and dry land (tugalan) types are cultivated. The dry land crop which requires more labour for a smaller yield is confined to areas which cannot at present be regularly irrigated.

The drainage and irrigation schemes started with the help of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund are being maintained and extended out of revenue. There are reasonable prospects of increasing the average yields and of avoiding the more extreme fluctuations caused by flood and drought.

Rubber. The prices of smoked sheet during the year ranged from \$14/- to \$28/- per picul and the prices of unsmoked sheet from \$13/- to \$26/- per picul. Lump rubber in which form a large percentage of the small holders output is sold ranged from \$6.50 to \$20/- per picul. There was a steady rise in the price of rubber from January to May. Following the regulation of the export of rubber the price fluctuated within moderate limits.

Considerable progress was made in the Agricultural Department's efforts to improve the quality of the rubber produced by the small holders. Hand-rolling machines capable of making sheet of satisfactory quality were purchased direct from Singapore and sold at cost price. Attempts were also made to organise groups of growers for the purpose of using the machines. In addition to selling machines the Agricultural Department made available at cost price 90% Formic Acid for coagulating latex, and also improved strainers. It can be said that the small holders are beginning to realize the advantages of producing good machined sheet, but they still do not quite understand the importance of cleanliness in order to achieve this. But a start has been made and it is only a matter of time till they accustom themselves to a method which is still new to them. The total area planted with rubber was estimated as 75,491 acres, a decrease of 17,298 acres compared with the previous figure; this represents the actual planted area and does not include land alienated for planting. Estates of over 100 acres constitute 33,321 acres. Budgrafted rubber is entirely confined to large estates.

Pests and Diseases. The chief fungus attacking the tapping panel was Mouldy-rot, *Ceratostomella fimbriata*. It was observed in several localities, and was very prevalent in the Kota Bharu district. Demonstrations of methods of controlling the disease by the use of a 3% solution of Izal coloured with Methylene Violet, were carried out. Results were encouraging. Other diseases call for no particular comment.

Padi. — Season 1933 — 1934. The total area cultivated with both wet and dry padi was 148,518 acres giving a total yield of 23,398,501 gantangs. These figures represent an increase in the area planted of 1,198 acres but a decrease in yield of 6,853,085 gantangs of padi which is equivalent to roughly 10,000 tons of rice. The average yield (for the State) of wet padi was 164 gantangs per acre, and of dry padi 139 gantangs per acre.

The serious flooding which was experienced late in the season was responsible for the large decrease in yield and consequent low out-turn per acre.

1934—1935 Season. The cultivation of dry padi crop started in June and continued till late July when planting was commenced and in the majority of cases completed by August. Weather conditions in the early stages were favourable and germination of the grain good. During September and October the rainfall was very well distributed and weeding of the plants was found difficult and in a great many places could not be carried out owing to the wet condition of the soil. This unfavourable factor will affect yields and the harvest will probably be a poor one.

The ploughing of wet padi areas was general throughout August and during that month nurseries were sown. With the exception of deep water courses, where operations were more advanced, transplanting was done in October. The crop got an excellent start. Weather conditions were ideal till December when there was a very abnormal dry period which resulted in a shortage of water in some districts. Taken on the whole, however, the crop should be one of the best for many years.

The amount obtained from the Import Duty on rice during the year was \$23,454/- derived from an import

of 5,149.64 tons - an increase in volume of approximately 3,328 tons - as against the import of the previous year 1,821.39 tons. No figures are yet available of the area planted.

Irrigation and Drainage. The Irrigation Department continued to supervise the existing minor irrigation schemes and several new schemes were undertaken. Most valuable and important work was in progress in clearing water courses and rivers.

Coconuts. Prices remained low throughout the year - ranging from \$1.30 to \$1.60 per picul. This poor price made it difficult to arouse interest among growers in improved kilns and better methods of drying copra and harvesting the nuts.

Fruit. The main fruit harvest of durian, mangos-teen, rambutans and lingsat commenced in September, rather later than usual. Yields were poor compared with last year's crop and prices were high.

Arecanut. No areas exist which are fully planted with this crop but it is found interplanted with various other crops, or along the boundaries of holdings. Nuts are sold in the split form after having been sun-dried. Prices were from \$1.80 to \$4/- per picul, the price rose towards the end of the year.

Vegetables. A variety of vegetables are grown by the small holders both for sale at local markets and for home consumption. The gardens as a rule are made on some convenient piece of land adjoining the house and are as a rule carefully fenced as protection against straying buffaloes, cattle and goats. Yams, cassava, sweet potato, beans, melons, gourds, sugar-cane and maize constitute some of the chief crops grown.

Tobacco. For local consumption tobacco is grown in small plots. The leaves are not carefully dried or cured but simply cut into fine shreds when green and sundried.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle and Buffaloes. The total number of livestock in the State according to the 1934 Census was 112,536

head of cattle and 35,619 buffaloes. Both figures show a decrease compared with the Census taken in 1933. The clearing of grazing grounds was continued but the progress made was slow.

Poultry. Continued attention has been given to the question of better housing and sanitation, and the improvement of the local stock is aimed at by distribution of pure bred cockerels, with this aim in view a flock of Rhode Island Reds has been started at the Central Experiment Station. The export of poultry by rail continued and was profitable.

Diseases. Only one outbreak of poultry disease was reported and this occurred late in November following a period of heavy rain. Symptoms seemed to indicate that deaths were due to Newcastle disease.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Central Experiment Station, Kota Bharu. During the course of the year more Government land adjoining the Station was taken over, thus increasing the area from 15 to 29 acres.

Season 1933 — 1934. A series of experiments were undertaken with both wet and dry padi but unfortunately extensive lodging took place and much damage was done by birds and rats. Results were, therefore, unreliable and no definite conclusions could be drawn from the various manurial treatments and varietal trials. It can be said, however, that yields under the circumstances were good, wet padi averaging about 500 gantangs per acre and dry padi 350 gantangs per acre.

Season 1934 — 1935. The programme of experiments undertaken for both types of padi consisted of a repetition of those carried out the previous season, with the exception that trials with short term dry padi were omitted as these varieties are not considered to be of any great value. All experimental plots were in full ear by the end of the year and the dry padi had started to ripen. Very little damage was done by pests, and there was no lodging. Good results should be forthcoming under average climatic conditions.

SCHOOL GARDENS AND PADI FIELDS.

Regular visits were paid by the subordinate staff to all school gardens in the Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh districts. Lectures were given on the culture of the various •vegetables. Many of the gardens were maintained at a high standard throughout the year. Planting material, when available, was distributed through the inspecting officers. The total number of schools with gardens was 41 and those with padi fields numbered 21. District competitions were held and a wooden shield presented to the winning School in each district.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The seconds Agricultural Show held in Kelantan took place on May 19th at the Central Experiment Station, Kota Bharu. The number of classes was increased from 30 to 41 - these being divided into six sections one of which was devoted to exhibits from schools. With the exception of 'Miscellaneous' all sections were well filled and the standard of the winning exhibits were most encouraging. Not only were the number of entries good but the Show was well attended by visitors throughout the day. The Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association kindly presented medals and diplomas.

OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

All Penggawas of the Kota Bharu district visited the Central Experiment Station late in October, and in November the District Officer and Penggawas of the Pasir Puteh district visited the Pasir Puteh Experiment Station. On both occasions marked interest was displayed in the various experiments. A party of Penghulus from Trengganu visited Kelantan from September 15th to 17th, and arrangements were made for them to see something of the agricultural activities of the State as well as being shown the various phases of experimental work in progress at the Experiment Stations.

FISHERIES.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing, except when high seas are running during the North-East

Monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. The fishermen are all Malays. The principal methods employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, 'blats' and lines. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The weight of fresh fish of all varieties dealt with at these markets during the year amounted to 556 tons, and that of dried and salted fish (exported) to 794.79 tons valued at \$70,806/- as against 1,002.70 tons valued at \$117,361 in 1933. Dried and salted fish to the amount of 137.53 tons valued at \$9,260/- was also imported into the State during 1933, as compared with 111.25 tons valued at \$7,857/- in the previous year.

MANUFACTURES.

The Match Factory worked uninterruptedly throughout the year. It is very well run and employs a labour force wholly Malay except for a few skilled chemists and mechanics; in consultation with the Forest Officer, increasing quantities of Kelantan timbers are being used in substitution for the foreign timbers with which the earlier matches were made. The quality of these has been steadily improved and the retail price has been kept at the reasonable figure of one cent per box. These matches are finding a market outside the State and are gradually if slowly establishing themselves as a dependable and satisfactory article.

A large and well equipped Rice Mill has been erected by Messrs Boustead & Co. Ltd., at Tumpat on a site which offers special facilities for road, rail and river transport. The Mill had only started working towards the end of the year but the results have been very encouraging.

A large Rubber Factory with drying and smoking sheds has been opened and is successfully converting the low-grade wet slab rubber into a very fine grade of blanket crepe.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports, bullion and parcel post, for the last six years is as follows:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Imports.</u>	<u>Exports and Re-Exports.</u>		<u>Trade Balance.</u>
1929	\$7,522,954	\$7,983,889	+	\$ 460,935
1930	6,276,226	4,189,374	-	2,086,852
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	-	123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	-	733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	-	603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+	4,905

It will thus be seen that the total value of the trade of the State for 1934 was \$11,147,267 as against \$7,492,219 in 1933 — an increase of \$3,655,048 or 49%. The values of exports and imports (i.e. \$5,576,086 and \$5,571,181) almost balanced.

Increases or decreases in exports amounting to \$10,000/- or over as compared with 1933 were as follows:—

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
	\$	\$
Dried and Salted Fish	-	46,555
Arecanuts (Dried)	-	26,540
Menganesce-Ore	78,622	-
Copra	-	105,216
Snake and Lizard skin	-	30,207
Jelutong	-	26,478
Rubber	2,627,808	-
Cotton Sarongs	35,686	-
Gold Bullion	-	275,201
Silver Coin	-	12,000

The fall in exports of salt fish is one both in quantity as well as value; it is possible that the fall in production has not been as considerable, and that general increased prosperity has led to increased local consumption, but in order to encourage in every possible way the local production of an important foodstuff, the import duty on salt was abolished early in 1935.

The fall in arecanut exports was in both quantity and value: exports were depressed by the low prices current during the harvest and the rise in price at the end of the year was too late to have any effect. The fall in value of copra exports is the result of the low price

ruling through most of the year. Exports of lizard skins were virtually prohibited during 1934: hence the fall in exports. The big increase in rubber exports is due to the anticipation of, and the effects of Rubber Regulation and better prices.

The marked increase in the exports of locally manufactured cotton sarongs is very satisfactory and is largely due to the efforts of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society in reviving a cottage industry and in educating the weavers to produce more attractive patterns and to use reliable fast dyes.

The more important variations in the value of imports are shown in the following table:—

	1933	1934	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
(a) Rice	97,247	215,090	117,843
(b) Condensed Milk	124,018	150,780	26,762
(c) Sugar	67,124	93,361	26,237
(d) Cigarettes	321,132	348,340	27,208
(e) (i) Cotton Manu- factures	693,225	1,468,693	775,468
(ii) Silk -do-	49,829	82,697	32,868
(iii) Artificial Silk Piece Goods	212,033	650,870	438,837

The increased rice imports were due to the return of numbers of Indian and other labourers to estates and to an increased demand for Siamese rice.

It is very satisfactory to note that the increased prosperity of the rubber industry has resulted in a general and well distributed improvement in the standard of living. More than half the total area under rubber in this State is owned by small holders and the Malay peasant gains both by increased profits from his own small holding and greater opportunities of employment on the larger rubber estates at improved rates of pay.

The improved standard of living is shown by the large increases in the imports of foodstuffs, Siamese rice, condensed milk, sugar, luxuries, imported cigarettes and tobacco and of cotton and artificial silk piece goods.

Decreases and increases in the more important articles subject to customs duties are shown in the following table:—

	Estimates 1934 \$	Actual 1934 \$	Actual 1933 \$	Actual 1932 \$
Export Duty —				
Betel-nuts ..	6,000	5,981	11,715	12,236
Coconuts etc. ..	16,000	10,428	12,143	9,343
Rubber (Revised \$127,901) ..	50,000	116,955	46,606	19,147
Cattle ..	4,000	7,521	6,452	1,482
Poultry ..	6,000	7,726	7,494	3,275
Dried Fish ..	4,000	3,501	4,175	3,452
Jungle Produce	3,500	—	3,360	5,415
Hides and Horns	3,000	2,769	3,596	2,146
Tin-Ore ..	400	615	60	216
Manganese-Ore	8,400	5,393	—	—
Miscl. Goods ..	16,000	4,069	18,724	29,924
Import Duty —				
Gambier ..	2,500	5,072	3,667	3,973
Kerosene & Benzine ..	140,000	134,284	113,243	105,686
Matches ..	—	—	3,584	31,691
Salt ..	10,000	13,000	15,086	15,182
Spirits ..	22,000	31,377	22,261	22,276
Sugar ..	56,000	86,120	59,175	47,078
Tobacco ..	155,000	177,619	155,243	152,585
Misl. Goods ..	205,500	286,750	195,198	84,770
Miscellaneous ..	2,500	1,263	2,902	7,760
Excise —				
Manuf: Liquors	—	3,866	—	1,251
Matches ..	12,000	13,103	10,920	—
Sale of Chandu	170,000	194,951	154,298	154,352
Marine —				
Boat Licences ..	11,500	13,411	12,551	10,974
Fishing Licences	700	—	694	839
Light Dues etc.	6,000	6,893	5,676	6,032
Total	\$911,000	\$1,132,667	\$868, 823	\$731,086

The decrease in the duty on betel-nuts is partly due to low prices and partly due to an alteration of the rate from a weight to an ad valorem basis. The decrease in the

duty on copra is also mainly due to the very low prices of copra throughout the year, a price, which in the case of a Coconut Estate would not have paid for plucking and curing, did not seriously affect the production of small holders who rely on spare time family labour.

The decrease under miscellaneous goods is due largely to diminished exports of melted down gold. After the heavy exports of the last few years, there is not much gold jewellery left to be melted down and with increased prosperity there is less incentive even at the present high prices to part with gold ornaments.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The State of Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour to the same extent as the Western States of the Peninsula.

Malays. The Public Works Department, Survey Department, Electrical Department, the Kelantan Match Factory and the Rice Mill and Copra Godown of Messrs Bousteads of Tumpat employ Kelantan Malays solely, apart from a few skilled ratings. Sixtyone per cent. of the labour on the larger Estates and 45% of the labourers employed on the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan are local Malays. In addition, numbers of Malays are employed as tappers on small rubber estates which do not submit returns. The vast majority of Malays in the State are peasant proprietors living on their own small holdings and, though ready to seek outside employment during limited periods, they are not prepared to leave their kampongs to work on up-country estates where they would have to live in cooly-lines. All Government Departments pay the standard rates of wages.

South Indians. The total Indian population at the end of 1934 is estimated at 4000 of which 3250 are South Indians, the greater number of whom are employed on Estates or on the Railway. During the year 288 males and 202 females arrived as voluntary immigrants from India. It is interesting to note that over 30% of those had

been previously employed in Kelantan and were taking the first opportunity to return. No able-bodied labourers were repatriated, and only 13 decrepits.

Standard wages prescribed in Ulu Kelantan District where all the European estates which employ Indians are located were 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women, employees of the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan were paid the same rates. Proportionate minimum wages (i.e. 35 cents & 28 cents) for morning work only were enforced throughout the year. From 1st November the wage for tapping only was further increased to a minimum of 40 cents for men and 32 cents for women.

The price of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year, and the full monthly living budget based on Kuala Krai town prices averaged \$6.21 against \$6.36 in 1933. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget works out at \$5.76 only. Rice is issued by estates on Permit, prices are controlled and profits from rice issues are forbidden. A further condition during the monsoon is the insistence on a six weeks' supply being maintained. The price of Rangoon parboiled rice averaged 29 cents per gantang and that of Kelantan rice 19 cents. Estate shops are inspected and prices checked by officers of the Labour Department when visiting estates.

Chinese Labour. Chinese labour is under the general supervision of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but as no officer of the Chinese Department is stationed in Kelantan, the welfare of Chinese labourers is also cared for by the Labour Department under the provision of the Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment. A Chinese Interpreter is attached to the Kuala Krai Courts and accompanies the Controller of Labour when visiting Mines or estates on which Chinese are employed.

General. All labour employed in this State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving one month's notice. There were no strikes or disturbances of any nature during the year. All estates employing Indians and estates employing other labour are visited monthly by a medical officer. Maternity benefits are

payable to all female immigrants. The general death rate for all labourers was 6.9 as against 8.33 in 1933. Remittances by labourers to India are considerable (25,000 rupees). But very little use is made of the Savings Bank facilities offered by the State. The labourers prefer to invest their savings in cattle or jewellery. Adequate gardens are provided by all estates and every encouragement is given to coolies to cultivate theirs.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

State education is at present limited to Vernacular Schools, but State Scholarships are granted to promising boys to study in the various institutions of higher education maintained by other administrations in Malaya. More particularly Kuala Kangsar Malay College, Tanjong Malim College and the Serdang Agricultural School. Tengku Abdullah, Tengku Indra Petra and Tengku Yahya nephews of His Highness the Sultan are being educated in England. Tengku Abdullah has taken an honours Degree in law at Cambridge and hopes shortly to be called to the bar.

The Education Department was in charge of the Malay Inspector of Malay Schools.

The total number of Government Vernacular Schools maintained throughout the State during 1934 was 63 as against 65 during the previous year. The number of pupils registered on the roll at the end of the year was 4,129 an increase of 423 from that of 1933 including 245 girls who study together with the boys. During the year 1,462 pupils were admitted and 1,039 were struck off the roll, making an average enrolment during the year of 3,936.7 with a percentage attendance of 85.5 compared against last year's enrolment of 3,037 and attendance of 88.1. The fall in the percentage of attendance was due to the fact that skin disease was rampant in Pasir Mas District and this brought down the average attendance in that district down to 63.7%.

The health and cleanliness of the pupils on the whole was good and there were no serious epidemic apart from skin disease during the year. Some of the schools are

too inaccessible for routine inspection by the Medical and Health Authorities, but 45 out of 63 Malay Vernacular Schools in the State were visited by the Chief Medical Officer or his assistants during the year, and 2,780 children examined.

At the beginning of the year 5 Pupil teachers, one religious teacher and two graduates of Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, were added to the staff, making a total of 135 as against 127 in 1933. Two teachers were sent to the Sultan Idris Training College to be trained. Five teachers retired from service at the end of the year.

Basket work was taught in 20 schools, a decrease of 14 schools as compared with that of the previous year. The baskets were made of bamboo and rotan which were provided by the students themselves. Considerable improvement was achieved in the work of these pupils. Specimens of this work were exhibited at the State Agricultural Show. In addition to the basket work, Banggol and Mentuan schools were making bricks and tiles. Their work was sent to the State Engineer who commented favourably on their efficiency.

Normal classes have been established in 1933. The teachers are the graduates of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. Ever since the establishment of these classes great improvement has been shown in the teachers knowledge, as well as their capacity to teach. The syllabus of these classes are on the basis of the Sultan Idris Training College 2nd and 3rd year courses.

The total expenditure for the year was \$44,405.57 as against \$41,984.48 in 1933. The working cost for the year under review was \$11.28 per head as against \$13.82 in 1933. The people have themselves shown great interest in education and in many instances land has been given for a site and schools built by the villagers themselves; most of the schools are of a temporary type built at very small cost but suited to the conditions of the country. No school fees are paid by any pupils of the Vernacular schools, necessary school books are supplied free.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Majlis Ugama Islam, a body somewhat similar to Queen Annes Bounty, which collects the tithes for the maintenance of the faith of Islam and generally supervises religious activities, maintains a Malay School, in which both secular and Religious subjects are taught, and another school attached to the Mosque in which the Arabic language and religious subjects are taught.

The English School formerly maintained by the Majlis Ugama has been closed owing to the financial difficulties of the last four years, but the re-opening of an English State aided school which would take pupils up to Junior Cambridge standard is being considered.

There are a number of small private schools registered under the Registration of Schools Enactment. They are generally inadequately staffed and of little educational value.

GENERAL.

The Scout movement has had a remarkably successful year. There are now 10 troops in Kelantan with 424 Scouters and Scouts an increase of 257 over last year.

There are four permanent camp sites in Kelantan. One at Cherang Jelor has been lent by Mr. A. Montgomery, one at Kuala Krai lent by Tengku Sri Akar and the other two at Pasir Puteh and Pasir Mas belong to the Government. The scouts have made a good use of all these camps.

The General camp at Cherang Jelor was honoured by the visit of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Acting Chief Scout for Malaya. Three Scouters District Commissioner Tengku Ahmad District Commissioner Tengku Mahmood Mahyideen and District Scout Master, Nik Mustapha represented the Kelantan Association at the Jamboree in Australia, and both represented their own country creditably and gained by contact with a wider world.

The population of the State consists almost entirely of Malay peasantry. They maintain themselves on their own

small holdings and they are accustomed to settle their own difficulties. In a community such as this, there is no necessity for orphanages or for Government to make provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness or old age beyond the provision of the usual hospitals and the Travelling Dispensary which are described in Chapter IV of this Report.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the North-East Monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1934 was 250,929 as against 184,762 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 153,115 piculs as against 71,018 piculs in 1933.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 211. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which

goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan District: The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai—a road, rail and river junction,—Pasir Mas—a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok,—to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Temangan and twelve Postal Agencies in the smaller villages. All the Post Offices are doing, besides the ordinary postal work, Telegraphy, Cash-on-Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai transact, in addition, the work of Postal Insurance. The number of letters, post cards, and printed matters received was 263,702 and despatched 160,592 as compared with 235,941 and 136,971 respectively in the previous year.

Eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen (8,915) registered articles were received from other Administrations and 10,372 despatched as compared with 7,555 and 9,581 respectively in the previous year; 6,373 parcels were received and 1,198 despatched as against 5,087 and 2,864 respectively for 1933. There were also small increases in the Postal Order and Money Order business. The gross sale of stamps both for fiscal and postal purposes was \$60,201/- as compared with \$56,837/-—an increase of \$3,364/- over the sales of the previous year.

Communications were well maintained throughout the year and there were no interruptions to record other than those of short duration. No damage was done by the usual North-East Monsoon prevailing at the end of the year. A telegraph line of about six miles in length was erected between Pasir Puteh and Bukit Yong to connect with the

line from Kuala Trengganu and was completed and opened for traffic on the 5th of April, 1934.

The number of telegrams received and despatched out of the State were:—

	<u>1934.</u>	<u>1933.</u>
Despatched	13,316	14,739
Received	<u>18,566</u>	<u>9,513</u>
	31,882	24,252

This shows a total increase of 7,630 telegrams over the previous year and indicates a general revival of trade.

The number of telephone exchanges remained the same as in previous year i.e. (4 under the charge of Post Offices and 2 under the charge of Police). During the year 23,682 Trunk Calls were recorded and fees of \$3,311/- realised, as compared with 19,047 calls with \$2,831/- in the previous year.

The development of telephone business has been disappointing; but probably no big increase can be expected in the number of telephones subscribers and in the use of telephones until the Kelantan system is connected up with the Malayan and Trengganu systems and until the minor Trunk lines from Kota Bharu to Pasir Mas, Tumpat, Temangan, Bachok and Pasir Puteh are improved.

All the Six Post Offices transact Savings Bank business; the value of business being represented by \$38,171/- in deposits and \$26,772/- in withdrawals during the year as against \$23,735/- and \$22,079/- respectively in the previous year. The number of depositors rose from 479 to 591.

The number of wireless transmitting and receiving sets remained the same i.e. two, while the number of receiving sets has gone up to 11 against 6 in 1933.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd., both at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Public Works is shown in the following table:—

Provision

Approved Estimates	\$181,101.00
Loan Account Items	65,500.00
	<u>\$246,601.00</u>

Expenditure

Approved Estimates	\$151,984.00
Loan Account Items	53,980.00
	<u>\$205,964.00</u>

The cost of supervision excluding other charges was 5.8%. Ninety-one per cent of all work was carried out by direct labour - the rest on contract or by indent. The revenue collected during the year was \$4,488/- as against \$3,529/- in the previous year. 211 miles of road were upkept at a cost of \$79,969/- being at the rate of \$379/- a mile. Out of this mileage, 28 miles and 22 chains are metalled and asphalted, 47 miles 14 chains are metalled but not asphalted and 135 miles 44 chains are unmetalled. Isolated lengths of asphalted surface were, when possible, joined up so that a continuous asphalted surface now exists from Kota Bharu for 14½ miles towards Kuala Krai and for 8½ miles towards Pasir Puteh and from Kuala Krai for 5½ miles towards Kota Bharu.

Six miles and five chains of main road not previously asphalted were treated; great improvement was also effected in Kota Bharu Town by the metalling and asphaltting of the full width of streets, previously very narrow, in which the Municipal Authority had prevailed on owners to move back their frontage. 36,904 square yards (equivalent to $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 12 feet road) were so treated.

The work on river training was continued and the existing system of longitudinal "dykes" composed of hardwood piles supporting bamboo walls was continued downstream and cross "dykes" to the bank inserted in places. The system seems to have had considerable effect in slowing down the current and retarding bank erosion.

Minor small buildings and additions increased the total value of buildings in the State by \$3,366/-.

From Loan Account the work of providing a water supply for Kota Bharu was begun. Materials, pumps and engines were ordered and, though late in arriving, were nearly all received by the end of the year. Two wells were made ready; the foundations for the water tower completed and the pipe-laying started.

Mr. R. C. Drew held the appointment of State Engineer until he went on leave on 30th January, 1934 when he was succeeded by Mr. W.J.D. Pinkerton of the Drainage & Irrigation Department, on Mr. Pinkerton's taking over the duties of State Engineer to exist as a separate department; the Irrigation Department Office Staff was reduced and the work transferred to the Public Works Department - the State Engineer undertaking the technical and financial duties of the Irrigation Engineer.

Mr. Pinkerton went on leave on 15th May, 1934 and was followed by Mr. J. B. MacLachlan who in turn went on leave on 8th November, 1934, and was succeeded by Mr. E.M.O'D. Burke-Gaffney.

The Adviser, Public Works, Malay States, visited Kelantan on 6th August, 1934, and made a tour of the State on 6th, 7th and 8th of August.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930 provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- A. The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
- B. Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
- C. Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
- D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.
- E. The Court of District Kathis.
- F. The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all Civil and Criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates Courts — Civil or Criminal. The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters over any suit arising out of certain defined matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Kathi's Court is confined to cases of assault between husband and wife. Appeal from his Court is to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has jurisdiction — civil and criminal — up to a small amount and appeal lies therefrom to the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice His Highness, by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any case on petition of appeal and makes an order thereon. Also if it seems good to him he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is one Judicial Commissioner (British Officer of the Malayān Civil Service), six First Class and three Second Class Magistrates. The figures given include only magistrates who sit regularly. Only one is British.

In the High Court there were 41 Criminal cases during the year of which five were unfinished at the close of the year. There were 42 Civil cases of which 15 were pending at the close of the year. There were also 17 Miscellaneous applications of which 9 were applications for sale of land by chargees; one was pending at the close of the year. Also 10 applications for Letters of Administration were dealt with.

There were 42 criminal appeals (including 16 by the Public Prosecutor); of these 11 were dismissed, 12 allowed, in 9 cases the order was varied, 5 were withdrawn, in 3 cases a retrial was ordered and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

There were 54 civil appeals of which 21 were dismissed while 7 were allowed. In these cases the judgment was altered; in five cases a retrial was ordered; five were withdrawn, and 20 were pending at the close of the year. The appeals to His Highness the Sultan were:

- (i) Criminal, 8 — of which 4 were dismissed, one allowed, one varied and 2 were pending,
- (ii) Civil, 9 — of which 8 were dismissed and one allowed.

The criminal cases were mostly crimes of violence and house-breaking.

The posts of Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser are held by one Officer.

Law examinations for Magistrates were held by the Legal Adviser during the year. The results of the examination were fairly satisfactory. Nineteen Enactments were passed during the year.

The following is a return of cases and suits heard in Magistrates' Courts during 1934:—

List of Cases.

Court.		Criminal.	Civil.
Central Court, Kota Bharu ..		1,533	158
Ulu Kelantan		806	131
Pasir Puteh		586	33
Pasir Mas		454	46
Bachok		314	26
Tumpat		446	15
		<u>4,139</u>	<u>409</u>

POLICE.

The strength of the Police at the end of the year was 333 all ranks - against an approved establishment of 336. Fifty two Malays were recruited. Discipline was fairly good throughout the year. Offences were mainly absence without leave and minor cases of neglect. The Police consists of:

- (a) a British Commissioner, one Malay Deputy Commissioner and Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner and one Bandmaster-Inspector and Quartermaster.
- (b) a Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu District), and one Malay Court Inspector.
- (c) four Malay Inspectors, all recruited from the ranks; three of them were in charge of Police Districts and one on other duties.
- (d) one Probationary Inspector.
- (e) three hundred and twenty-three N. C. Os and men of whom all are Malays.
- (f) one Detective Inspector, who served up to 29th July, 1934, one Detective Sergeant, three Detective Corporals and twenty-six Detectives; and
- (g) Armourer Sergeant. Clerical Staff and Fireman.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 2,797 as compared with 3,393 in 1933 and 3,230 in 1932. There were 1,168 cases arrested and of these convictions were obtained in 825 and 81 were pending at the end of the year. 903 of the reports disclosed no offence or disputes concerning civil affairs and the parties were referred to Court, no further police action being necessary or legal. The total number of seizable offences was 1,002.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
Murder and Homicide	12	8	13	9	7
Gang-Robbery	8	5	4	2	10
Robbery	9	4	10	9	9
House-breaking	5	4	10	37	58
Theft (over \$100)	49	39	72	75	33
Counterfeit coin and stamp	—	1	—	4	—

Two persons were banished from the State in 1934 as compared with four in the previous year.

Admissions to the State Prison and two District Prisons were 683 against 950 in 1933. Of these 79 were Chinese, 21 Indians, 553 Malays, 12 Siamese, 1 Javanese, 7 Pathans and 10 Sikhs, out of whom ninety-eight had previous convictions. At the end of the year only 222 prisoners remained undischarged. There was no execution throughout the year.

Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O. was in command until 31st August, 1934, when he proceeded on leave prior to retirement and Mr. D. Hillary arrived and assumed duty as from 7th September, 1934.

PRISON.

The principal Prison of the State is in Kota Bharu with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai where only short sentence prisoners are kept. The main Prison consists of six association wards built of brick and concrete, those at Bachok and Kuala Krai are of the same type whilst the one at Pasir Puteh contains three

wards and is built of wood and attaps. Provision has been made this year for the erection of a juvenile ward in the main Prison grounds.

There were 683 prisoners admitted during the year as compared with 535 in 1933. Of these 553 were Malays, 79 Chinese, 12 Siamese, 21 Tamils, 1 Javanese, 7 Pathans and 10 Sikhs. There were 631 discharged and three died in Hospital at Kota Bharu and one at Kuala Krai. Four prisoners escaped from Kota Bharu Gaol but one was re-captured.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. The prisoners are not slow to report any indisposition and they are invariably sent to the Hospital for treatment. That accounts for the large number — 337 admitted to the convict ward at the Hospital as against 326 in 1933. Three hundred and thirty-three cases were discharged as cured, 3 died and 11 were still in Hospital at the end of the year. There were no zymotic diseases. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 13, bowel complaints 39, wounds and ulcers 26, skin diseases 5, Yaws 2, Pneumonia and chicken-pox 5. Mild coryza was common and this, together with bronchitis which usually followed, accounted for 71 cases. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases and efficient sanitary measures were maintained. The majority of the prisoners are regularly employed on extramural labour and laundry, rattan work, some carpentry and chick-making are carried out in the main Prison.

At the end of the year there were eight prisoners undergoing Penal Servitude, this number being made up of 5 Malays and one each Chinese, Siamese and Tamil. There were 21 prisoners (16 Malays, 3 Tamils and 2 Chinese) undergoing terms of imprisonment of ten years and over. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 222 as compared with 176 in 1933. There were no executions.

The Prison staff consists of a Superintendent (European), Assistant Superintendent, Gaoler, and 46 Warders and a Matron — all Malays.

The Prisons were regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year and all complaints were fully investigated.

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CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactments were passed during the year, namely:—

1. The Aliens Enactment 1933, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
2. The Registration of Cattle Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
3. The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
4. The Gold Buyers and Gold Royalty Enactment, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
5. The Sultanate Lands Enactment, 1934.
6. The Excise Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
7. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
8. The Land Acquisition Enactment, 1934.
9. The Forest Enactment, 1934.
10. The Rubber Supervision Enactment, 1934.
11. The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.
12. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
13. The Co-operative Societies Enactment, 1934.
14. The Registration of Cattle Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
15. The Opium and Chandu (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1934.
16. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
17. The Boat Registration and Licensing (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
18. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
19. The Municipal and Health (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.

During the year 1934 the State Council of Kelantan passed 19 Enactments. The most important of these Enactments were

- (a) The Rubber Regulation Enactment which implemented in Kelantan the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of rubber: except in certain minor aspects of the machinery of assessment of standard production it enacts the same principles as have been enacted by other Malayan administrations.
- (b) The Rubber Supervision Enactment which clarified and strengthened the existing law concerning dealings in rubber and statistics of rubber cultivation: this was necessary in order effectively to operate the new law regulating the production and export of rubber.
- (c) The Co-operative Societies Enactment which brought into force new law closely resembling in principle the Co-operative Society law of the Federated Malay States in order to make some endeavour to deal with the problem of indebtedness among certain sections of employees of the Government.
- (d) The Registration of Cattle Amendment Enactment which gave added recognition to the importance of the whorls (pusaran) on the hair of cattle as an aid to identification.
- (e) The Municipal and Health Amendment Enactment which extended the control of Municipal and Medical Authorities over certain forms of beverages in the preparation of which water from undesirable sources was being used.

The administration of land matters was further clarified by the Land Acquisition Enactment which brought into force a more modern system of acquiring land for public purposes and by the Sultanate Lands Enactment which gave a clearer legal status to certain lands within the domain of the Ruler of the State. The Forest Enactment introduced a more modern and efficient machinery for the control of timber and other forest produce.

An amendment to the Boat Registration and Licensing Enactment gave effect to the reciprocal arrangements recently made between the Governments of the Straits

Settlements and the Netherlands Indies to make compulsory a system of branding or carving of the numbers and places of origin of licensed craft.

Increased powers of search were provided by an amendment to the Excise Enactment while amendments to the Opium and Chandu Enactment provided for the registration of consumers of chandu and for additional control over certain offences in connection with the traffic in dangerous drugs.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

- (a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from \$5/- to \$25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an Annual Quit rent varying from 40 cents to \$2.40 an acre.
- (b) Customs Import Duties on a number of Commodities: The general principles adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States, in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of Textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated Customs Schedule is being gradually simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol and kerosene are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.
- (c) Export duties on agricultural produce; the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected by means of a cess of 1 cent a pound, out of which the cost of the Rubber Control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institutes also have to be provided.

(d) Export Duty on Metals: 5% ad valorem on gold and 60 cents per ton of Manganese-Ore.

(e) Chandu or specially prepared Opium which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(f) Forests: This is likely to be an increasing source of revenue in the future.

(g) Municipal: House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of annual valuation.

Sale of electric current for lighting and power. Market fees and licences on Motor Vehicles.

(h) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts & Telegraphs Department and from stamp duties, death duties and Licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The total revenue of the State for 1934 amounted to \$2,220,769/- against an estimate of \$1,830,783/- and a revised estimate of \$2,040,880/-. The revenue for 1933 was \$1,801,418/-. The details of revenue under each main head are as follows:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1934.	Actual 1934.	Actual 1933.	Actual 1932.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	472,370	470,524	462,482	466,243
Customs, Excise and Marine	911,000	1,132,667	868,823	731,086
Licences etc.	125,158	183,153	127,433	144,224
Fees of Office etc.	80,525	88,340	81,716	75,303
Posts & Telegraphs	34,800	40,103	30,499	33,584
Municipal	144,830	157,369	149,435	143,277
Interest	23,925	36,501	30,227	22,573
Misc. Receipts	6,825	66,362	10,521	23,054
Forests	31,350	45,750	40,282	38,639
Total	\$ 1,830,783	2,220,769	1,801,418	1,677,983

Land revenue was the only item slightly below the estimates and this rather curiously was due to the increased general prosperity as rent was paid more promptly, and only \$17,000/- was collected for notices and fees for late payments as against \$38,000/- in 1933. The increase in Customs, Excise and Marine was widely distributed over nearly all items of revenue and is an indication of the improved purchasing power of the Kelantan peasants. The increased total of revenue under the headings—Fees of Office, Posts & Telegraphs and Municipal—are also very evenly distributed over the various items included in the main heads of revenue.

Licences and Internal Revenue etc. The revenue from this source was \$57,995/- in excess of the estimate of \$125,158/-. The principal reason for the large excess on the estimate is the increased revenue derived as a result of Restriction from licences to purchase rubber and permits to own planted rubber.

Interest. There was a surplus of \$12,577/- on the estimate for the year. At the commencement of the year Government investments consisted of:—

Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit ..	\$ 11,000
200,000 Singapore Municipality	
4½% Debentures 1930 ..	221,500

During the early part of the year good local investments were found to be unprocurable and \$170,572/- was remitted in May and a further \$187,733/- in August for investment by the Crown Agents on behalf of the Government. As a result the Government now holds the following stocks:—

	Amount of Stock	Cost Price
1st Investment: May, 1934.	£	\$
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after ..	21,946:17:9	170,096/-
2nd Investment: August, 1934.		
Jamaica 3½% Stock ..	9,000:0:0	79,200/-
Commonwealth of Australia		
3½% Stock 1946/49 ..	5,000:0:0	43,147/-
Southern Rhodesia 3½%		
Stock 1955/65 ..	5,000:0:0	41,787/-
Jamaica 3% Stock 1922/44 ..	2,736:6:0	23,408/-

Miscellaneous. \$66,362/- was received under this head against an estimate of \$6,825/-. Of this sum \$12,902/- was received as a refund in respect of Malayan Establishment Office charges for officers who had served in Kelantan in 1933 but not proceeded on leave till 1934. \$4,263/- represented profit from the Public Works Department Factory and Store and \$7,131/- was a refund from the Colonial Department Fund of the leave passage, salary and transport expenses of the Irrigation Engineer and \$304/- was received on account of Crown Agents rebate. \$38,961 represented appreciation of investments.

Forest Revenue. This shows a substantial surplus of \$14,400/- on the estimated revenue for 1934 of \$31,350/-. The following table shows the surplus under each main head:—

	Estimates 1934.	Actual 1934.	Surplus	Deficit
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ..	472,370	470,524	-	1,846
Customs, Excise and Marine ..	911,000	1,132,667	221,667	-
Licences etc. ..	125,158	183,153	57,995	-
Fees of Office etc. ..	80,525	88,340	7,815	-
Posts & Telegraphs	34,800	40,103	5,303	-
Municipal ..	144,830	157,369	12,539	-
Interest ..	23,925	36,501	12,576	-
Misc. Receipts ..	6,825	66,362	59,537	-
Forests ..	31,350	45,750	14,400	-
Total	<u>1,830,783</u>	<u>2,220,769</u>	<u>391,832</u>	<u>1,846</u>

Surplus revenue over 1934 Estimates = \$389,986/-

Expenditure: Expenditure amounted to \$1,710,790/- against an estimate of \$1,820,531/- and a revised estimate of \$1,792,424/-. Details are as follows:—

	Estimates 1934	Actual 1934	Actual 1933	Actual 1932
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	736,769	723,791	716,377	757,993
Other Charges	425,526	382,273	362,436	390,841
Pensions etc.	185,723	159,427	166,470	178,755
Interest	122,000	120,255	118,250	117,614
Misc. Services	144,047	146,361	54,548	69,430
Public Works A. R.	110,266	101,272	99,754	97,143
-do- S. S.	49,200	28,076	-	831
Temporary Allowance	47,000	49,336	45,947	51,221
Total	1,820,531	1,710,790	1,563,782	1,663,828

Total payments under Personal Emoluments and Temporary Allowances show an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ over 1933 figures as a result of the 5% restoration of certain salary cuts from 1st July. Other Charges show an increase of 6% on 1933. The main savings on Other Charges amounting to \$41,000/- were \$9,500/- on the purchase of chandu, \$21,500/- on Medical, \$10,000/- on Municipal, \$3,000/- on Posts and Telegraphs, \$3,500/- on Prisons and \$6,700/- on Surveys. Savings of \$26,000/- were made on Pensions and Gratuities and the expenditure under this head again declined. This reduction was due to savings of \$1,100/- on pensions and to \$3,900/- from voluntary refunds by His Highness the Sultan, His Highness the Raja Kelantan and other Chiefs, and \$23,000/- saved on estimates for gratuities. All interest charges were duly paid.

Retrenchment. A new clerical scheme based on the new Federated Malay States Clerical Scheme came into effect from 1st January, 1934. Recruitment to the clerical services took place this year under this scheme and extra clerical assistance was provided by temporary clerks on daily pay. A new scheme for Malay Officers was also introduced from the same date. His Highness the Sultan and other members of the Royal Family continued to make voluntary gifts to the Treasury of a portion of their emoluments.

The revised scheme of acting allowances which affects seconded officers, and officers on the Malay Officers scheme remained in force throughout the year. On 1st July,

5% of the cut of 15% on the emolumments of local officers was restored and the amount in the case of all officers drawing substantive salaries of over \$283/- per annum was paid into the Kelantan Government Servants' Co-operative Society which was registered with effect from that date. As in previous years no temporary allowance was drawn by seconded officers.

In accordance with the Schedule to the Malayan Establishment Agreement, one post of Assistant Surveyor (Field) was retrenched, and the post of Irrigation Engineer under the Colonial Development Fund was combined with that of the State Engineer as from 1st February, 1934.

Owing to the introduction of Rubber Restriction, it was found necessary to ask for the temporary secondment of an additional officer of the Malayan Civil Service to the State.

Results of the year's working. As will be seen from the table in page 43 a total saving of \$109,741 was effected on the estimated expenditure. Notwithstanding a 5% restoration of the levy on local salaries from 1st July involving a sum of \$10,691/-, savings under Personal Emolumments for the year amounted to \$12,978/-.

Making allowance for all book items, the true profit of the year's working was \$471,234/-. This remarkable surplus, which it may be added, constitutes a record in the financial history of this State, is a direct result of the improvement in trade conditions, particularly in the price of rubber as a result of restriction, balanced against an expenditure reduced to a minimum as a result of retrenchment.

In this small State where there is little accumulated capital, revenue is immediately affected by the quantity and value of the main exports, more particularly rubber and, as these values are dependent on International conditions over which the State can have no control, it is particularly necessary to build up and to safeguard, a reserve of liquid assets. On the other hand, as the vast majority of the people are small holders producing their own foodstuffs, there has been less suffering under slump conditions in Kelantan than in the more highly developed States.

The year ended with a cash and bank balance of \$507,774/- and realisable investments of \$619,497/-.

The balance on the Rice Irrigation Fund account is \$22,388/- and a sum of \$7,602 was spent during the course of the year on irrigation works. The Rubber Fund which has been inaugurated as a result of restriction shows a balance of \$29,108/- at the close of the year. A percentage of the revenue derived from the cess on rubber exports, varying with the price, is set aside to form a fund out of which all the working expenses of the Restriction Scheme, the contribution to the Rubber Research Institute and other expenditure in connection with the industry, is met.

The total debit to the State, after allowing for excess of assets over liabilities, which stood at \$4,804,491/- at the end of 1933 was reduced to \$4,301,525/-. The external debt of \$5,536,398/- on 31st December, 1933, was increased by the drawing of a sum of \$82,000/- on the Straits Settlements Loan 1934. A portion of this increase is offset by a reduction of the loan liability on Colonial Development Fund Account to \$29,040/- as a result of the decision of the Committee of the Fund to reduce the loan portion to £4,300:0:0 and by repayment of \$25,000/- on the Straits Settlements Loan. The external debt now stands at \$5,566,724/-.

Straits Settlements Loan. A statement is attached showing the work undertaken in 1934 and chargeable to the Straits Settlements Loan 1931 and 1934. At the close of the year the balance of the Loan money was \$37,519/-. The expenditure up to 31st December, 1934, since the first instalment was drawn was \$544,481/- of which \$200,000/- was on Revenue Account. Of the balance of \$37,519/-, a sum of \$28,020/- represented the balance available for expenditure on the Water Supply Kota Bharu, and the remainder for General Loan Expenditure in 1935.

Colonial Development Fund Account. The sum of \$15,223/- was received from the Fund during the year and \$4,000/- was temporarily advanced from State Funds to meet Development Fund Expenditure. Owing to the introduction of a new system of returns some delay has been experienced in the receipts of funds from England. During the course of the year it was finally decided that

of the total sum advanced, £16,600 — £12,300:0:0 should be treated as a grant and £4,300:0:0 as a loan at 4% interest repayable in ten equal instalments. The proportion of this sum already received has been shown in the balance sheet as a liability accordingly. Expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to \$130,019/-.

Treasury Organisation. The four sub-treasuries at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Bachok continued to function satisfactorily and visits of inspection were made at intervals throughout the year.

Mr. J.S.W. Reid held the appointment of State Treasurer until he proceeded on leave on 12th June, 1934 when Mr. J.D.M. Smith acted until the arrival of Mr. J.A. Harvey who assumed duty on 15th July, 1934.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS, MINES AND FORESTS.

The total revenue collected was \$470,524 being \$1,846 less than the Estimates, but \$8,042 more than the 1933 figures.

1933 Land revenue was inclusive of Forest revenue, but in 1934 Forest revenue appears under its own proper Department. The total land revenue collected in 1933 less Forest revenue was \$462,482 which gives for 1934 an increase of \$8,042.

Land Rents (Recurrent) show an	\$.	c.
increase of	23,060.49	
Search, Registration of Dealings, etc.,		
show an increase of	4,341.33	
Miscellaneous show an increase of	6,641.69	
Premia on Grants show an increase of	1,983.63	
Collections under:—		
Issue of Notices, etc., show a decrease of	20,889.50	
Survey Fees show a decrease of	4,367.86	
Prospectings show a decrease of	1,177.79	
Other items show slight increases and		
decreases.		

The heavy drop in the collections under the heading issue of notices is due mainly to the increased prosperity due to rubber restriction which led to earlier payments; but also to the inability in some offices to issue notices early through the demands of Restriction work on the staff. The following are the figures for the past five years:—

Year	Total Revenue of State	Total Land Revenue	Percentage.
	\$	\$	
1930	2,182,905	536,348	25%
1931	1,524,140	292,053	26%
1932	1,677,984	504,561	30%
1933	1,801,418	502,778	21%
1934	2,220,769	470,524	21%

The following Return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from all items of Land Revenue:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	363,490	302,914	327,030	351,239	374,299
All other Items of Land Revenue excluding sales.	116,575	73,419	145,254	134,705	77,407
	480,065	376,333	472,284	485,944	451,706
Land Sales	56,283	15,720	32,277	16,835	18,818
Total	536,348	392,053	504,561	502,779	470,524

It is satisfactory to note the steady increase in land rents which reflects the continued issue of titles for non rubber small holdings since alienation of land for rubber has ceased. The fall in land sales is due to no large area at high premia being alienated for rubber estates.

The total area under rubber (i.e. planted) was 75,491 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1934 1,638 acres which represented land approved before 1931 but in respect of which fees had not been finally settled till

1934. The total area under coconuts is 57,271 acres whilst the area under rice is approximately 150,000 acres. Miscellaneous crops account for an area of approximately 25,000 acres. The area under oil palms remained 700 acres. The total area of the State alienated for agricultural purposes amounted to a total of over 452,000 acres.

During the year Enactment No. 8 The Land Acquisition Enactment, Enactment No. 12 The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment and Enactment No. 5 The Sultanate Land Enactment were passed. The new Land Enactment forshadowed in the last year's report has been delayed in order to revise certain sections but should come into force in 1935.

The cattle census gave a return of over 35,000 buffaloes and over 112,000 cattle in the State. A total area of 9,900 acres has been either earmarked or finally reserved for cattle grazing grounds.

FORESTS.

The establishment at the end of the year consisted of a State Forest Officer, an Assistant Forest Officer, a Forest Ranger, 3 Foresters, 9 Forest Guards and 3 Clerks. Mr. A. B. Walton was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected amounted to \$45,765.79 as against the sum of \$40,117.20 for 1933 the main sources of revenue being duty on timber which accounted for \$32,197.30 as against \$19,752.39 in 1933 and Jelutong \$6,676.12 which showed a decrease of \$3,423.60 from that of the previous year. Progress was made in exploring the remoter areas of the State and in selecting areas suited to Reservation. The decision of the F. M. S. Railways not to use firewood in this section and the falling off of the Jelutong tapping looked at one time like causing a fall in Revenue, but the Forest Department was successful in opening up new sources of Revenue included the supply of sleepers to the F. M. S. Railways — a development with great possibilities.

SURVEY.

Revenue earned in the year amounted to \$13,232 which amount does not include survey fees included in the land premia nor those remitted by Land Officers. The total fees earned according to schedule rate for all completed surveys amounted to \$98,192. Expenditure fell from \$82,148 to \$77,611.

There was a slight increase in the output of field work with a reduction in cost over the previous year, the number of lots surveyed being 4,235 as against 3,980 in 1933 and 3,726 in 1932. The total acreage, however, covered only 5,946 as against 9,041 in 1933 and 11,915 in 1932. The output of the office branch showed a slight decrease. The number of titles prepared (including re-drafts) was 3,146 as against 3,896 in 1933 and 3,786 in 1932, while 3,094 lots awaited settlement at the end of the year as against 1,575 in 1933 and 1,489 in 1932.

This large increase in lots awaiting settlement was due to the necessity for the transfer a number of Settlement Officers from their ordinary duties to special inspection work under the rubber control scheme.

Twenty one miles of Railway Reserve, and one gold mining lease were surveyed but otherwise survey was mainly concerned with small holdings on the coastal plain.

Health throughout the year was very satisfactory the average sick leave amounted to 4.8 days for a surveyor and 3.5 days for an office man, this in the case of the field staff is a good indication of the general improvement in health conditions throughout the State.

Throughout the year Mr. G. D. Barron, Superintendent was in charge of the department, and Capt. P. M. Leckie officiated as Assistant Superintendent Office. Mr. W. P. Aylward Assistant Superintendent went on leave on 17th March, and was not replaced. The Superintendent took over the field supervision from that date.

ELECTRICAL.

The Government maintains a Power Station at Kota Bharu which supplies electric lighting and power to the town. The two recently installed Ruston and Hornsby Vertical semi Diesel 4 stroke engines ran throughout the year satisfactorily, consumption has increased more rapidly than was anticipated and both engines are now fully loaded at night. The Kelantan Government invited the Chief Electrical Engineer F. M. S. to report on the plant and on the advice of that officer the plant will be increased by an additional engine of the same type of 125 K. W. capacity.

One hundred and twenty nine (129) new consumers were connected during the year making a total of 355 metered consumers and 76 flat rate consumers. Total sales of current amounted to 138,455 units (excluding flat rate consumers) as compared with 125,224 units in 1933. The total revenue for the year was \$44,437 as compared with \$35,012/- in 1933 and expenditure \$26,233/- as against \$26,583/- in the previous year.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the High Commissioner accompanied by Lady Caldecott visited the State from the 6th to the 10th of August. His Excellency presented to His Highness the Raja Kelantan the Insignia of the C.M.G., and inspected the Hospital, Gaol and Government Offices and visited the Boy Scouts Camp. His Excellency and party left by car for Kuala Trengganu after a visit which gave great pleasure to His Highness the Sultan and to his people.

On the 3rd of February, a Durbar presided over by His Excellency the High Commissioner was held at Government House, Singapore, and was attended by the Rulers of both the Federated and Unfederated Malay States. Questions of common interest to all Malayan Administrations were discussed.

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year; his birthday in July was celebrated with the usual rejoicings. Later in the year His Highness visited Singapore again to greet His Excellency Sir Shenton Thomas on his arrival.

During the year, a Government Officers' Co-operative Society was formed. This Society has the support of some six hundred members and it is hoped that it will be possible to build up habits of thrift and to release some of the Government servants in this State from the burden and anxiety of debt.

The Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society continued to do good work throughout the year, and as a result of exhibiting representative productions at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of August succeeded in further extending a market for Kelantan wares.

The difficulty of obtaining fast dyes was overcome by importing the highest quality of dyed yarns from England: sarongs with guaranteed fast colours have been supplied to the Malay Regiment and to the Kedah Police and Education Department.

Apart from actual sales through the Arts and Crafts Society the export returns show that the whole of this interesting village industry of weavers and silver smiths has been stimulated. The thanks of the Kelantan Government are due to the ladies who devote a large part of their leisure time to an organisation which has enabled the local craftsmen to revive a dying industry and without any loss of artistic values to make it into a commercial success.

Rubber Control. The event of the year was the decision to re-establish a system of controlled production and export for rubber. This decision had the most far-reaching effects on this State as well as on the whole of Malaya. The decision had been foreshadowed for some time and the sudden upset both to the market and to the system of administration which was caused by the former Stevenson Scheme was avoided. The present control scheme profiting by the experience of past errors has functioned with remarkable success and smoothness from the start. This satisfactory result is due to many causes, but mainly to the fact that the scheme covers all important producing areas; that the first exportable quotas were 100% of standard production and then only gradually reduced, so that any

excessive price movements were avoided; and that the central administration, at any rate so far as Malaya is concerned, has been a model of efficiency and of helpfulness towards the State administrations.

The final quota of 12,000 tons allocated to this State was only arrived at rather late in the year, but the quota was filled and there was only a 4% carry-over at the end of the year. In this State special care has been taken by the Deputy Controller of Rubber to see that all small holders really understand the working of the scheme so far as it affects them.

The actual administration of the Scheme has imposed a severe burden on the very limited number of officers available and its success has been ensured by the close co-operation between Land Office, Survey Office, and Customs Office. All Departments have endeavoured to make the Scheme work instead of wasting any time in pointing out each other's deficiencies.

There has been some smuggling over the Siamese border but nothing of any importance. With rubber costing 10 cents a lb. to produce and selling at 18 cents, there is not much margin to cover the risks and overhead costs of smuggling. The increased prosperity caused by the improved price of rubber has been widely distributed and translated into an improved standard of living in the kampongs.

The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State remained at six as in the previous year, namely:—

- (i) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Captain A. C. Baker, M. C. until 15th February when he went on leave. He was relieved by Mr. W. D. Barron, who continued to act as British Adviser to the end of the year).
- (ii) Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner (Mr. A. E. Coope acting until 28th February when he was succeeded by Mr. H. F. Monk who died in the Kota Bharu

Hospital on 28th March. Mr. J. D. M. Smith succeeded as from 25th April to the end of the year).

- (iii) Assistant Adviser (Mr. H. North Hunt).
- (iv) State Treasurer, District Officer, Kota Bharu (Mr. J. S. W. Reid until 12th June when he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Harvey on 15th July to the end of the year).
- (v) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Labour, Kelantan (Mr. A. Gilmour).
- (vi) Superintendent of Marine & Customs (Mr. H. A. L. Luckham).

The Royal Air Force Flight consisting of three seaplanes in charge of Squadron Leader K. B. Lloyd, A.F.C. visited Kelantan on the 10th May and anchored in the Kelantan river off Kota Bharu. They left Kelantan for Singapore on the 13th May. All communities were interested in the visit and enjoyed the privilege entertaining the members of His Majesty's Forces.

By the death on 28th March of Mr. H. F. Monk, M. C. S., Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner, both the State and the Malayan Civil Service lost an officer of outstanding ability who had earned the respect and affection of all those who knew him.

A. C. BAKER,

M.C.S.

*BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF KELANTAN.*

THE RESIDENCY,

Kota Bharu, KELANTAN,

24th April, 1935.

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APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

**(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12-9-32)
(K. 954/1932)**

- (i) **KELANTAN** (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow)
by W. A. Graham.
- (ii) **MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES** (J. & A.
Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.
- (iii) **KELANTAN MALAY** (Government Printing Office,
Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.
- (iv) **IN COURT AND KAMPONG** by Sir Hugh Clifford,
G. C. M. G. etc.
- (v) **Journals of The Malayan Branch of the Royal
Asiatic Society.**

APPENDI

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES.

DEPOSITS:-

		\$	c.	\$	c.
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan	...	44,389.66			
—Do— Pasir Puteh	...	2,217.91			
—Do— Bachok	...	799.39			
Courts, Kota Bharu, Tumpat & Pasir Mas	...	14,134.10			
Police Sundry	...	126.56			
Customs Sundry	...	848.73			
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry	...	16,053.85			
—Do— Survey	...	4,855.32			
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry	...	4,352.15			
—Do— Survey	...	264.85			
Post Office Money Order	...	27,464.55			
Pawnbroking Farm	...	9,885.00			
Toddy Shops	...	1,786.00			
Gold Buyers' Licence	...	150.00			
Market Licencees	...	231.44		127,559.51	

FINES AND REWARD FUNDS:-

Police	...	30.22			
Clerks	...	259.59			
Prisons	...	49.10			
Customs	...	43.30		382.21	
RICE IRRIGATION FUND (Import Duty on Rice)	...				
CONTRIBUTIONS (W. & O. Pension Enactment)	...	22,388.08		22,388.08	
RUBBER FUND	...	459.05		459.05	
ALIENS IMMIGRATION FUND	...	29,108.33		29,108.33	
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	...	960.00		960.00	
	...	19,106.04		19,106.04	
				199,963.22	

EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES

LOANS:-

S. S. Consolidated Loan (@2%)	...	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (@2%)	...	300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (@4%)	...	475,000.00	475,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan	...	29,040.00	29,040.00
S. S. Loan 1934	...	82,000.00	82,000.00
			5,566,724.00

ASSETS.

BALANCES:—	\$	c.	\$	c.
Cash:— Sub - Treasury, Ulu Kelantan ...	14,064.21			
—Do— Pasir Puteh ...	2,965.72			
—Do— Pasir Mas ...	1,915.77			
—Do— Bachok ...	1,417.29		20,362.99	
Bank:— State Treasury (M. B.) ...	487,558.14			
—Do— (C. B.) ...	1,268.58			
Sub - Treasury U. K. (M. B.) ...	13,332.77			
—Do— P. P. („) ...	6,581.23			
—Do— P. M. („) ...	11,456.73			
—Do— Bachok (M. B.) ...	4,732.79			
	524,930.24			
Less unexpended balance of S. S. Loan 1931 & 1934 drawn on Development and Water Supply Account ...	37,519.21		487,411.03	
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—				
P. W. D. Store and Factory Account ...	15,700.00			
Post Office Postal Order Account ...	900.00			
—Do— Savings Bank ...	2,000.00			
Irrigation Engineer ...	4,000.00			
Malayan Arts and Crafts ...	5,000.00			
F. M. S. Government Pensioners ...	168.18			
Principal Agricultural Officer ...	1,000.00			
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ...	1,220.00			
Late Dato' Bentara Stia ...	116.40		30,104.60	
LOANS:—				
Purchase of Motor - Cars ...	5,202.27			
Subordinates ...	17,946.75			
Dato' Kaya Pati ...	30,800.00			
Tengku Sri Mara Raja ...	24,837.94			
Majlis Ugama Islam ...	142,818.92			
Clubs ...	3,461.57			
Special Loans - H. H. the Raja Muda ...	1,350.00			
Dato' Perdana Mentri ...	17,923.47			
Tengku Sri Ismara Raja ...	4,640.00			
Capt. H. A. Anderson ...	4,000.00			
Tengku Zabidah ...	760.00			
Haji Wan Ahmad ...	1,650.00			
Hassan bin Suleiman ...	350.00			
Nik Mat bin A. Kadir ...	2,175.00			
Late Che' Mat Lin H. Taib ...	2,350.94		260,266.86	
INVESTMENTS:—				
Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit ...	10,000.00			
Singapore Municipal 4½% Debenture Stock 1930 ...	237,500.00			
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after ...	186,234.96			
Jamaica 3½% Stock 1958 - 68 ...	82,542.86			
Commonwealth of Australia 3¾% Stock 1946 - 49 ...	45,000.00			
Southern Rhodesia 3½% Stock 1955 - 65 ...	45,000.00			
Jamaica 3% Stock 1922 - 44 ...	23,219.42		629,497.24	
			1,427,642.72	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	1,227,679.50			
Unexpended Balance of S. S. Loan 1931 & 1934 drawn on Development and Water Supply Account. ...	37,519.21		1,265,198.71	
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE ...			4,301,525.29	
			5,566,724.00	

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APPENDIX C.
LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service.	Estimates.	Spent till 31.12.34
		\$	\$
1/34	Manual Experiments and Investigations.	1,000.00	171.56
2/34	Experimental Stations.	2,500.00	2,499.96
3/34	Town Drainage.	700.00	682.40
& 7/34	New Electrical Installation.	2,318.43	2,318.31
4/34	Electric Refrigerators	760.00	759.43
5/34	Water Supply	65,000.00	53,980.06
& 6/34			
	Totat	72,278.43	60,411.72



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APPENDIX D.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since
Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438*
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790

*Includes a sum of \$320,000.00 devoted to reduction
of the Public Debt.

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E. **COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.**

Nos.	Articles.	How Counted	1930		How Counted	1931		1932		1933		1934	
			Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Rubber	Tons	7,272.51	2,919,143	Tons	6,384.05	1,157,303	5,146.02	731,223	9,213.04	1,906,021	11,574.41	4,533,822
2	Copra	—do—	5,355.64	555,419	—do—	6,497.82	449,857	4,012.56	306,658	6,773.98	290,472	5,873.29	185,255
3	Betelnuts:— (a) Dried (b) Fresh	—do—	1,434.26	210,214	—do—	1,855.91	258,341	1,393.39	167,392	2,266.45	151,582	2,260.63	125,044
4	Rice & Padi	...	...	306	...	...	577	...	1,824	...	1,672	...	47
5	Timber & Planks	Tons	2,77	271	Tons	...	1,044	...	1,441	...	4,192	10.09	3,48
6	Cattle	...	240	286	...	...	7,430	312	994	...	92,765	2,265	68,8
7	Jungle Produce	Nos.	...	8,635	Nos.	171	25,931	...	91,830	3,164	70,048	...	42,66
8	Fish	...	563.20	5,140	...	820.64	98,136	754.13	89,249	...	117,361	794.79	70,8
9	Poultry	Tons	4,312	109,641	Tons	31,808	10,641	24,671	6,215	1,002.7	24,312	113.09	20,6
10	Tin-Ore	Dozens	3.38	3,799	Nos.	...	959	...	...	100,498	633	4.23	5,9
11	Manganese Ore	Tons	...	...	Tons	1.35	...	...	...	2,866.54	26,716	8,968 $\frac{1}{2}$	105.3
12	Gold	...	...	...	—do—	...	...	...	9,289	...	77,154	...	85,9
13	Textile:— (a) Silk (b) Cotton	Kodies	8	1,044	...	...	1,578	...	9,823	...	10,641	...	6,5
		...	...	26,105	...	...	23,296	...	15,230	...	23,057	...	51,1

* Tons.

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles	How stated.	1930		How stated.	1931		1932		1933		1934	
			Quantity.	Value. \$		Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
1	Fish	Tons	282.37	44,343	Tons	205.08	16,349	198.74	15,926	111.25	7,857	13,131.53	9,622
2	Rice	—do—	13,587.25	1,382,400	—do—	8,221.29	528,388	3,986.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247	5,914.64	215,090
3	Benzine	Gallons.	526,273	263,631	Gallons.	213,726	115,863	206,520	158,073	223,343	141,244	269,072	221,532
4	Petroleum	Cases	46,039	185,156	—do—	319,367	109,001	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456	327,292	163,646
5	Textile (all kinds)	...	...	576,561	...	...	413,470	...	462,019	...	979,822	...	2,254,256
6	Machinery	...	...	32,613	...	...	13,916	...	23,257	...	25,641	...	37,826
7	Motor Vehicles	...	...	112,584	...	...	25,365	...	31,405	...	30,735	...	56,730
8	Cement	Casks	32,014	148,352	Tons	1,205	25,256	1,289	25,890	1,334	26,767	1,350 00	27,140
9	Timber & Planks	...	...	41,427	...	...	26,205	...	23,940	...	20,537	...	18,452
10	Drugs & Medicines	...	...	85,805	...	...	52,832	...	82,227	...	114,194	...	139,996
11	Bread & Biscuits	...	...	28,559	...	...	17,293	...	13,499	...	14,647	...	14,855
12	Curry Stuffs	...	...	30,412	...	...	16,937	...	15,820	...	17,436	...	16,870
13	Wheat Flour	Tons	668.20	70,578	Tons	523.23	49,788	655.6	59,620	709.5	64,114	720.04	67,210
14	Tinned Milk	Cases	20,764	201,152	Cases	13,645	127,925	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360	16,161	155,694
15	Sugar	Tons	1,238.51	120,994	Tons	979.77	75,458	935	64,829	910.83	67,124	1,281.55	93,361
16	Tobacco (all kinds)	408,287	311,892	...	321,667	...	331,542	...	350,793

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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

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Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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BRITISH
SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE, 1934

(For Report for 1932 see No. 1620 (Price 1s. od.)
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[Continued on page iii of cover.]

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58-1709

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30' South, and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

The native population (mainly Melanesian) was calculated to be 93,415 at the last Empire census taken in April, 1931.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted he named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that he left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz Group and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

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In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz Group and the north-west coast line of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Bouleuse* sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis, which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island to the north being named Bougainville after him, and the one to the south named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time many Europeans visited the Group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

The population of the Protectorate in April, 1931, was :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	478
Native (Melanesian)	...	...	...	...	...	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	...	...	...	...	...	3,847
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	164
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	8
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	94,066

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria and the general humidity of the atmosphere, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been progressively improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence are far greater than formerly.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November, when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April, which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed in Tulagi) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

The Protectorate is divided up into eight administrative areas, each under a District Officer.

There is no form of municipal or local government or any Town Council at present.

III.—POPULATION.

Births and deaths are recorded in the following Districts:—Guadalcanal, Gizo, Nggela and Savo, Eastern Solomons, Shortlands and Ysabel.

The following table gives the latest figures available:—

<i>District.</i>	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	419	358	507	327	416	302
Gizo ...	153	89	203	95	137	111
Nggela and Savo ...	137	96	170	76	113	100
Eastern Solomons ...	228	180	187*	137*	150	156
Shortlands ...	17	14	25	24	27	26
Ysabel ...	—	—	172	72	144	116

* For nine months only.

There are no records from which infantile mortality rates may be calculated.

BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES (PER 1,000).

<i>District.</i>	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	29.5	25.2	35.2	23.0	29.0	21.1
Gizo ...	21.3	12.4	24.1	13.2	18.7	15.1
Nggela and Savo ...	25.8	18.1	32.5	14.6	21.4	19.0
Eastern Solomons...	30.1	23.6	24.7*	18.1*	20.0	20.8
Shortlands ...	13.0	10.7	19.2	18.4	20.7	19.4
Ysabel ...	—	—	30.1	12.6	24.8	20.0

* For nine months only.

It will be noted that all Districts from which vital statistics are available have recorded an increase of population for the years 1932 and 1933, a condition which has not previously existed since records have been available. This is mainly attributed to the fact that there was no serious epidemic during these years.

For the year 1934, all Districts, with the exception of the Eastern Solomons, which showed a slight decrease, also recorded an increase in population.

PROTECTORATE NATIVE CENSUS, 1931.

<i>Administrative District.</i>	<i>Males over 16 years.</i>	<i>Females over 16 years.</i>	<i>Males 16-6 years.</i>	<i>Females 16-6 years.</i>	<i>Males under 6 years.</i>	<i>Females under 6 years.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nggela and Savo ...	2,149	1,300	254	247	700	650	5,300*
Santa Cruz ...	1,865	1,596	347	193	575	504	5,080*
Ysabel and Cape Marsh	2,324	1,312	877	581	323	283	5,700*
Guadalcanal ...	4,559	4,387	1,944	1,338	1,028	959	14,215*
Malaita ...	12,669	12,058	5,484	4,732	2,748	2,376	40,067*
Eastern Solomons ...	2,430	2,160	245	213	1,382	1,130	7,560*
Shortlands ...	612	382	99	41	81	86	1,301*
Gizo ...	2,642	1,708	1,036	823	509	455	7,173*
Choiseul ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,051*
Lord Howe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	750†
Rennell and Bellona Islands.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500†
Sikiana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	235†
Unclassified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	483*
Totals ...	29,250	24,903	10,286	8,168	7,346	6,443	93,415

* Mainly Melanesian.

† Mainly Polynesian

IV.—HEALTH.

Health conditions were not so favourable during the year as during the previous two years. Epidemics of influenza and dysentery occurred accounting for many deaths among the natives. With the exception of these epidemics, there was no increase of sickness among the natives.

Among Europeans, there were five deaths in the Protectorate.

Yearly Admissions to the Tulagi Hospital.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans ...	65	49	30	44	38	36
Asiatics ...	28	13	19	12	12	11
Natives ...	557	603	468	361	434	653

Hospital admissions of natives showed a considerable increase for the year. This is due to the fact that more natives are coming in for treatment to the Tulagi Hospital from other islands.

Prevalent Diseases.

Two outbreaks of influenza occurred—in the first and last quarters of the year. Both outbreaks were attended by many deaths among the natives.

An epidemic of dysentery occurred in the last quarter of the year. The heaviest death-rate was on Malaita where 28 children were reported to have died during this epidemic.

Among the endemic diseases in the Protectorate may be mentioned malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, yaws, and hookworm. There was no unusual occurrence of any of these diseases during the year under review.

Native Labour.

Despite the adverse conditions prevailing throughout the year affecting the primary industry of the Protectorate, a small increase in the number of men engaged as labourers under indenture is shown for the year 1934 in comparison with the previous year. The numbers are 1,168 in 1934 and 1,103 in 1933.

There was no recurrence of beriberi among the indentured labourers. The "emergency" ration introduced last year during the outbreak of beriberi was withdrawn and the labourers have been fed on the usual ration scale laid down by the Labour Regulation of 1921.

During the year, the health of the labourers was satisfactory and the care of them was well maintained.

There has been no epidemic disease among native labourers, but unfortunately within the space of two months six indentured labourers died at Vanikoro, the timber leasehold of the Vanikoro Kauri Timber Co. Pty. Ltd., of Melbourne. A qualified medical practitioner was employed by the company. It is considered that the deaths were due to respiratory diseases, probably pneumonia, brought about by exceptionally bad weather conditions.

Twenty-three indentured labourers have died during 1934.

Table of deaths among Indentured Labour.

Year.		Number Labourers.	Deaths. of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.
1928	...	6,016	83	13.0
1929	...	5,171	58	11.0
1930	...	5,363	50	9.0
1931	...	4,301	26	6.0
1932	...	3,927	17	4.3
1933	...	3,583	28	7.8
1934	...	3,578	23	6.4

Of these deaths, pneumonia and pulmonary diseases were responsible for eleven, or 48 per cent.

With the exception of a few Asiatic mechanics and tradesmen, the natives of the Protectorate constitute the whole of the available labour supply for all undertakings. Employment is of two

categories, contracted and non-contracted. Conditions of employment under the contract system are controlled by the laws of the Protectorate. Natives may be signed on for periods not exceeding two years. Women may not be employed under contract otherwise than to a European female for the purpose of domestic service.

Non-contract labour for plantation work is not extensively employed.

The minimum-wage-fixing machinery for indentured labourers is contained in certain clauses of local legislation that is designed to meet the whole question of native employment in the Protectorate, and under which all matters connected therewith are considered. The wage-fixing clauses have been amended with effect from the 1st December, 1934, and the minimum wages for the indentured labourer have been reduced to £12 per annum and £6 per annum for an adult, and £3 per annum for a young person engaged for work scheduled by law as suitable to his age. Provision has been made for the protection of agreements in existence before the 1st December. Board, lodging, and clothing have also to be provided.

The reduction of the minimum wage is due to the straitened circumstances of the main industry of the Protectorate.

Quarantine.

None of the major quarantinable diseases was brought to the Protectorate during the year, and no quarantine restrictions were imposed on any vessel.

V.—HOUSING.

European buildings throughout the Protectorate are built of wood, to withstand earthquakes, and have, generally, corrugated-iron roofs. They are good in quality and have adequate sanitary accommodation.

The Chinese houses are of European construction consisting usually of three rooms. There is no overcrowding and the sanitary arrangements are regularly inspected.

Except for those in regular employment, natives living in their own villages dwell in houses composed of thatch made from the leaf of the ivory-nut or sago palm, with bamboo or light wood rafters and usually very solid centre-posts. In certain parts, more especially where the natives have come into contact with European influence, the houses are built on wooden piles with a split betel-nut or bamboo flooring, but more usually they have an earth foundation with raised sleeping accommodation or roughly-constructed bunks. The type of building varies considerably from district to district, the natives of the Western Solomons being far superior craftsmen to those of the Eastern Solomons. The houses

are generally fairly large and roomy, but rarely afford any means of privacy. The nature of the building material is in itself a safeguard as regards adequate ventilation. The Government encourages the laying out of villages and the construction of better class houses, but it is a superimposed creation which it is as well not to hurry unduly.

The employer is legally responsible for the daily inspection of his labour houses and it is the duty of District Officers also to make regular periodical inspections of the housing conditions on plantations when on tour. All employers are bound to provide proper sanitary arrangements for their manual labourers.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

During the year ended 31st March, 1934, the Protectorate exported the following products :—

	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Estimated value.</i>
		£
Copra	21,119 tons	70,379
Ivory-nuts	1,085 „	6,841
Trocas shell	467 „	25,210
Bêche-de-mer	13 „	1,632
Green snail shell	171 „	2,113
Timber	735,419 sup. feet	2,935
		<hr/> £109,110 <hr/>

The copra market, upon which so much in the Protectorate depends, continued to fall during the first half of the year until a record low price was reached, a price which made the production at a profit out of the question. At the close of the year it assumed generally a much more hopeful outlook when prices rose slightly but enough to stimulate interest, and the small planters were further encouraged when the local firms offered a price double that previously paid for copra delivered at Tulagi.

Prior to this rise the general position of small companies and private planters was desperate. They were almost all in debt to one or other of the large trading companies at Tulagi who held mortgages over the plantations.

Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Ltd., produce exclusively a superior hot-air-dried copra and to a considerable extent the Malaita Company do the same.

There has always been a difference in the price between hot-air-dried copra and the poor quality smoke-dried copra produced by the smaller companies and the natives, but the difference in the past although considerable, scarcely justified the outlay neces-

sary to convert the smoke dryers into hot-air dryers, so long as there was a market for smoke-dried copra. From January to October, however, the difference in price steadily but surely drew further and further apart until the conversion of the dryers became a matter of serious consideration, but as the prices increased at the end of the year the difference of price between the two classes of copra closed even more abruptly.

Every assistance, other than actual cash assistance, has been given to the planters by reducing the export tax, remission of Crown rents in necessitous cases, and reduction of the minimum labour wage.

A number of the smaller plantations have been abandoned and the natives were reluctant to produce copra from their groves for the price offered.

The export duty on copra, which is on a sliding scale of 5 per cent. of the price paid in Tulagi, went down as low as 3d. a ton in April.

The principal feature of trade during the year other than in copra was the attention given to trocas shell during the first half of the year when prices rose in May and June to £70 a ton. The competition among non-natives was so keen that some natives were fortunate enough to receive £56 a ton for shell in small quantities and as much as £60 for bulk quantities. The price fell to £58 at the end of the year. The amount of shell exported was slightly above that of the previous year, but almost identical with the amount in 1932, though its value was 50 per cent. more.

Ivory-nuts grow wild. The natives collect the nuts and sell them to non-native traders. The market is small and not dependable.

In June owing to the abnormal Japanese competition in cotton and rayon goods which was assisted by the depreciation of the yen, the British Government were compelled to introduce trade restrictions and to enact legislation to assist the British cotton trade. This was done in the Protectorate by imposing a system of quotas on foreign imports based on the average imports for the years 1927-31.

The preferential tariff on goods imported into the Protectorate which was adopted in December last year has worked smoothly.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Import and export statistics for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934 are as follows:—

		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
		£	£
1932	...	157,491	176,554
1933	...	168,261	189,888
1934	...	158,776	111,669

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Imports.

		From United Kingdom.	From Other parts of the British Empire.	Foreign.
		£	£	£
1932	...	16,619	105,929	34,943
1933	...	15,921	114,878	37,462
1934	...	18,357	101,508	38,911

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Commodity.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
			Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bags and sacks.	India	...	doz.	61,852	10,921	33,590	11,278	32,005
Biscuits (plain).	Australia	...	lb.	445,256	7,772	271,269	3,964	310,114
Drapery	Australia	...	...	—	3,614	—	4,633	—
	China...	...	...	—	2,551	—	2,896	—
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	4,098	—	4,759	—
Hardware	Australia	...	...	—	2,678	—	3,630	—
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	775	—	527	—
Machinery	Australia	...	...	—	1,941	—	5,060	—
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	2,007	—	809	—
	U.S.A.	...	...	—	545	—	406	—
Meats (preserved)	Australia	...	lb.	254,948	7,116	301,579	7,182	303,493
	New Zealand	...	"	14,297	525	6,268	259	1,703
Kerosene	U.S.A.	...	gal.	23,171	1,542	32,992	2,242	41,171
	Borneo	...	"	18,911	938	32,234	1,357	30,944
Motor fuel	Borneo	...	"	23,362	1,099	42,187	1,597	33,492
	U.S.A.	...	"	26,907	1,792	24,904	1,814	33,356
Paints	Australia	...	ton	17	1,458	21	2,132	22
	United Kingdom	...	"	5	380	3	155	3
Rice	Burma	...	"	460	4,907	494	5,788	607
	China...	...	"	17	192	48	478	142
	Australia	...	"	658	7,358	124	1,521	30
	India	...	"	64	831	566	6,729	551
Tobacco	U.S.A.	...	lb.	69,170	10,841	71,600	11,495	62,930

Exports.

		To Australia.	To Europe.	To United States of America.
		£	£	£
1932	...	122,485	50,194	2,750
1933	...	120,371	68,421	Nil.
1934	...	79,752	25,755	Nil.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Commodity.	Destination.	Unit.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
			Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Copra ...	Australia	tons	13,671	86,597	12,916	86,649	13,894	41,440
	U.S.A.	"	275	2,750	—	—	—	—
	Europe	"	7,263	48,496	9,340	66,777	6,483	25,339
Trocas shell	Australia	"	457	18,862	393	18,750	445	24,172
	New Hebrides	"	½	16	—	—	—	—
	Europe	"	—	—	7	286	5	190
	Mandated Solomons	"	4½	225	—	—	—	—
Ivory-nuts	Australia	"	928	7,336	469	3,334	790	5,058
	Europe	"	180	1,482	142	1,017	37	210
	Mandated Solomons	"	—	—	33	240	—	—
Green snail shell.	Australia	"	73	1,252	57	942	167	2,059
	Europe	"	20	160	34	306	—	—
Bêche-de-mer	Australia	"	15½	1,400	19	2,135	13	1,582
Timber ...	Australia sup.	feet	1,098,340	4,943	1,204,134	5,903	735,419	2,935

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Tulagi for European officials and residents is high, practically everything being imported and such imported articles showing a higher price than in the United Kingdom or Australia.

Fresh meat averages 1s. 6d. a pound, the best joints costing 1s. 9d. a pound. Ice costs 1s. 6d. a large block and 9d. a small block; bread 9d. a two-pound loaf, and eggs 3d. each. The cost of poultry in Tulagi ranges from 2s. to 3s. 6d. each. The living in outlying islands is considerably cheaper, as poultry, pigs, and cows can be reared and vegetables grown.

The average rate of wages of Europeans employed on plantations ranges from £16 to £25 per month, the hours of work being from forty-five to fifty hours per week.

The minimum wage of a native labourer is £6 a year and all found. The hours of work are nine hours a day for five days of the week and five hours on Saturdays.

Every employer of native labour, whether under written contract of service or under verbal, monthly, or day-to-day agreements, is compelled by Government regulations to provide rations, soap, salt, bedding, tobacco, and clothing for the labourer and for his wife and children if they accompany him. The labourer is therefore not affected by a change in the price of food and the cost of living. Ration books have to be kept by employers of five or more labourers, and they are subject to Government inspection.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no Government schools. Each of the five Mission Societies operating in the Protectorate (i.e., the Melanesian Mission, the Methodist Mission, the South Sea Evangelical Mission,

the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, and the Marist Mission) provides elementary education at its principal schools without financial assistance from the Government. In the case of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, however, the Government made a grant of £50 to assist the Mission school where technical education, though rudimentary, was being imparted.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Communication was maintained between Australia and the Protectorate by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessels. The s.s. *Malaita* called direct from Australia every 5½ weeks, and after proceeding through the Protectorate to the mandated territory of New Guinea via Tulagi, returned to Australia. Messrs. Burns Philp and Company receive an annual subsidy of £12,000 from His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, to which the Protectorate Government contributes a yearly sum of £3,000. In return, the Protectorate receives certain abatements in cost of Government passages and freights.

In addition, direct oversea shipments were made in British, American, Danish, and German vessels during 1933-4.

The following figures represent the respective number and tonnage of ships of different nationalities, which visited the Protectorate for the purpose of exporting produce during the financial year 1933-1934 :—

						<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	...	19	37,101
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	3,760
German	...	...	...	...	6	5,502
American...	...	...	...	...	1	2,429

Railways and Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. On many plantations where motor cars and motor lorries are used, ribbon tracks have been made which stand up well to the traffic. Native villages are linked up by paths and tracks, varying in quality.

Internal communication was maintained by the regular mail vessel s.s. *Malaita*, and occasionally by auxiliary sailing vessels owned by planters and traders. Inter-island and inter-port communication was also available by the motor vessel *Kurimarau*, owned by Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Limited.

Postal.

The postal service of the Protectorate, outside the regular itinerary of Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessel, is carried out in an intermittent fashion by the small inter-island vessels belonging to the company mentioned above or by chance

auxiliary craft owned by traders and recruiters. There is a Postmaster in Tulagi, and District Officers throughout the Protectorate perform necessary postal duties. A money order service exists with the Commonwealth Government of Australia, through whose agency money can be remitted to various parts of the world. There is also a postal note service.

There is no submarine cable or telegraph system in the Protectorate. The Government wireless station maintains communication with the outer world. In addition there is a privately-owned wireless station at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, the property of the timber company. This latter station is capable of communicating with the outer world, but, in accordance with the terms of the company's licence, all its traffic is routed via Tulagi. A telephone system exists in Tulagi, connecting up various Government offices and certain private houses.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks in the Protectorate except a branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which transacts savings bank business only.

Currency.

Local currency notes are issued for sums of 5s., 10s., £1, and £5; and notes to the value of £4,637 have been issued. United Kingdom and Australian currencies also circulate.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are on the same basis as in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The staff of the Department consists of a Superintendent of Works (acting), a Foreman of Works, and a Head Chinese Mechanic. Three Chinese mechanics and eight natives are employed.

The principal public works carried out during the year 1934 were the completion of the Residency and the installation of an electric lighting set, the erection of an insectary for the Government Entomologist's use, and the erection of new quarters to take the place of those condemned (and known as No. 18). The latter were nearing completion at the end of 1934. High-speed engines burning crude oil fuel are being installed in the vessels *Wai-ai* and *Veronica*. In both vessels certain repairs and rearrangements were necessary to accommodate the new engines. It is expected that the vessels will be ready about the end of January, 1935. Certain maintenance work was proceeding at Vanikoro when an earthquake practically wrecked the house. In consequence the

District Officer's quarters were not re-erected, and a sago palm-leaf building was erected in their place. Timber from the old building was used for the floor. Repairs to buildings, Government vessels, etc., were also carried out elsewhere in the Protectorate.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Justice is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. This Court, created by earlier Orders in Council, was continued and further provided for by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. Its members are the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners. Judicial Commissioners are of two kinds. The Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji are Judicial Commissioners by virtue of their office. The High Commissioner may appoint, in addition, persons of legal knowledge and experience to be Judicial Commissioners for particular purposes or for a particular time.

The principal judicial officer in the Protectorate is the Chief Magistrate, who is also Legal Adviser. He is appointed to be a Judicial Commissioner for the term of his tenure of the post of Chief Magistrate. The Court held before a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts in England, but when held before a Deputy Commissioner its jurisdiction is subject to certain limitations.

The Court of Appeal is the Supreme Court of Fiji. There is no provision for formal appeal in criminal cases, but powers of remission and commutation are vested in the High Commissioner, and all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or fine exceeding £100, when passed otherwise than by the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, must be submitted to the Court of Appeal for review.

Police and Prisons.

The Police and Prisons Department are administered by the Officer Commanding the Armed Constabulary. Throughout the year the European Sub-Inspector has been employed as a District Officer, and a junior officer of the administration has acted as gaoler. The Constabulary performs the dual function of Defence Force and Police. The native personnel, two sergeant-majors and 122 other ranks, has been maintained at full strength, and the number of men of the required physical standard offering themselves as recruits has been plentiful. The detachments at local District Headquarters have been posted to suit requirements. The health of the Force has been very good, and, except for an epidemic of influenza during the last quarter of the year, there have been no cases of serious illness.

Besides the European officers mentioned above, there are 15 native warders at Tulagi prison, and one warder at each of the district prisons. The discipline throughout the year has been satisfactory, and the health of staff and convicts at the Central Prison has been good. Three deaths have occurred, all three taking place among the criminal lunatics in the Asylum. There were 78 convicts at Tulagi on 1st January, 1933, and 66 on 31st December. Three convicts under sentence of death were hanged.

1.—CRIMES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

Crime.	Crimes reported or known to the Police.			Persons proceeded against.				
	Total.	Not brought before a Magis-terial Court for want of evidence.	Brought before a Magis-terial Court.	Number.			Appre-hended.	Sum-moned.
				Total.	M.	F.		
1. Homicide	8*	—	8	7	6	1	7	—
2. Other offences against the person.	96	—	96	105	104	1	59	46
3. Praedial larceny ...	28	—	28	31	23	8	7	24
4. Other offences against property.	92	5	87	126	125	1	27	99
5. Other crimes	322	—	322	373	349	24	64	309

* 1 case of alleged murder found to be suicide.

2.—PERSONS TRIED SUMMARILY OR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Crime or offence.	Discharged.			Committed for trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
	Num- ber (total).	For want of prosecution.	On the merits of the case.		Total.	Sentences.			
						Imprison- ment.	Whipping.	Fines.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1. Homicide	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person.	104	1	15	15	73	39	—	24	2
3. Praedial larceny ...	29	1	3	—	25	13	—	4	8
4. { Malicious injury to property. Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and mal- icious injury to property).	30	—	2	1	27	6	—	2	19
	81†	3	8	11	54	49	—	5	—
Other offences, viz.:— Offences against the Master and Ser- vants laws, inclu- ding laws relating to labourers under contract.	90	—	2	—	88	5	—	82	1
Offences against Re- venue laws, Muni- cipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social econ- omy of the Protec- torate.	128	—	22	—	106	69	—	37	—
Miscellaneous minor offences.	243‡	6	35	17§	183¶	109	—	55	41

† 5 cases under adjournment.

‡ 2 cases under adjournment.

§ Second offenders (4).

¶ 2 cases under adjournment.

3.—PERSONS TRIED ON ORDER OF COMMITTAL FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Crime or Offence.	Total.	Before a Judicial Commissioner.	Before a Deputy Commissioner.	Sex.		Not tried (nolle prosequi, &c.)	Found insane before trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.					
				M.	F.				Total.	Sentences.				
										Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Death.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1.—Murder of wife or concubine	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child ...	6	6	6	6	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Murder other than wife, child, or concubine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter ...	1*	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—Attempted murder ...	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Rape ...	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	—	—	—
Unnatural crime ...	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	1
Other offences against the person.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Praedial larceny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—Offences against property with violence.	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	—	—
Other offences against property.	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
5.—Other crimes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Criminal Lunatic.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following legislation has been enacted for the Protectorate during the year 1934 :—

No. 1 of 1934.—Licence (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.

No. 2 of 1934.—Registration of United Kingdom Trade Marks Regulation, 1934.

No. 3 of 1934.—United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Regulation, 1934.

No. 4 of 1934.—Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Regulation, 1934.

No. 5 of 1934.—Native Tax (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.

No. 6 of 1934.—Solomons Labour (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.

No. 7 of 1934.—Criminal Law (Amendment) Regulation, 1934.

Proclamations by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

No. 1 of 1934.—Under the Solomons (Customs) Regulation, 1933 (amends Schedule 1 of King's Regulation No. 8 of 1933).

No. 4 of 1934.—Under Pacific Order in Council, 1893 (defines the District of Nggela).

No. 5 of 1934.—Under the Pacific (Fugitive Criminals Surrender) Order in Council, 1914 (prescribes period for surrender of fugitive criminals of Republic of Poland).

No. 6 of 1934.—Under Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Regulation, 1934 (fixes total value of textile goods which may be imported during any period).

No. 8 of 1934.—Under the Solomons (Customs) Regulation, 1907 (prohibits export of munitions, etc., to Bolivia and Paraguay).

Rules made by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Criminal Procedure (Review of Causes) Rules, 1934 (under the Pacific Order in Council, 1893).

Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Rules, 1934 (under the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Regulation, 1934).

Rules made by the Resident Commissioner with the approval of the High Commissioner.

Nil.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.*Revenue and Expenditure:—*

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1932	...	...	...	...	56,744	55,323
1933	...	...	...	...	58,541	53,423
1934	...	...	...	...	53,039	56,822

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1934, was £63,854.

Public Debt.—Nil.

Taxation:—

<i>Description of main heads of Taxation.</i>					<i>Yield.</i>
					£
<i>Customs—</i>					
Import duties	...	...	...	25,309	
Export duties	...	...	...	4,372	29,681
<i>Licences and Internal Revenue ...</i>					12,706
Ship licences	...	...	...	1,212	
Station licences	...	...	...	800	
Native tax	...	...	...	8,799	
Fees of Court and Office, etc.	...	...	...		1,573
Hospital fees	...	...	...	337	
Harbour Light dues	...	...	...	620	
Post Office	...	...	...		1,065
Sale of stamps	...	...	...	617	
Telegraph receipts	...	...	...	243	
Rents and Royalties	...	...	...		2,594
Land Rents	...	...	...	2,452	
Interest on Investments	...	...	...		2,578
Miscellaneous	...	...	...		1,248
Land	...	...	...		128
30541					A

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1932 an Agricultural Committee was formed and work was begun in connexion with investigations regarding diseases of the coconut palm. This work was only made possible by a generous free grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund together with an appropriation of £5,000 from the Reserve Funds of the Protectorate. To assist further, Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary Limited, made an offer, which was accepted, of £600 a year towards the salary of a second entomologist. The investigation of immature nutfall of coconuts has continued and most of the estates between Shortlands Island in the west and San Cristoval in the east have been visited. The entomological staff is of the opinion that insects are not a primary cause of the poor or dwindling yields of certain areas and evidence has been put forward showing that rainfall is intimately connected with yields.

Various secondary crops, in particular derris, have been investigated, and hopes are entertained that one local variety may prove of commercial value.

An earth tremor of a somewhat severe nature was felt at Vanikoro on 19th July at 7 a.m. Several houses were upset and some damage done. The sea withdrew from the land over a large area but no tidal wave was recorded; the epicentre was probably in the sea some distance south-west of Santa Cruz.

Prospecting for gold is being actively pursued by several parties on the island of Guadalcanal.

Fifteen field surveys were completed during the year before it became necessary for the sake of economy to close down survey work. New district maps are in course of compilation, which although not strictly accurate give more reliable information in some cases than do the existing charts of Choiseul, Malaita, and San Cristoval.

The Advisory Council met on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of October, 1934. At the meeting it was decided that in future there should be two meetings a year instead of one as formerly.

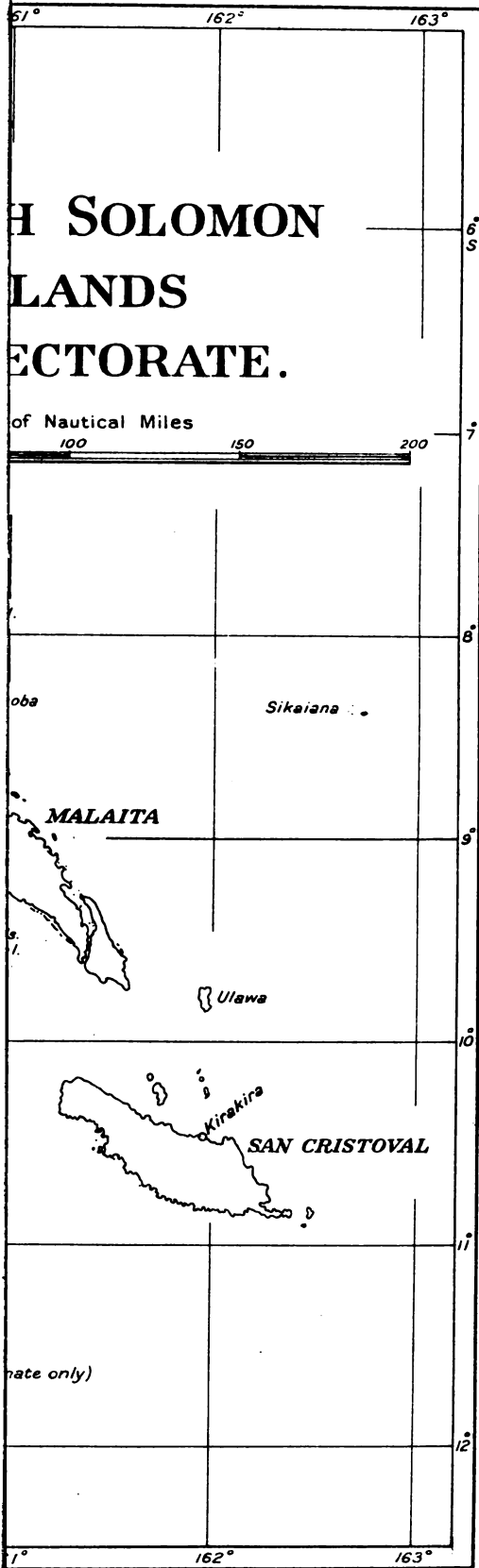
APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE.

<i>Title, etc.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
*The Solomon Islands (in his "Autobiography"), 1908, by Rev. George Brown.	15s.	Hodder and Stoughton.
"Notes of Voyage to Ysabel Island, Solomon Group, and Le Ua Niua (Ontong Java or Lord Howe) and Tasman Groups." Paper read at the Adelaide meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1907.	—	—
Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands in his "Melanesian Studies in Anthropology and Folk-lore," 1891, by Dr. R. H. Codrington.	16s.	Frowke.
*"The Threshold of the Pacific," 1924, by Dr. C. E. Fox.	18s.	K. Paul.
Papers in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 1915 and 1919.	—	—
*Solomon and other islands in his "Memoir and Journal of Commodore Goodenough," 1876, by Commodore Goodenough.	5s.	K. Paul.
*"The Solomon Islands and their Natives," 1887, by Dr. H. P. Guppy.	25s.	Sonnenschein.
"The Discovery of the Solomon Islands," 1568, by Alvaro Mendana.	—	—
*Santa Cruz Group, Cherry Island, etc., in his "New Guinea and Polynesia, Discoveries and Surveys," 1876, by Captain John Moresby.	15s.	Murray.
*Solomons, Santa Cruz Islands, and Tikopia in his "History of the Melanesian Society," 1914, by W. H. R. Rivers.	36s.	Cambridge University Press.
"Islands of the Western Pacific," by Bishop J. R. Selwyn.	—	—
*"Two years with the Natives in the Western Pacific," 1913, by Dr. Felix Speiser.	10s. 6d.	Mills and Boon.
"Last Cruise of the Wanderer," 1863, by John Webster.	—	—
"A Naturalist among the Head Hunters," 1890, by C. M. Woodford.	8s. 6d.	G. Philip & Son.
*"Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
*"Further Exploration in the Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
*"In the Isles of King Solomon," 1928-9, by A. I. Hopkins.	21s.	Seeley Service & Co.
*Solomon Islands Protectorate Blue Book ...	5s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
*Handbook of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.	2s. 6d.	Out of print.

Note.—There are no local agents for the sale of these publications.

* Copies may be seen in the library of the Colonial Office.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

- MIGRATION.**
Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
- MALTA.**
Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).
- IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.**
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).
- COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.**
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
- KENYA.**
Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**
Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).
- TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
- BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).
- SWAZILAND.**
Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).
- MALAYA.**
Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
- SEYCHELLES.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).
- MAURITIUS.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).
- WEST INDIES.**
Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- BRITISH HONDURAS.**
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).
- BRITISH GUIANA.**
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).
- THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.**
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- PALESTINE.**
Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

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MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
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*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
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CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

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No. 1708

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE, 1934

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1934

BY
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STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1933 and 1934:—

	1933	1934
	—	—
	Inches	Inches
Johore Bahru (South) . . .	131.41	130.91
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	122.32	142.82
Pontian (South-west) ..	99.43	126.65
Kluang (Central) ..	107.18	98.91
Batu Pahat ..	95.06	111.36
Mersing (East) ..	102.60	89.14
Segamat (North) ..	63.87	96.09
Muar (North-west) ..	104.67	93.55

The highest rainfall was recorded at Johore River Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 174.35 inches: the lowest at Muar River Estate, Buloh Kasap, *viz*, 88.66 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 93.71°F at Muar in May, the lowest 80.7°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 82.35°F at Muar in July, the lowest 69.13°F at Muar in April. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 98°F at Muar on the 4th June; the lowest 73°F at Kluang on 6th January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79°F at Johore Bahru on 15th June, the lowest 65°F at Tangkak on 31st January.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1930	98°F.	66°F.
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—
- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

- (c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers. Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The population estimated by geometrical progression at the middle of the year was 617,340.

This population was made up of the following races: Malays 286,024, Chinese 262,726, Indians 62,640, Europeans 886, Eurasians 370, others 4,694.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1934 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	25,042	72,566	20,881	453	194	1,364	120,500	4,120	2,635
Muar	90,837	66,770	15,207	175	100	711	173,800	5,927	3,409
Batu Pahat	101,647	50,140	7,918	51	44	1,600	161,400	4,837	2,762
Segamat	14,719	28,466	10,427	115	21	342	54,090	1,691	1,104
Kota Tinggi	14,235	21,393	5,762	64	2	524	41,980	1,124	928
Pontian	30,458	15,999	1,600	16	9	78	48,160	2,282	1,570
Endau	9,086	7,392	845	12	—	75	17,410	578	442
Total	286,024	262,726	62,640	886	370	4,694	617,340	20,559	12,850

Under the Malaysians are included all persons of the Malayan race such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered was 20,559 (10,639 males and 9,920 females). In every 100 births registered 51.75 were males and 48.25 females, a ratio of 93.24 females to every 100 males born. There were 638 still-births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 39.22 per mille amongst Malaysians and the next, amongst Chinese of 30.24. The lowest rate—amongst Europeans—was 4.51 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 12,850 (7,745 males and 5,105 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in December and the lowest in February. The infantile mortality rate was 228.46 compared with 149.15 per mille in 1933.

13.

Estimated Population 1934	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infantile Mortality	Births Ratio per mille	Deaths Ratio per mille	Infantile Mortality Ratio per mille
617,340	20,559	12,850	4,697	33.30	20.82	228.46

	<i>Immigrants by sea</i>	<i>Emigrants by sea</i>
Europeans ..	120	134
Malays ..	9,568	9,100
Chinese ..	12,560	10,319
Japanese ..	616	548
Indians ..	3,152	3,480
Total ..	<u>26,016</u>	<u>23,581</u>

IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	4,870
Convulsions	1,885
Old age	637
Pneumonia	674
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	592
Malaria Fever	290
Beri-beri	434
Heart-disease	211
Enterities and Diarrhœa	322
Dysentery	105
Premature birth and diseases of infancy ..	1,390
Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperal state	209

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria	Beri-beri	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other Diseases	Total
1933 Cases -	4,597	559	649	498	170	494	1,332	1,319	807	3,930	12,484	26,839
Deaths	110	42	247	96	5	153	33	2	23	—	741	1,457
1934 Cases -	4,252	577	675	533	230	658	1,547	1,165	717	455	17,307	29,487
Deaths	163	56	264	88	6	259	15	2	19	—	844	1,742

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Total
1933 Cases -	65	—	134	9	20	110	—	—	338
Deaths	—	—	30	1	6	—	—	—	37
1934 Cases -	162	5	97	28	21	85	1	2	401
Deaths -	—	4	28	4	8	—	—	—	44

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 27,753 against 25,165 in 1933 the total number treated being 29,487 as compared with 26,839 during 1933. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.90 as compared with 5.43 in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 155,594 compared with 154,722 in 1933. 66,446 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 230,167 as against 226,050 in the previous year.

Maternity Work.—1,535 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,368 in 1933. 171 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 72 ante-natal and 465 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

During the year 94 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 20 probationer midwives were in training.

Infant Welfare Centres (Johore Bahru and Muar).

5,855 infants and children were seen at both the centres. The total attendances were 13,423. 1,147 expectant mothers, and 4,215 other women were seen, the total attendances being 12,274.

1,940 dressings, 5,426 weighings and 997 vaccinations were done. 21,137 domiciliary visits, 18,239 visits to women and 148,850 visits to infants and children were paid.

The total number of maternity cases conducted were 557 and 82 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1933 was 425. There were 161 new admissions, making a total of 586. Of these 70 were discharged, 4 transferred, and 62 died. 449 patients remained at the end of the year.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 22 including 3 vagrants.

The Leper Asylum contained 177 lepers at the end of 1933. During the year 86 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 263. From the Asylum 51 lepers absconded. 9 died.

1 of the 12 chronic opium-smokers treated in Sungai Buloh Leper Settlement since June 1931, died, and one absconded.

153 males and 31 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year.

Prison Hospitals—

- (a) *Johore Bahru*.—227 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with one death. There were 6 cases of judicial executions.

The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 30,438.

- (b) *Muar*.—125 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 1,798.

The total number of attendances as out-patients was 5,312.

16. Out of a total strength of 45 officers in the Johore Bahru Police Force and 774 other ranks, 530 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. 46 cases of malaria fever, and 26 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 4 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,397.

17. Out of a total strength of 31 officers and 615 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 390 were admitted to hospitals. There were two deaths.

The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 12,592.

BUILDINGS.

18. In Johore Bahru two permanent twenty-bed wards, one for male and one for female patients at the Mental Hospital, were completed and occupied during the year. The extension of the sea-wall at the west end of the Mental Hospital was completed.

In Pontian Kechil a four-bed maternity ward and labour room, a dhoby house and a block of two cells were completed.

In Muar covered ways to four wards were erected, and a new laboratory was under construction.

In Segamat one Class VI Quarters for a senior dresser was completed and occupied.

LEGISLATION.

19. In March an enactment relating to the improvement of the manufacture of pineapples was passed.

In February were published amended rules for the training of midwives under the Midwives Enactment of 1927, and regulations under the Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933.

WATER SUPPLIES.

20. Routine examinations of the samples of water from the existing public water supplies in the State were carried out in the Health Laboratory. The number of chemical analyses of the various supplies was 152, *i.e.* received from Johore Bahru public supply 24 samples, from Kluang 24, from Batu Pahat 24, from Muar 20, from Segamat 25, from Pineapple Canning Factories 22, and 13 samples from other sources.

The water supplies in Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, and Kota Tinggi remained unchanged during the year.

At Muar the new pipe line bringing water from Sungai Blemang was completed early in the year.

Analysis of the water showed that the quality varied considerably from day to day, depending mainly on the rainfall, and it was decided to instal a chlorination apparatus before the supply was made available for use in the town. A Patterson chloronome was installed and the water was first used in October. Owing to the varying quality of the water, daily adjustment of the amount of chlorine used was required, but with careful supervision and frequent control bacteriological examinations a comparatively sterile water was provided for the use of consumers.

Examinations showed that on the average the Mount Ophir water as delivered to the town, showed the absence of typical *Bacterium coli* from 20.c.c. of water.

V.—HOUSING.

21. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health

Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are still far lower than formerly but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. It also grants loans free of interest to many of its employees for house-building. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

22. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1932			1933			1934		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore	425	352,529	40,857	306	364,501	47,468	521	721,276	96,919
Iron-ore	485,067	2,425,339	251,495	408,644	2,043,220	195,379	578,180	2,890,900	289,090
China (Kaolin) Clay	186	3,720	186	30	600	30	143	2,860	143
Gold	20 oz.	903	23	71 oz.	3,539	88			
	—	2,782,491	292,561	—	2,411,860	242,965	—	3,618,815	386,246

23. A census showed a mining labour force of 2,023 against 1,666 in 1933.

24. 2,023 in all were employed in mining work, 1,063 in iron mines, 953 in tin-mines, 7 in washing for alluvial gold. Apart from 342 engaged in ground-sluicing, 31 in underground, and 230 in open-cast mining, the rest of the miners were engaged in combined underground and open-cast mining, 476 worked on tribute, 812 on contract and 735 on wages. Wages

increased during the year and in December the daily rate of pay for an ordinary labourer varied from 70 cents to \$1.25 according to locality and type of work. The largest dredging company found local Malays more reliable and regular in attendance than Chinese and particularly useful in handling mechanical appliances.

25. 9,969 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of the year, an increase of 662 acres. The increase is due to the alienation of 836 acres for iron mining and 63 acres for gold mining. Four prospecting licences were issued for gold, four for iron and one for coal and oil. The tin quota for Johore amounted to 75.18, 92.49, 124.85 and 114.63 tons of metallic tin for the four quarters.

26. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases ..	8,398	10,029	8,940
Premia on leases ..	16,430	7,105	2,425
Prospecting licences ..	145	1,340	378
Ore buyers „ ..	300	400	400
Individual „ ..	—	500	500
	21,648	19,374	12,643
Export duty ..	292,561	242,965	386,246
Total ..	\$317,834	\$262,339	\$398,889

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$16,332. In addition court fines and sales of confiscated property amounted to \$1,203.

AGRICULTURE.

27. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore, and it is estimated that over 75% of the total population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Plantations vary from the small holding of an acre or two in extent to large and highly organised estates, one of which has an alienated acreage of over 25,000 acres.

28. Prices of the main exported agricultural products tended upwards, and with the advent of the Rubber Restriction scheme and increased prices for the raw commodity small-holders tended to pay less attention to the cultivation of *padi* and other food crops.

29. As in other parts of the Malay Peninsula, crops can be classified in three categories:—

(A) Those grown on estates and small holdings, (B) those grown only on large properties, and (C) those grown only on small holdings. Included in the first group are rubber, coconuts and areca nuts. The area of rubber cultivated on the large estates exceeds that on the small holdings, but only a small percentage of the area under coconuts and areca consists of large estates, the remainder consisting of small holdings, where these crops are cultivated as a sole crop or mixed with fruit trees and other crops. In conjunction with the above crops, pineapples, tapioca, coffee, gambier, banana, tuba and patchouli are frequently cultivated as catch crops, especially on plantations and holdings owned by Asiatics. During recent years an attempt is being made to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis and the area alienated for this purpose is increasing. Under the second group the only crop at present included is Oil Palm, which is cultivated exclusively on large properties with individual alienated areas ranging from 1,000 to 25,609 acres.

The third group comprises the cultivation of rice, fruit trees, tobacco, sireh and minor food crops, including sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, various vegetables, maize, ginger, chillies, groundnuts, etc.

30. (A) *Crops grown on large and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop is grown both by Europeans and Asiatics on large plantations, and 42% of it by Asiatics on medium and small holdings. On the larger estates Indian, Javanese and Chinese labourers are almost exclusively employed, the latter usually on a contract system. The small holdings are usually worked by the owner, or members of his family; sometimes a few labourers are employed, frequently on a profit sharing basis. Rubber is grown exclusively for export, and for many years the value of such exports far outweighed that of the total sum of all others. In reviewing exports during recent years such values represented about 84%, 74%, 66%, 54% and 69% of the total value of agricultural exports for the years 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively. In 1934, rubber represented 85% of the total value of agricultural exports. 1,747,099 pikuls valued at \$47,563,787 were exported during the year.

The Rubber Restriction scheme came into force on the 1st June and the price of rubber advanced appreciably. Attention was given to cleaning insanitary estates and holdings and to bringing young untapped rubber into tapping. Other agricultural pursuits were temporarily abandoned and all work concentrated on rubber. There was an active demand for labour which remained unsatisfied until about the close of the year.

31. In connection with preparation of rubber, the creaming process for concentrating latex was worked on a commercial scale on one estate in Johore, while two Revertex plants and a large central factory using centrifugal concentrators were also working in the State. The export of unconcentrated preserved latex has also continued.

32. Mouldy Rot continued to be the most prevalent disease of rubber especially in Muar, Batu Pahat and Kota Tinggi. With the rise in the price of rubber and the organised sale and distribution of approved disinfectant, small-holders evinced more interest in the treatment and control of the disease. Secondary leaf-fall due to *Oidium Heveae* was reported from various areas. Sporadic outbreaks of Pink Disease were effectively controlled. And there were occasional cases of Root Disease.

33. *Coconuts*.—Only about 1,000 acres of the coconuts in Johore are planted on large estates; the majority of the plantations consisting of small holdings, owned by Asiatics, where this crop is cultivated either alone or mixed with areca, fruit, coffee or other forms of cultivation. The total area under coconuts was 169,367 acres. Little or no development has taken place during the year. 701,154 pikuls of copra valued at \$1,895,997 were exported during the year as against 813,068 pikuls valued at \$3,193,515. Moreover many nuts are consumed locally and used for the expression of coconut oil. Sundried copra fluctuated around \$2.40 to \$3.00 during the year and at the close tended to rise above the latter price. With a view to effecting an improvement in smallholders' copra, a scheme was commenced to subsidise the erection of an improved type of kiln in Coconut growing areas. Two such kilns had been erected at the close of the year and materials purchased for a third. The Vegetable Oil Committee appointed by the Malayan Governments visited the State and held sessions at Pontian, Batu Pahat and Muar. To afford some measure of relief in the coconut growing districts, Government waived export duty on copra as from first of June and in addition rents on coconut lands were reduced as from 1st November.

34. No serious outbreak of pests or diseases was reported.

35. *Arecanuts*.—Exports for the year amounted to 273,508 pikuls, an increase of 25,462 pikuls over the export figures for 1933, while the value increased by \$80,834 being returned at \$623,003 as compared with \$542,169 for 1933. Prices tended upwards during the year and were being maintained at a satisfactory level at the close. Government came to the assistance of the industry by reducing the fixed duties on the export produce and agreeing to replacing this duty by an *ad valorem* duty as from 1st January, 1935.

36. *Pineapples*.—Continued progress in the opening up of land and the planting of pineapples as a sole crop was recorded during the year, the total area of land so planted being

estimated at 11,529 acres. In addition about 24,000 acres were planted with pineapples as a catch crop of rubber and other crops. Eight factories producing preserved pines were working. The export of preserved pines for the year was 1,155,309 cases while the export of fresh pines was 33,556,687. The figures for the previous year were 946,680 cases of preserved pines and 26,430,800 fresh fruits. The total value of exports for 1934 was \$4,838,962. An enactment relating to the improvement of the Pineapple industry was brought into force from 1st October.

37. *Tapioca*.—A further decline in the production of Tapioca was recorded during the year. Exports for 1934 were 163,535 pikuls as compared with 201,590 pikuls in 1933, while values were returned at \$552,747 as compared with \$681,373 for 1933. The area under Tapioca cultivation also shows a considerable falling off, 6,163 acres being cultivated during 1934 as compared with 12,055 acres during 1933. No improvement in the quality of the produce was noticeable, but it was maintained at a fair marketable standard. Thirteen factories were operating during the year of which eight were situated in the Kluang district. Some factories have found great difficulty in obtaining supplies of roots.

38. *Coffee*.—1,058 acres were planted with coffee as a sole crop and 4,704 acres as a mixed crop with other crops. No trouble was experienced with pests and diseases.

39. *Tuba*.—1,984 acres were estimated to be under Tuba cultivation at the end of the year as compared with 1,104 acres in 1933. Only very small areas are cultivated as a sole crop. An increase in price of the dried root and paucity of supplies led to increased interest being evinced in tuba cultivation.

40. *Gambir*.—1,306 acres were under Gambir cultivation. Exports continue to dwindle, only 6,716 pikuls being exported as against 11,826 pikuls in 1933.

41. *B. Crops grown only on large estates.*

Oil Palm.—The area under Oil Palm cultivation at the close of the year was 30,580 acres, an increase of 513 acres over that of 1933. The number of estates remain the same, namely six, of which three were producing.

Exports of Pericarp oil amounted to 4,852 tons of a value of \$158,835 and kernels to 844 tons valued at \$12,564. Production was in excess of that for 1933 but values were lower owing to the fall in price of vegetable oils.

The terms of reference of the Vegetable Oil committee included investigations into the plight of the Oil Palm industry. The recommendations of the committee in respect of the industry were approved by Government.

Fruit Rot continues to be the disease of most importance to palm oil producers. There would appear to be no decrease in the incidence of this disease, and further investigation into the cause is being undertaken.

42. *C. Crops grown on small holdings only.*

Padi.—An increase in the area planted with *padi* was again recorded, 17,040 acres being planted as against 15,800 acres during the season 1932-33. The total estimated yields showed a downward tendency, 1,838,000 *gantang* being harvested as against 2,091,000 *gantang* during 1932-33, the average yields being 108 *gantang* an acre and 132 *gantang* an acre respectively.

43. Rats and birds are still the major pests of *padi* and do considerable damage to the growing crop especially in isolated areas.

44. The *padi* varietal trials commenced during 1932-33 were continued during the year. Useful results were obtained from three of these trial plots but rat and bird damage and irrigation troubles rendered the other trials worthless.

The annual rice-field competition was again held in the Segamat District during the season. Arrangements were also made for holding *padi* competitions in all districts, and the first of these shows was held at Batu Pahat in November.

45. The area under dry *padi* was 6,780 acres and the yield 602,000 *gantang*.

46. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The fruit seasons which differ considerably in all parts of the State were generally poor during the year, supplies of fruit not being so plentiful as in past seasons.

A fruit survey of the State was commenced towards the end of the year. It is estimated that there are 10,422 acres under fruit cultivation.

47. *Tobacco*.—Increased interest was evinced in the cultivation of this crop and production more or less balanced demand. At the close of the year it was estimated that 1,026 acres were under tobacco cultivation, the chief centre of production being Batu Pahat district. Conditions generally in the dry leaf market have improved and become more settled over the last two years and prices remain fairly steady.

48. *Agricultural Instruction*.—Agricultural instruction follows the lines of that laid down by the Department of Agriculture Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. The subordinate staff undergoes a course of training at the School of Agriculture, Malaya, followed by practical training in rice cultivation at a government Rice Experimental Station. This may

be supplemented by a course in copra production at the Klang Coconut Experimental Station. During the year four Junior Agricultural Scholarships were awarded to selected Malay boys from the Vernacular Schools.

49. Early in the year the Director of Agriculture S. S. and F. M. S. visited the State at the invitation of Government and reported on the agricultural conditions and the organisation of agricultural services.

The recommendations included among other things the establishment of (1) A Central Experimental and Agricultural Station (2) Two smaller Agricultural Stations (3) Five Padi Test Plots. These recommendations were accepted by the Johore Government.

50. *Shows and Fairs.*—A two day Agricultural and Industry Exhibition was held at Mersing on the 27th and 28th September.

Most weekly fairs have died out but in remote areas generally peopled by Javanese, several of these fairs have become permanent and popular, and receive much support from the cultivators.

51. Owing to the low prices ruling during the year, the total value of agricultural exports other than rubber, was estimated at \$8,457,689 as compared with \$9,433,597 in 1933. The total value of agricultural exports including rubber was \$56,022,476.

LIVE-STOCK.

52. There were approximately 2,000 dairy cattle, whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. These cattle are inspected regularly and it is planned to start Dairy Reserves near towns. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 5,508, sheep and goats 4,200 and pigs 38,606. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Imports -	37	16	5320	2,085	2,753	783	624	1,035
Exports -	14	9	38	77	48	161	8,383	9,341

All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. The breeding of pigs has decreased with the passing of the tapioca factory.

There was no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease. All animals for importation and exportation were examined before permits were issued; in places where no Veterinary Officer resides, by Assistant Surgeons.

MARINE PRODUCE.

53. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. River-fish are caught in many places. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea, river and ditch by rod-and-line, small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. In 1934 the revenue from fishing fell about 6% due to the abandonment of fishing for rubber-tapping in the latter half of the year. Illegal fishing by means of explosives is still practised, mostly off the islands on the East Coast. The total value of marine produce was \$241,540 compared with \$103,000 in 1932 and \$266,153 in 1933.

FOREST PRODUCE.

54. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

55. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (kapur) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (balau) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (keruing) and the useful soft timber

of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimmii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

56. Most of the timber produced in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1930	47,056	34,116	72.6	28,736	5,380
1931	39,913	28,832	72.2	11,191	17,641
1932	36,063	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039

57. During the year the outturn of all classes of timber increased with the exception of poles, which showed a decrease of 10%. This increase is largest in the case of timbers of class 1 B which amounted to 27%. This class includes *Dryobalanops aromatica* the principal structural timber produced in the State. Timbers of class 2 show the second largest increase amounting to 17%. Timbers of this class are generally regarded as being inferior to those in class 1, and are used primarily in the manufacture of packing cases for tinned pineapples. The increasing use of these inferior timbers ensures more economic exploitation of the State's forests.

58. Efforts attended by a certain measure of success are being made to establish an export trade in Johore timbers to England under the cover of an import tariff on foreign timbers. During the year 321 tons were exported to the United Kingdom which exceeded the total for the previous year by 103 tons.

59. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 721,680 acres or 15.5% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 24,765 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

60. The total output of firewood, most of which is produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, exceeded the output for 1933 by 29%. A large proportion of the firewood produced in Johore is exported to Singapore. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1930	78,600	38,522	49.0%
1931	78,648	40,260	51.2%
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	54,152	32.6%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal but the State is largely dependent on outside sources for supplies of this commodity. During 1934, 3,458 tons of charcoal were produced of which 927 were exported and 2,447 tons were imported.

61. Trade in all forms of minor produce showed a marked decline during the year. The output of wild rubber obtained from the tree *Dyera costulata* (*jelutong*) and used for the manufacture of chewing gum in America declined from 5,346 pikuls in 1933 to 1,516 pikuls in 1934. The output of resins declined from 15,170 pikuls in 1933 to 5,192 pikuls in 1934.

62. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and the erection of two more is contemplated. The timber and firewood industries are in the hands of Chinese employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates with the exception of one small branch of the firewood industry

concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning *mangrove* forest which is almost entirely financed and worked by Malays.

MANUFACTURES.

63. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

64. The total trade amounted to \$88,716,889 as compared with \$56,848,971 in 1933 and \$50,484,474 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Imports ..	21,809,020	22,561,488	31,213,739
Exports ..	29,623,458	35,985,800	61,077,703
	51,432,478	58,547,288	92,291,442
Less Re-exports ..	948,004	1,698,317	3,574,553
	50,484,474	56,848,971	88,716,889

65. The values of imports for 1933 and 1934 under the various main heads were:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	11,566,195	13,597,253
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	813,740	1,205,324
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	10,113,803	16,371,752
Parcel Post ..	67,750	39,410
	22,561,488	31,213,739

The total value of Imports was \$8,652,251 greater than last year.

EXPORTS.

66. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Articles	How counted	1933 Quantity	1934 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	248,046	273,508	542,169	623,003
Copra ...	do.	813,086	701,154	3,193,515	1,895,997
Pepper ...	do.	29	13	588	319
Gambier ...	do.	11,830	6,716	76,980	39,021
Coffee ...	do.	1,887	1,448	28,171	20,272
Rubber ...	do.	1,626,175	1,747,099	22,622,970	47,563,787
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	20,343	5,661	61,029	16,983
Tapioca ...	do.	201,590	163,535	681,373	552,747
Pineapples ...	Nos.	26,430,800	33,556,687	664,468	838,916
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	946,680	1,155,309	3,193,851	4,000,046
Other Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	991,453	471,385
Total Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	32,056,567	56,022,476
Timber ...	Tons	32,790	35,069	406,373	495,364
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	338,568	257,920
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	744,941	753,284
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	5,145	8,753	364,173	721,276
Iron-ore ...	Tons	408,644	578,180	2,043,220	2,890,900
China Clay ...	do.	30	143	600	2,860
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	—	62.8.9	—	3,779
Total Minerals ...	—	—	—	2,407,993	3,618,815
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	266,153	241,540
Swine ...	Nos.	11,795	8,829	328,768	217,098
Cattle ...	do.	60	58	2,872	2,949
Poultry ...	do.	53,399	43,743	27,034	23,375
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	87	32	1,697	904
Eggs ...	do.	9,328,295	15,349,878	123,930	169,141
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	25,845	28,121
				35,985,800	61,077,703

67. Exports rose from \$35,985,800 to \$61,077,703 an increase of \$25,091,903. There was an increase of 120,924 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, and the value increased by \$24,940,817.

68. The price of tin averaged \$113.78 a pikul in January, rose to \$119.22 in April, and was in December \$114.03. The lowest price for the year was \$110.62½ a pikul on June 18th and the highest \$121 on 7th April. There was an increase of 3,608 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of \$357,103 in value.

69. Fresh and preserved pineapples increased both in quantity and value. Areca-nuts increased in quantity and value but copra decreased in both. There was a large increase in the quantity and value of eggs. There was a slight decrease in the number and value of poultry exported. Export of sweet potatoes and other agricultural produce fell off considerably. There was an increase in the export of iron-ore.

70. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

71. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The vast majority of the labourers are engaged in agriculture.

72. The number of labourers employed in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 were:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Indians ..	23,253	18,113	20,221	28,002
Chinese ..	24,626	18,229	18,356	26,143
Javanese ..	6,258	5,933	6,964	8,336
Others ..	1,425	1,765	1,732	2,058

73. *South Indians.*—Briefly the system of recruiting South Indians is as follows. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, after satisfying the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at a personal interview, as to his suitability, receives a recruiting licence and goes to his native village. There he persuades his friends and relatives to emigrate to Malaya and to work on the estate from which he has come. Those desiring so to emigrate appear before the Village Magistrate and are required to satisfy him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate. They are then taken at no cost to themselves, to the Malayan Government Depot at Madras or Negapatam where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised, they are conveyed by steamer to Penang or Port Swettenham and after quarantine there, they are sent to the railway station nearest to their place of employment. A labourer arrives on his estate free from debt

and may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State, be repatriated on the ground of ill-health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

Labour is also obtained by means of non-recruited emigration. An emigrant of this class may present himself at a Malayan Government Depot of his own accord and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise he is similarly sent over to the estate on which he has stated he wishes to work.

All expenses are borne by the Indian Immigration Fund which is sustained by assessment paid by employers on work by their South Indian labourers. The Fund is vested in the Indian Immigration Committee which has an unofficial majority, with the Controller of Labour, Malaya, as Chairman of the Committee.

Emigration from Southern India, which had been closed since August, 1930 was resumed in May this year and has been confined to former employees of estates in this country and the relatives of present employees, for whom work is available. The intention has been as far as possible to avoid Kangany recruiting and to substitute for it non-recruited labour spontaneously offered, licences being issued only for a few tea and oil-palm estates which had no Indian labour connections previously.

74. *Chinese*.—Chinese emigrants of the labouring class usually find their own way to Malaya. The numbers are now kept within the limits of an immigrant quota. Outside that quota, however they may be engaged in China and brought over on special permits granted to employers by the Government, for work on their individual places of employment, but the employer's only remedy for recovery of advances or passage money is a civil suit.

75. *Javanese*.—There is no direct recruiting of Javanese labourers by employers in Johore.

II. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

76. The labour employed on estates and mines in the hands of Europeans is mainly South Indian, Chinese and Javanese. There is a small proportion of Malays—not more than 2%.

77. The conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Code, 1924, and the Controller of Labour and Health Officers are vested with powers to ensure the proper observance of its provisions. Regular inspections are made by these Officers. The Protector and the Assistant Protector of Chinese are given similar powers, in respect of Chinese labour in particular.

78. All labourers are suitably housed on their places of employment and are provided with free medical treatment. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements have the constant attention of the Controller and the Health Officers.

79. Except those employed on mines on time wages or piece work, any labourer may terminate his agreement upon giving one month's notice or upon paying to his employer twenty four days' wages in lieu of notice. The employer similarly may not terminate a labourer's agreement without such notice or wages in lieu thereof. There is no indentured labour in the State.

III. WORK AND WAGES.

80. *General.*—Conditions were vastly better than in 1933. The steady rise which marked the average price of rubber during the last 6 months of that year, reaching 13 to 14 cents a pound in December, continued into 1934. Restriction was introduced in June and in September the average price touched nearly 25 cents a pound, dropping to about 21 cents during the last 3 months. The general improvement over the year was reflected in labourers' wages which increased considerably. That the recovery has been very real is shown by the fact that, at the same time, the number of labourers which private undertakings have found it possible to employ has risen in 1934 by nearly 17,000 to a total of 59,352. Johore has now recovered all but a few hundred of the labourers it lost since the end of 1930 when the repatriations of unemployed commenced.

81. *South Indians.*—South Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, weeding, factory and field work on estates, and on road-making under the P. W. D., grass-cutting or road-sweeping under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Railways. Wages vary according to the accessibility of the place of employment and the amenities available. Average rates on estates at the close of the year were as follows for an average day's work of 7 hours in the case of tappers and 8 hours in the case of field workers and factory hands.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Store and Factory labourers ..	50 to 60 cts.	35 to 45 cts.
Tappers	40 „ 55 „	32 „ 45 „
Field workers	40 „ 45 „	32 „ 40 „

Returns taken in August from all Estates employing more than 100 South Indian labourers showed the following average wages earned by such labourers during that month.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Store and Factory labourers ..	\$14.15	\$10.55
Tappers	11.17	9.29
Field Workers	10.46	9.51

The average price of rice, of the kind that constitutes the staple food of the South Indian labourer, was 20 cents a *gantang* during the year as compared with 22 cents in 1933. An adult male labourer is reckoned normally to consume 6 *gantang* a month.

A typical South Indian labourer's monthly budget at the end of the year would be—

Article	Quantity	Cost	
		\$	c.
Rice ...	6 Gantangs	1	20
Salt ...	1½ Chupaks		04½
Chillies ...	½ Kati		10
Coriander ...	¾ Chupak		04½
Tamarind ...	1½ Katies		10½
Dhal ...	1½ Chupaks		17
Green Peas ...	1 "		08
White Beans ...	½ "		05
Onions ...	1 Kati		06
Garlic ...	½ "		04
Thalippu ..	½ Chupak		12
Pepper ...	¼ "		06
Turmeric ...	¼ Kati		04
Curry Masalai ...	—		04
Coconut Oil ...	1 Bottle		10
Kerosene Oil & 2 match-boxes	1 "		09
Betel nut and tobacco ...	—		52
Soap (Anchor Brand) ...	1 Bar		19
Pots, pans etc. ...	—		20
Salt fish ...	1 Kati		18
Mutton ...	1 "		35
Vegetables ...	10 Katies		58
Potatoes ...	1 Kati		05
Coffee ..	½ "		12
Sugar ...	1 "		04½
Tin Milk ...	1 Tin "Alpine"		18
Clothing ...	—		25
Mat and pillows ...	—		05
Dhoby ...	—		10
Barber ...	—		10
Gingelly Oil ...	½ Bottle		14
Scap Nuts ...	¼ Kati		02
		\$5	42

The cost of the average budget of 1934 rose by about 35 cents over the 1933 figures. The increase was but a fraction of the figure by which the labourer's monthly wage improved

during the period, a position that is reflected by the sum of money remitted by South Indians to their native country, which was nearly double that of 1933.

82. *Chinese*.—Largely owing to the language difficulty Chinese are usually engaged through contractors who are able to interpret between them and their employers. They are employed on the heaviest kinds of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. Daily rates varied between 55 cents and \$1.20 but Chinese work mainly on contract or systems of payment by results which bring in appreciably greater earnings than a fixed daily rate makes possible.

Rice is the staple article of diet. The price of the quality normally consumed was about 26 cents a *gantang* at the end of the year—slightly cheaper than last year.

The Chinese labourer is justly regarded as being well able to look after his own interests.

83. *Javanese*.—The wage rates and hours of work for Javanese are about the same as those for South Indians. They are normally engaged direct by employers and reside on their place of employment but prefer to live in their own houses in kampongs when that is possible. Rice is again the staple food. The quality usually consumed cost 26 cents a *gantang* in December a slight decrease from the 1933 figure.

IX.—EDUCATION.

84. *Organisation*.—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1934 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

85. *Government Schools*.—In the 48 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 96 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 5,288.

In the 108 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 388 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 9,860 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 56 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,118 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 81 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,669 pupils.

86. *Aided Schools*.—In the one English Girls' school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 324.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, all but four of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 993. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 16 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 862. There were 148 registered Chinese schools with 289 teachers and an enrolment of 5,291 boys and 1,649 girls.

87. *Elementary Education*.—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

88. Three new permanent Malay schools and one semi-permanent were completed, and four schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A third batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

89. Nearly all Tamil schools have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

90. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 50 cents and \$4.

91. *Secondary Education*.—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,144 of the 1,625 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports. Most of the boys have passed only Standard III at a Malay school and experience shows that unless a boy passes that standard with high marks, it is better for him to spend a fourth year at a Malay school.

In the 1933 Cambridge Local Examinations 32 out of 46 School Certificate candidates passed and 56 out of 89 Junior candidates. The number of passes increased from 8 in 1928 to 88 in 1933. Of those 88 there were 51 Malays and 37 of other races.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, due to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1934 only 35 boys were superannuated throughout the State.

92. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. The average amount to the credit of each second and third year student was \$80. No fees were charged. There were 84 students at the end of the year, 16 carpenters and 14 tailors having nearly completed the course.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. There were thirty-six school gardens, superintended by teachers trained at Sultan Idris College and inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Four Johore pupils were studying at the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur and six at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

93. *Training of Teachers.*—35 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and results were once again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama, Phonetics and Physical Training.

94. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 5 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, three Malay and two Chinese holding Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. There were five Johore students at Raffles College, one destined to be a teacher and four for the Johore Civil Service. It has been decided that boys selected for appointment to the Malay Officers' Scheme shall, before appointment, receive a three years' course of education at Raffles College.

95. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 454 in 1933 to 508. There were no less than 86 First Class Scouts, 38 from English and 48 from Malay schools:—of the latter, 39 came from Batu Pahat. One scout was sent to the world Jamboree at Melbourne at government expense. All the Johore, Pontian and Mersing scouts with representatives of all other troops attended the Singapore Jamboree to the Chief Scout in December.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department and receives no Government grant but the guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and H. H. the Sultanah was gracious enough to present the Johore Bahru Company with a flag embroidered by herself.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and two published magazines.

96. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. 2,058 pupils were examined and 986 treated. The percentage of pupils needing treatment fell from 96 in 1932 and 85 for 1933 to 60 for 1934 and should decrease annually.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

97. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan, from Singapore to Batu Pahat and Muar, from Singapore to Kukup, Pontian, Benut and Senggarang and from Singapore to Mersing. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

98. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	78	263,459	78	263,459
Coasting -	3,204	121,792	3,204	121,792
Sailing vessels -	9,506	234,219	10,138	233,872

These figures show an increase of 58,537 tons entered and 53,107 tons cleared as compared with 1933. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports of the State was 26,016 and 23,581 respectively against 22,481 and 23,006 in 1933.

99. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last six years was—

	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Cleared</i>
	—	—
1930 ..	749,006	752,277
1931 ..	619,715	625,958
1932 ..	550,914	551,140
1933 ..	560,933	566,016
1934 ..	619,470	619,123

100. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 73 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

101. The state possesses 763 miles of metalled, 54 miles of gravelled and 11 miles of earth roads as well as 52 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

102. Mails are conveyed by train to 19 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 333 miles and to Pengerang by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

103. There were 27 Post Offices and 6 postal agencies. Every Post Office is also a Telegraph Office and in addition there are 10 railway telegraph offices. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Penang. Johore has 42 government telephone exchanges and one telephone exchange in Johore Bahru owned and operated by a private Company. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and Java through Kuala Lumpur.

104. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934
Letters, papers and parcels handled	3,160,219	3,114,134	4,377,176
Value of Money Orders issued	\$415,455	\$552,799	\$814,893
Value of Money Orders Paid	\$278,648	\$254,382	\$297,919

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

105. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

I chupak = 1 quart, *I gantang* = 1 gallon, *I tahil* = $1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.
I kati (16 *tahils*) = $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *I pikul* (100 *katis*) = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.,
I koyan (40 *pikuls*) = $533\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *I bahara* = 400 lbs.,
I hoon = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

106. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

Four-bed maternity ward and labour room, Pontian Kechil; semi-permanent markets, Senai and Pontian Kechil; Malay school and teachers' Quarters, Bukit Senyum; trade school, Bukit Senyum; two 20-bed wards, Mental Hospital; semi-permanent police station and barracks, Ayer Baloi; bucket-cleansing station, Johore Bahru; two Class VIII and four Class IX Quarters, Johore Bahru.

Muar District:—

Permanent Barracks for 18 Married Men, Muar; Malay School for 90 Boys, Bakri; ten Married Quarters with Kitchens, Muar; reconstruction of Wharf, Gersek, Muar.

Batu Pahat District:—

Permanent School for Malay Boys, Minyak Beku; Market, Senggarang; six class-rooms, English School, Batu Pahat.

Segamat District:—

A Permanent Mosque, Segamat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Police Station and Barracks, Paloh; extensions to Government Offices, Kluang.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Permanent barracks for four men, Plentong.

107. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

Johore Bahru District:—

Schools for Malay Boys, Johore Bahru, and Pontian Kechil; two Class III and six Class VIII Quarters, Johore Bahru; Police Depot, Bukit Senyum; 20-bed ward, Pontian Kechil.

Muar District:—

Malay School and teacher's Quarters, Parit Perupok; Laboratory Government Hospital, Muar.

Batu Pahat District:—

A Permanent Mosque and a Police Station, Batu Pahat; Malay Schools and teacher's Quarters, Parit Sulong and Punggor.

Segamat District:—

One block of six Married Quarters, Segamat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

One Class IV and six Class VIII Quarters, Kluang; School Tenglu, Mersing.

108. Eleven miles and $29\frac{1}{2}$ chains of new road were opened. 9 miles of the new Mawai-Jemaluang Road were metalled and opened and earthwork and drains completed for a further 9 miles. The Pontian-Kukup Road was completed 117.6 miles of road received bituminous treatment. 88 miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

109. The work on the pipe-line from Mount Ophir for the new Muar water supply was completed. Water supplies for Tangkak, Sungai Mati, etc. were put in hand. The reticulation was improved at Batu Pahat and five hydrants were installed at Mersing. A scheme for a water-supply for Pontian district was put in hand.

110. River clearing was accomplished over 55 miles of waterways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

111. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar and Segamat during 1934 were 2,696,662 B.T.U. as compared with 2,447,200 B.T.U. in 1933.

112. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant; 139 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

113. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 16,699 H. P., 13,393 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

114. The Batu Pahat Landing Ground was completed.

FINANCIAL.

115. The total expenditure for the year was \$3,642,989; Special Services cost \$1,718,687 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,924,302.

Electrical Special Services cost \$206,298.

116. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$178,040, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$830,877 and on Miscellaneous Services \$360,154.

117. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from \$934 to \$932: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$166.80 a mile.

118. \$17,027 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$46,964 on river-clearing.

119. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was \$306,522, compared with \$274,086 in 1932 and \$279,323 in 1933.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

120. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 23,019; the figures were 21,350 in 1933, 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931 and 24,170 in 1930. They comprised 1,552 seizable offences and 17,047 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,035 cases and convictions obtained in 786 cases.

121. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Murder and Homicide	37	55	32	28	18
Rape	5	4	7	7	5
Gang-robbery	20	24	23	9	1
Robbery	53	47	43	25	7
House-breaking	262	230	373	328	258
Thefts (over \$100)	81	72	58	49	31
Thefts (under \$100)	1,228	1,118	1,196	1,118	809
Counterfeit Coin	8	10	8	—	—
Counterfeit Notes	3	5	8	—	1
Mischief by Fire	21	27	36	28	11
Unlawful Societies	11	12	2	—	4
Communism and Sedition	117	114	38	27	15

The great decrease in robberies is ascribed to improved trade conditions, to the use of powers under the Banishment Enactment, and to improvement in police patrol and preventive work.

122. 127 persons were banished from the State in 1933.

123. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 1,485 against 2,574 in 1932 and 1,957 in 1933. Of these 1,123 were Chinese, 153 Indians, 196 Javanese and 113 Malays. 117 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 328 prisoners remained.

There were 10 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 6 executions.

17 floggings were inflicted, 6 of them by order of the Court.

124. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 1,079. Of these 284 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

125. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,325 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

73 Johore Malays and 18 Sikhs were recruited from 228 Malay and 36 Sikh applicants. 16 of the Malay recruits possessed an English education. Only Johore Malays were enlisted.

Absence was still the most frequent offence against discipline among Malays.

126. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (a) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(b) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(c) 32 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,005 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(e) 199 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

127. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds was in course of erection.

128. The total cost of the force in 1933 was \$854,392.

COURTS.

129. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

130. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 9 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

131. In the Supreme Court 59 criminal cases and 36 criminal appeals were registered. 240 civil suits, 19 civil appeals, 599 probate and administration petitions, and 136 miscellaneous applications, 78 land applications, 139 originating summonses, 9 foreign judgments and 2,034 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 17 bankruptcy petitions.

132. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 24 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 2 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

133. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1933		1934	
	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru ..	3,124	466	3,902	713
Kota Tinggi ..	666	98	785	99
Pontian ..	1,052	73	878	94
Muar ..	3,443	1,606	5,153	1,499
Batu Pahat ..	3,173	524	2,701	595
Endau ..	242	49	324	70
Segamat ..	1,927	365	1,938	465
Kluang ..	1,512	129	1,361	146

PRISONS.

134. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also two European Gaolers and 8 European Warders.

135. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

136. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

137. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

138. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

139. At Johore Bahru an average of 73 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 35.

140. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

141. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

142. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

143. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 1.30 and at Muar .38, 80 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

144. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. Six cases were tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

145. The two prisons cost \$124,079 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

146. The following Enactments were passed in 1934:
1. The Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934. Improvement of the Pineapple Industry and enforcement of registration of marks on the same lines as legislation in the Colony.
 2. The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1934. On the same lines as the legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.
 3. The Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1934. New definition of "Alien" and a few minor alterations.
 4. The Arrears Enactment, 1934. Providing the procedure for recovery of rents which had already become arrears under the repealed procedure for recovery of land revenue (Land Enactment).
 5. The Sultanate Lands Enactment, 1934. Vesting certain lands in the Ruler of the State.
 6. The Companies Enactment, 1934. Providing for the Incorporation Regulation and Winding up of Companies.
 7. The Life Assurance Companies Enactment, 1934. Providing for the regulation of the Life Assurance Companies in Johore. Extension to Johore of the exemptions granted in the Federated Malay States to Companies which have made the required statutory deposit in United Kingdom or in any settlement of the Colony.
 8. The Fire Insurance Companies Enactment, 1934. Adoption of the provisions of "The Fire Insurance Companies Enactment, 1918" of the Federated Malay States including the provision exempting Companies which have made in the Colony the deposit required by the Ordinance governing Fire Insurance Companies for making in Johore the deposit required by Clause 4.
 9. The Pensions (Temporary Provision) Enactment, 1934. To permit of the accelerated retirement of officers from the public service.
 10. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Amendment Enactment, 1934. Not yet gazetted.
 11. The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934. Impositions of a system of control of the production and export of rubber.

12. **The Rule Committee Enactment, 1934.** Establish-
ment of a Rule Committee for the purpose of
regulating and prescribing practice and procedure
in the Court of the Judge.
 13. **The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration
Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1934**
Prescribing the fee for registering a marriage,
divorce or revocation of divorce.
 14. **The Estate Duty Enactment, 1934.** Providing for
the collection of estate duty in lieu of stamp duty
on estates of deceased persons, following the
Federated Malay States legislation.
 15. **The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1934.**
Providing legislation on the lines of the Work-
men's Compensation Enactment in force in other
countries.
 16. **The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment, 1934.**
To provide for the Preparation and Publication of
a Revised Edition of the Laws of Johore.
 17. **The Age of Majority Enactment, 1934.** Declaring
the age of majority.
 18. **The Bait-ul-Mal Enactment, 1934.** Providing for the
Establishment and proper administration of a
Bait-ul-Mal and for the collection of payments due
thereto.
 19. **The Stamp Enactment, 1934.** A re-enactment of the
Stamp Law on the lines of the Colony and the
Federated Malay States legislation.
 20. **The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment,
1934.** Limitation of export rights from one
control year to the next control year. Regulation
for the transfer of credits from the ledger account
of one owner to that of another.
147. Rules under the following Enactments were made as
follows:—
- The Estate Duty Enactment, 1934. Form of affidavit.
- The Extradition Enactment, 1915. Application of Enact-
ment to certain foreign countries. Adding offences
against sections 8, 20 and 21 of the Opium and Chandu
Enactment, 1931, and Crimes under the Bankruptcy
Laws, to the list of extraditable offences.
- The Forest Enactment, 1921. Duty on forest produce
not otherwise provided for. Minor alterations to rates
and royalty.

- The Land Enactment, 1910. Numerous alterations to the Land Rules. Forms prescribed.
- The Midwives Enactment, 1927. Applicant must have attained a sufficient standard of general education. Minor alteration.
- The Mining Enactment, 1922. Dulang Pass. Minor alterations of Rules.
- The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931. Rules for anchorage and moorings.
- The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Closing of Registers for Chandu smokers.
- The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Making various Offices Pensionable.
- The Petroleum Enactment, 1928. Deleting certain ports and places from the lists of ports and places of import.
- The Post Office Enactment, 1924.
 Money Order Rules, 1934.
 Minor alteration to the Money Order Rules, 1934.
 Rules for the conduct of Cash-on-Delivery business.
- The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1934. General Rules.
 Minor alteration to the General Rules.
- The Prisons Enactment, 1914. District Superintendent to forward report to the Inspector of Prisons for transmission to the State Secretary for consideration.
- The Railways Enactment, 1914. Numerous alterations to Rates from time to time. Minor alterations to the General Rules and Regulations.
- The Register of Criminals Enactment, 1930. Deleting offences specified in sections 161, 162, 164 and 165 of the Penal Code from Third Schedule.
- The Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933. Procedure generally.
- The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. Muhammadan religious teaching prohibited except under permission.
 Collection of subscriptions or circulating subscription lists by sanction.
- The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.
 Imposition of a cess.
 Export Rules, 1934.
 Rubber Fund Rules, 1934.
 Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules, 1934.

The Stamp Enactment, 1914.

Allowing the Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Muar and Batu Pahat to compound for duty on cheques

The Statistics Enactment, 1921. Minor alterations in the Rice Stock (Estate) Rules, 1932.

The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. Rules for inland telegrams.

The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931. Buffer Stock Rules, 1934. Minor alteration to the Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Rules, 1931.

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924.

Deleting certain places from the lists of places of import and export and legal landing places.

Numerous alterations in the Schedule of duties, made from time to time.

Prohibition of exportation of rubber from the State from certain ports or places.

Prohibition of importation of foreign class or classes of textile goods.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

148. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

149. **Land:** The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1934, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of \$3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from \$2 to \$1 an acre.

150. Customs:

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to \$1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	\$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products Free.

Other agricultural
produce .. Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem*
with exceptions at fixed
rates. From 1st June,
1934 the export duty on
copra was cancelled and
from 1st March, that on
arecanuts substantially
reduced.

Tin .. \$10 a bahara when the
market price of tin does
not exceed \$41 a pikul
and an additional 50 cents
for every \$1 increase in
the price of tin; tin being
calculated as 72% of the
ore.

Other metals (of
which iron is
the principal) .. 10% *ad valorem*

The export duty on rubber, ranging from 1% to 5% *ad valorem*, ceased after 31st May and the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* duty was allocated to revenue from a rubber cess of 1 cent a lb.—the balance of the cess being deposited as a Special Rubber Fund.

Customs:—

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$4,591,688 as compared with \$3,091,173 in 1933. This amount did not include \$692,184 apportioned from the rubber cess collected after 1st June. The total amount of cess collected was \$1,103,127. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

		1932	1933	1934
		\$	\$	\$
Areca Nuts	..	107,735	109,526	95,464
Copra and Coconuts	..	145,560	122,044	23,049
Pineapples	..	96,058	75,529	93,781
Rubber	..	144,341	225,991	238,176
Tin Ore	..	40,880	47,460	88,648
Iron Ore	..	251,495	195,378	283,735
Tobacco	..	948,319	882,710	1,343,763
Spirits	..	229,337	242,807	408,801
Petroleum	..	794,402	816,113	1,012,904
Matches	..	80,163	37,439	45,378

The export duty on coconuts, copra and coconut oil was cancelled from 1st June. The figure, \$238,350, for rubber does not include \$692,184 being the part of the cess credited to government revenue.

151. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

152. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

153. **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from \$1 to \$10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to \$5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

154. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

155. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ..	166,177	162,445	222,772
Electric Lighting ..	270,896	282,860	308,480
General Assessment ..	229,964	226,194	191,811
Market Fees ..	75,566	72,507	78,733
Water Supply ..	101,253	95,973	116,894
Conservancy ..	103,915	104,842	103,593

156. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding \$1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20.4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges). \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.

Deeds, \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

157. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

158. The total revenue of the State for 1934 amounted to \$16,660,594. The estimated revenue for 1934 was \$10,120,866 and the actual revenue for 1933 was \$11,806,151.

159. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1934, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1932 and 1933.

160. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1934.

EXPENDITURE.

161. The total expenditure of the State was \$11,692,115. The estimated expenditure for 1934 was \$13,462,490, and the actual expenditure for 1933 was \$11,589,496.

162. The increase in expenditure on personal emoluments, compared with 1933, amounted to \$171,688.

163. Pensions rose from \$533,283 in 1933 to \$597,911.

INVESTMENTS.

164. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

165. At the end of 1933 the market value of ordinary investments exceeded the cost price by \$2,496,037 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund by \$2,153,617.

166. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

167. Johore has no public debt.

168. Loans stood at \$289,654 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

169. Advances stood at \$130,808. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

170. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$1,042,113.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

171. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1932 and 1933 in the following table:—

	1932	1933	1934
Number of Grants registered ..	862	526	544
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,043	1,263	1,493
Number of Charges registered ..	497	646	623
Other transactions ..	779	1,007	1,711

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1932	1933	1934
Mining Leases issued ..	16	2	25
Mining Certificates issued ..	3	3	—
Prospecting Licences ..	1	1	10
Other transactions ..	20	8	20

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1932	1933	1934
\$34,530	\$30,636	\$121,422

172. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

	1932	1933	1934
Mukim Registers ..	3,101	4,874	7,368
Surat Sementara ..	3,226	3,541	5,765
Miscellaneous ..	1,468	1,001	1,997

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1932	1933	1934
\$16,876	\$17,525	\$46,124

173. At the end of the year about 17,500 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

174. The area of alienated land stood at 1,245,352 acres compared with 1,220,935 acres in 1933.

175. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, rose from \$2,282,527 to \$3,367,944.

176. Application books continued to be closed.

177. There was very satisfactory progress in survey and settlement work. 21,564 lots were surveyed. The number of lots awaiting survey was 19,557, against 30,939 in 1933, but requisitions for the survey of a further 17,500 lots are expected. The amalgamation of small holdings into large grant lots and the discovery that the extent of lands reported to be unlawfully occupied in the Batu Pahat district was greatly exaggerated has reduced the former estimate of lands awaiting survey by some 20,000 lots.

178. The Survey Staff numbered 145. The expenditure of the Department rose from \$302,038 to \$314,817 and revenue increased from \$67,561 to \$78,681.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

179. 190 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 11 having been struck off and 24 added.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

180. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 645, 18 less than the authorized strength. An increasing number of recruits have attended English schools.

181. Health and discipline were good.

182. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and participated in one tactical scheme held at Kota Tinggi, at which the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, was present.

183. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. The results of the annual classification showed proficiency in signalling. There was a further large increase in First Class shots, and instruction was given in handling Lewis and Vickers Machine Guns as well as the rifle. The Band again maintained its high standard.

184. His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant, was in command until March 12th, when he proceeded on a world tour and Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

185. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 446 being one below the authorized strength. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Vickers Machine Guns. There was a considerable improvement in Musketry. 110 men took part in the tactical scheme at Kota Tinggi in conjunction with the Johore Military Forces.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

186. The total strength including auxiliaries fell from 163 to 153. Camps were held at Siglap and Malacca. Attendance not only at camps but at parades was greatly hampered by the smallness of the Estate staffs that had to deal with the situation arising from Rubber Restriction. The unit, however, reached the high figure of 97.5 efficient and there was a noticeable increase in the keenness of all ranks to become qualified.

187. The camp programmes included construction of trench and splinter-proof shelters, gas drill, demolitions, revolver tests and a lecture on Intelligence work.

TOWN BOARDS.

188. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930	474,410	25,925	100,070	22,785	433,804	213,593	—
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196	—
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

189. 18 tigers and 9 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 9 persons were killed by tigers, 1 by snake and 3 by crocodiles. \$1,035 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 10 persons were killed by tigers in 1933, 45 in 1932, 85 in 1931 and 48 in 1930.

GENERAL.

190. His Highness the Sultan left Johore on a world tour on March 12th. His Highness' eldest son, Tengku Mahkota Isma'il, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc., acted as Regent for the remainder of the year.

191. The following were elected Members of the State Council during the year:—

Mr M. Isma'il (4th January).

Mr D. J. A. Fraser (1st May).

192. The following had their term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato' S. Q. Wong (1st March).

Mr W. Miller Mackay (11th May).

193. On 28th December, at the age of 58 years, of which 42 had been spent in the service of his State, the President of the State Council, the Hon'ble the Dato Mentri Besar, Lieut.-Colonel Abdul-Hamid bin Yusuf, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., passed to his rest, esteemed by all ranks and all races.

194. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by members of the unofficial community and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

R. O. WINSTEDT,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
April, 1935.

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APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1934.

Liabilities		Assets	
	\$		\$
Deposits	1,021,550	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Bank, Crown Agents and Customs Department	3,188,379
Deposits, Customs Department	20,563	Cash in Transit	176,391
SURPLUS :—		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	15,173,189	Sterling Securities \$18,177,430	
General Surplus	27,118,593	Local Securities 411,944	
		Fixed Deposit 5,800,000	24,389,374
		INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost):—	
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	15,173,189
		Due by other Governments	112,893
		Chandu Stock	23,031
		Advances	130,808
		Loans	289,654
		Suspense	107,130
Total	43,590,849	Total	43,590,849

APPENDIX B.

Revenue in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Head of Revenue	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Lands -	2,199,969	2,293,853	3,371,085
Forests -	216,007	204,129	218,580
Customs -	3,030,434	3,091,173	4,591,688
Licences -	2,327,740	2,703,441	4,111,492
Fees of Court -	218,611	231,357	296,348
Posts and Telegraphs -	241,602	235,271	299,022
Railways -	470,000	1	—
Port and Harbour dues -	33,006	33,919	36,261
Interest -	926,171	1,551,184	1,661,029
Miscellaneous Receipts -	118,099	98,104	146,640
Municipal -	1,033,949	1,031,108	1,107,524
Land Sales -	702,775	332,612	820,925
Total -	11,518,363	11,806,152	16,660,594

APPENDIX C

Expenditure in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Head of Expenditure	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions -	591,765	533,283	597,911
Personal Emoluments -	5,312,822	5,309,062	5,480,750
Other Charges -	2,306,122	2,285,822	2,420,999
Transport -	80,492	57,398	—
Opium Reserve Fund -	250,000	—	—
Miscellaneous Service -	360,822	—	—
Purchase of Land -	62,962	134,641	104,696
P. W. D. A. R. -	1,337,939	1,351,019	1,369,072
P. W. D. S. S. -	1,080,232	1,918,271	1,718,687
Total -	11,383,156	11,589,496	11,692,115

APPENDIX D.
STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1912—1934.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115

APPENDIX E.

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them					Number of Barracks, Com- pounds, Tene- ment Houses, etc., and of persons in- habiting them			Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Houses of two rooms	Inhabi- tants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi- tants	Bar- racks, etc.	Inhabi- tants	Huts	Inhabi- tants	
Johore Bahru	25,006	—	489	3,487	1,895	13,745	74	2,222	771	5,552	
Kluang	8,942	73	93	465	320	2,900	212	1,161	636	4,028	
Muar	26,537	773	3,617	2,781	859	6,687	1,388	8,898	943	4,555	
Segamat	2,919	99	461	275	33	403	101	998	160	782	
Kota Tinggi	2,389	35	108	140	166	1,496	132	367	72	278	
Mersing	4,256	367	1,174	861	152	1,345	31	416	133	460	
Batu Pahat	17,750	1,127	5,061	3,006	553	6,483	67	1,239	471	1,961	
Total	87,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress		The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.									

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1934.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycles
Johore Bahru -	1,071	271	5	468	11	198
Muar -	358	300	6	157	1	70
Batu Pahat -	264	163	78	115	—	40
Segamat -	188	99	42	99	1	41
Endau -	34	42	—	28	—	8

APPENDIX G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch

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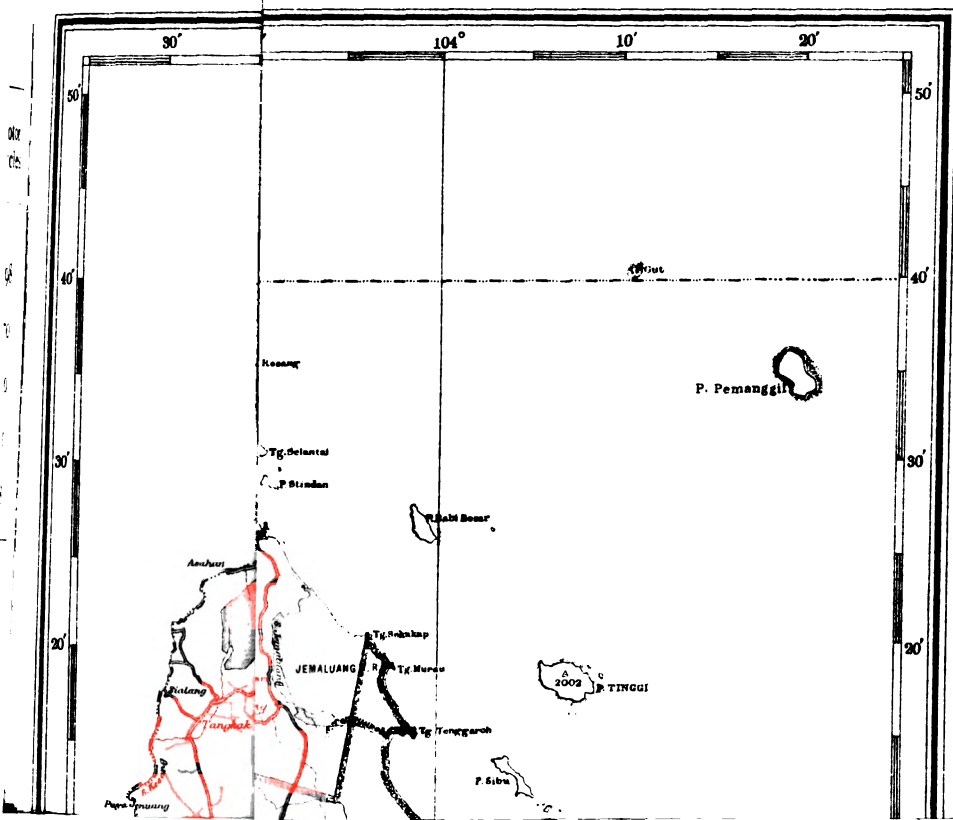
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1707

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF
SOMALILAND, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1613 and 1660
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland has for its northern boundary about 450 miles of coast-line on the Gulf of Aden, and extends from Loyi Ada (Hadu), longitude 43° 15' East, as far as the forty-ninth degree of East longitude, close to the town of Banda Ziada.

The Protectorate marches with Italian Somaliland from Banda Ziada to a point in latitude 8° North; thence with Ethiopia to near Jalelo, and with French Somaliland from near Jalelo to Loyi Ada (Hadu) on the coast.

The area of the Protectorate is about 68,000 square miles. Topographically it consists of the following four main features, extending southwards from the coast-line :—

(a) An almost bare, gently rising, alluvial coastal plain ranging in breadth from about half a mile in the east to about 60 miles in the west; this is succeeded by

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(b) a maritime plain, with a similar slope, on which are numerous broken ridges of limestone and hills of igneous rock, and which varies in breadth from a mile or two in the east and west to about 30 miles in the middle. The native name for both the coastal and maritime plains is *Guban*.

(c) A vertical escarpment of limestone about 2,000 feet thick, resting on igneous rocks which, at the bottom of the scarp, form foothills and ridges up to 3,500 feet in height. The escarpment (native name *Golis*) trends roughly east and west, and is pronounced from the eastern boundary to a little west of the middle line of the Protectorate. Further west, it is largely replaced by ridges of igneous rock.

(d) From the top of the scarp, a long, wide, and almost featureless plateau (native name *Ogo*) slopes gently downwards to the south-east into the Haud, a belt of thorn wilderness and pasturages, extending into Ethiopian and Italian territory. Each of these four main features has its characteristic vegetation, dependent on climate and rainfall.

The maritime plain, with a very hot climate and very small rainfall, supports in places frankincense and myrrh trees. The ridges and foothills near the base of the escarpment, with a cooler climate and larger rainfall, are, especially in the eastern half of the country, partly covered with trees of *Acacia Vereke*. On the top of the escarpment, at altitudes between 4,500 and 6,000 feet, a species of box (*Buxus Hildebrandtii*) is very common, especially in the Erigavo District. Some thirty miles west of Sheikh, this species flourishes on granitic hills at altitudes down to 3,500 feet.

At altitudes above 6,000 feet on top of the escarpment are patches of cedar (*Juniperus Procera*). In one locality, north-west of Erigavo, where the scarp reaches a height of 7,500 feet, these trees form a small forest, and they have also been found at intervals almost up to the south-western boundary.

On the interior plateau, the average rainfall ranges from about 20 inches a year in the west to about 10 inches in the east and 8 inches in the south and south-east. The plateau consists in part of an open savannah of thorny acacias, in part of grass-covered plains; and though, over the greater part of it, the rainfall is low and the grazing is on the whole somewhat indifferent, this part of the Protectorate supports the bulk of the stock—camels, sheep, goats and cattle—on which most of the native population subsist.

On parts of the maritime plain, among the foothills of the escarpment, and, especially in the west, on several flats between the ridges to the north of the main escarpment, are large and small areas of *Sansevieria Ehrenbergii* (*Hig*), a plant which is somewhat similar to sisal, and of which the fibre is considered to be of some commercial value.

Owing to the scanty water supply, the camel is the animal most suited to the country, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats do excellently so long as the rainfall is up to the average.

The chief ports are Berbera, Zeilah, and Las Khoreh.

There are no hotels of any sort in the Protectorate. There are furnished rest-houses at Berbera, Burao, and Hargeisa, but only that at Berbera provides messing facilities. There are no European private residents in British Somaliland, and it is necessary for all intending visitors to obtain permission from the Secretary to the Government to enter the Protectorate. It is essential for such visitors to arrive completely self-contained, unless they have made arrangements privately for accommodation with officers of the Protectorate.

Climate.

Somaliland has a small but fairly regular rainfall. The dry season lasts from December to March, during which period there is practically no rain. The big rains fall during April and May and they are succeeded by the south-west monsoon (called locally the *kharif*), which blows from June till October—the hottest period of the year. The *kharif* is very trying to Europeans, particularly on the coast, where the heat and dust make concentrated work difficult.

On the higher ground in the interior the heat is at no time intolerable, and the nights are generally cool.

From November to March the climate is quite pleasant, the heat on the coast being tempered by the sea breeze (north-east monsoon).

The rainfall in the country is very local, and consequently there is often considerable variation in local conditions as to grazing, rainpools, etc.

The meteorological statistics are as follows:—

Station.	Total Rainfall.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Total Rainfall for previous four years.			
	1934.					1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Berbera ...	1.70	91.9	77.5	109.0	61.0	0.86	2.20	1.43	4.63
Sheikh ...	18.17	78.3	45.8	87.0	30.0	17.07	18.79	19.43	27.02
Burao ...	5.67	84.8	62.0	93.0	47.0	5.58	5.58	9.79	6.50
Hargeisa ...	15.19	84.6	55.6	94.0	31.0	12.42	15.28	25.35	20.67
Zeilah ...	5.46	90.1	76.0	108.0	62.0	2.05	8.12	0.66	8.83
Borama ...	18.37	82.5	58.3	92.0	36.0	15.90	25.99	20.24	22.55
Erigavo ...	12.53	76.0	50.0	83.0	30.0	9.81	11.07	10.53	12.84

N.B.—Highest velocity of wind recorded in Berbera during the year 1934 was 56 miles per hour on several days in June.

History.

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain, and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Ethiopia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April, 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January, 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-13 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior was gradually resumed. From 1914 desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces scattered the Mullah and his followers, and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled into Ethiopia, where he died in February, 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, they need not be regarded very seriously, as they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Protectorate is administered by the Commissioner and, in his absence, by the Secretary to the Government. There is neither Executive nor Legislative Council. The powers of the Commissioner are defined in the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1929 and 1932.

Departments of Government.

The Commissioner's office and Secretariat are at Sheikh, and the headquarters of the Treasury and Customs, Police and Prisons, Medical, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works Departments are at Berbera. The Veterinary and Agricultural Officer is stationed at Burao. The Geological Department was abolished in 1934.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts each of which is in charge of a District Officer. The five districts are Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The headquarters of the Zeilah District is at Borama.

Military Garrison.

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

Two aeroplanes of the Aden Squadron, Royal Air Force, are stationed in Somaliland. Aerodromes or landing grounds are maintained at Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, Zeilah, Erigavo, Hudin, Las Anod, Baran, Halin, Bihen Eik and Bohotle.

III.—POPULATION.

The Somali population is estimated at 344,700. According to the non-native census taken in April, 1931, the non-native population was 2,683, including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Ethiopians, and 258 Nyasaland natives of the Somaliland Camel Corps.

IV.—HEALTH.

The staff of the Medical Department of the Protectorate consists of a Senior Medical Officer, three Medical Officers, three Assistant Surgeons, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two clerks, and subordinate staff.

Well-equipped hospitals are established at Berbera, Burao, Borama, Erigavo, and Hargeisa, and smaller ones at Zeilah and Sheikh, as well a dispensary at Las Khoreh.

49,034 out-patients and 3,257 in-patients were treated, as compared with 41,563 and 2,430 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the number of patients can be accounted for by the much higher incidence of smallpox, chickenpox, measles, relapsing fever, and malaria.

The number of in-patients who avail themselves of the medical facilities at Burao continues to show an increase, and a further extension of the hospital has been found necessary.

Ninety-three cases of smallpox occurred in the Protectorate. There were two deaths.

There were thirteen patients remaining in the Berbera Lunatic Asylum on 1st January, 1934, and eight were admitted during the year; eight were discharged as cured; one died, and twelve remained on the 31st December. The Asylum consists of a hollow square formed of cells and offices surrounding an open space, the centre of which is covered by a roof on pillars. All the rooms are ten feet high, and there are twenty rooms and adequate offices.

There is now ample accommodation in the Leprosy Asylum for all the known lepers of the Protectorate. Twenty-two remained on 1st January, 1934; ten were admitted; one died, two were discharged cured, and five improved and were sent back to their tribes.

The camp in the Erigavo District, established in the latter months of 1933 for the relief of destitution caused by the severe drought, had to be kept open in 1934 until the fall of good rains enabled most of the inmates to return to their tribes. The numbers in this camp were about 3,000, mostly women and children, amongst whom the death rate was heavy during a winter outbreak of influenza. This camp was closed in April, but one in Berbera in which the numbers rose to 6,000 remained open throughout the year. On the 31st December there were 478 persons in the Berbera camp.

In June, the first known cases of rabies in this Protectorate were reported at Borama near the frontier of Ethiopia, a country where it is known to have been endemic for years. An animal, never identified, ran amok in the town one dark night, and bit seven people, of whom three subsequently died with symptoms of rabies. Three months later, a jackal near Borama attacked a native girl and savaged her badly about the face. She also died in spite of having undergone a course of anti-rabic vaccine treatment.

V.—HOUSING.

The normal Somali dwelling is the *gurgi*, a dome-shaped hut constructed of a pliable stick framework and covered with mats. The *gurgi* is movable and can be readily dismantled and packed on camels when a change of ground for any reason becomes necessary.

In the towns the trading Somali and the poorer class of Indian may sometimes be found living in an *arish* (wattle and daub hut).

Government officers are housed in well-built stone and plaster houses. Berbera is the only town with a pipe-borne water supply. In other stations, the sanitary arrangements are of a primitive, though satisfactory, character.

The indiscriminate setting up of *gurgis* and other temporary dwellings within townships is not permitted, and is controlled by the District Officers, who may set aside areas in which such temporary habitations may be installed.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The Agricultural and Geological Department was abolished in 1934, and agriculture in future will be under the general supervision of the Veterinary and Agricultural Officer. Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the Protectorate, viz., the

Hargeisa and Borama Districts, in a strip of country about eighty miles long and ranging in width from two to fifteen miles, with an average rainfall of about seventeen inches. Latterly it has been extending in parts of the plateau country in the centre of the Protectorate at Adadleh, and between Hahi and Oadweina, under a crude native irrigation scheme which appears to be capable of development.

There are no plantations owned or managed by Europeans in the country, and in consequence all efforts at improving native agriculture have to be carried out by the Government. The main crops produced are sorghum and maize, but gram, barley, and wheat (an Ethiopian variety) are also grown.

Once again the Protectorate enjoyed complete immunity from the visits of locusts.

Water-boring.

Drilling operations were closed down early in the year, but a fresh grant from the Colonial Development Fund was sanctioned in August, and drilling over a wide area is to be resumed early in 1935.

Veterinary.

Rinderpest.—A serious outbreak occurred in the Borama area early in the year, and a loss of about 9,000 head of cattle was reported. Heavy losses also occurred as the result of an outbreak on the Ethiopian frontier in the Hargeisa District. By the end of the year the Hargeisa District was reported to be clear of rinderpest.

Pleuro-pneumonia-contagiosa.—A fresh outbreak occurred in the Zeilah District. Quarantine measures were instituted, and a Native Stock Inspector was placed in charge.

African Horse-sickness.—Only two cases were reported—both in the Borama area.

Surra in camels.—The Naganol treatment continues to meet with great success, and the demand from natives for injections for their stock is growing.

Rabies.—An outbreak occurred at Borama in June (see Chapter IV—Health).

Fisheries.

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, barracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf-herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword-fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse-mackerel, king-fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait.

There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of fish on sale in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "*seefa*" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

During the year a Fisheries Ordinance (No. 5 of 1934) was enacted to regulate the activities of visiting foreign fishermen in the territorial waters of the Protectorate. Licences to fish or to dive for pearls are now obligatory upon all fishermen other than natives of British Somaliland or persons ordinarily resident therein, and the rates are Rs.50 and Rs.100 per annum for the respective licences.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

The value of the Protectorate trade during the year 1934 was Rs.54,13,248 compared with Rs.57,42,837 in 1933. The following comparative table shows the value of imports and exports excluding specie for the last five years :—

Year.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1930	... 49,27,166	33,47,095	82,74,261
1931	... 41,35,139	26,74,352	68,09,491
1932	... 40,77,827	21,42,030	62,19,857
1933	... 37,88,671*	19,54,166*	57,42,837*
1934	... 35,80,851*	18,32,397*	54,13,246*

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Imports.

The import trade during 1934, excluding specie to the value of Rs.6,493, was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports:—

Port.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Rs.</i>					
Berbera ...	26,92,857	81.1	79.4	77.5	78.0	75.2
Bulhar* ...	—	1.5	.5	—	—	—
Zeilah... ..	6,34,008	13.4	15.2	12.6	16.4	17.7
Makhr Coast...	2,53,986	4.0	4.9	9.9	5.6	7.1

* Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May, 1931.

The following were the commodities principally comprising the import trade:—

Article.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.*	1934.
Grey Sheeting.	United States of America.	Yd.	18,150	12,750	—	—	—
	China.	"	—	27,450	—	—	—
	U.S.S.R.	"	—	—	—	7,200	8,000
	Japan.	"	2,720,773	2,312,752	1,939,687	694,263	545,000
	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	—	—	1,000
Long Cloth	United Kingdom.	"	1,430,910	1,060,017	930,468	618,928	637,000
	Japan.	"	—	109,800	297,086	42,370	65,300
Dates ...	Persian Gulf.	Cwt.	45,445	65,276	81,588	43,125	42,800
Rice ...	India.	"	127,944	112,034	100,182	160,215	166,500
Sugar ...	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	—	61,848	55,300
	Java.	"	21,127	50,334	54,267	196	64,000
	Italy.	"	—	—	—	—	4,550

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

A system of import quotas for textile goods other than those of British manufacture was introduced in May, 1934. The commodity principally affected has been grey sheeting, of which the restricted quantities for the period May to December, were 316,500 yards of Japanese and 11,700 of any other foreign manufacture.

Exports.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.1,13,886, amounted to Rs.18,32,397 and was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports:—

<i>Port.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>				
		<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>					
Berbera ...	11,52,943	72.0	72.1	70.3	68.3	62.9
Bulhar*	—	.1	.1	—	—	—
Zeilah ...	5,80,710	22.3	20.1	21.6	25.4	31.7
Makhir Coast...	98,744	5.6	7.7	8.1	6.3	5.4

* Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May, 1931.

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Country of destination.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.*</i>	<i>1934.*</i>
Bullocks...	Aden and Suez	Nos.	2,102	857	756	1,086	884
Sheep and Goats.	Aden and Mukalla	"	76,127	104,682	136,497	120,189	95,127
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe and America via Aden.	"	810,131	997,221	1,079,796	1,715,750	1,848,953
Hides ...	Aden ...	Cwt.	71	37	—	—	30
Gums and Resins.	Europe and India via Aden.	"	13,261	11,880	16,669	8,467	7,329
Ghee ...	Aden ...	"	5,745	7,247	5,913	1,643	534

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Land Customs.**ZEILAH.**

The statistics of the Land Customs station for the years 1930-1934 are as under:—

IMPORTS.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Millet (Sorghum) ...	Cwt. ...	1	25	—	—	—
Wheat ...	" ...	—	7	—	—	—

EXPORTS.

Item.	Unit.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Horses ...	Nos. ...	3	4	13	28	31
Camels ...	... ..	198	182	297	455	616
Donkeys ...	... ..	15	4	4	20	5
Cattle... ..	... ..	1,807	487	275	569	371
Sheep and Goats	... ..	9,853	17,914	20,737	20,600	13,197
Salt	Cwt. ...	8,356	1,909	39,219	53,765	62,822

Salt.—The following table shows the working of the Zeilah salt industry for the period from 1930 to 1934 :—

Year.	Quantity Exported.		
	By land. Cwt.	By sea. Cwt.	Total. Cwt.
1930	8,356	12,282	20,638
1931	1,909	398	2,307
1932	39,219	845	40,064
1933	53,765	318	54,083
1934	62,822	394	63,216

The marked decrease for 1931 in salt exported by sea was due to the monopoly which was granted to the Company owning the Jibuti Salt Works (French Somaliland).

In 1932, 1933, and 1934 considerable quantities of salt were exported to Ethiopia and the increased exports by land were due to this cause.

HARGEISA AND BORAMA.

At Hargeisa, duty amounting to Rs. 276-8-0 was collected on 878½ akaras or bundles of kat (*Katha Edulis*) imported from Ethiopia, and at Borama differential duty to the amount of Rs.298-8-0 was paid on goods originally imported at Zeilah by sea. In 1933 the corresponding items were Rs.179-10-0 (575 akaras) and Rs.49-5-0.

Transit Trade.

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit through the Protectorate to and from Ethiopia. The value of goods so imported and exported since 1930 was :—

	Rs.					
1930	15,71,792
1931	12,42,200
1932	10,77,347
1933	11,54,051
1934	13,73,287

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are :—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult the cost would be relatively higher. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

IX.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

There have been indications during the last few years that the instinctive opposition of the Somalis to secular education for their children is losing strength. There is certainly strong competition among the more enlightened to secure places for their sons in the Gordon College at Khartoum, and petitions have been received for increased facilities for education. It is, however, characteristic of the Somali mentality that the scheme, commenced in 1930 and referred to in the previous report, has been productive, so far, of very meagre results. This scheme required the co-operation of the Somalis, but, although the monetary grants to certain Koranic schools were received with some enthusiasm, little effort was made by them to apply the funds seriously for the furtherance of education. During 1934 small grants of money and school materials were made to the Koranic schools at Zeilah, Berbera, Borama, Hargeisa, and Burao.

There are five Somali boys being educated at Gordon College, Khartoum (partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the relatives of the boys), two of whom are being trained as Kadis.

There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera, attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland, but a camp is maintained at Berbera for the accommodation and feeding of destitute Somalis. At the end of the year, 478 persons were being maintained in the camp.

Recreation.

There are primitive golf courses at most stations in the Protectorate, and tennis is played at all stations. There are cricket pitches at Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh, which are used when sufficient enthusiasts are gathered together. The greatest activity in this direction occurs on the occasions when the Protectorate is visited by one of His Majesty's ships.

The Somali is a very fine natural athlete and takes eagerly to cricket, football, and hockey. At hockey, as in cricket, the Somali is a great individualist and much training is needed to attain combination. Both games call for strict umpiring. The Police and Somaliland Camel Corps both field very good hockey teams, as also do the towns of Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh.

Polo is played by the Camel Corps, and riding is a popular pastime with most Europeans in the country. Wart-hog abound in places, and opportunities for pig-sticking are plentiful, while the big and small game of the country provide good sport.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**Shipping.**

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward bound ships.

The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years:—

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
Entered	... 510	59,327	581	72,673	694	51,923	687	58,306	772	69,530
Cleared	... 504	60,091	543	70,428	660	51,153	637	57,898	726	68,961

Roads.

No railways have been constructed in the Protectorate but there are 1,000½ miles of motorable roads and tracks—divided into trunk roads and district roads, the former under the supervision of the Public Works Department and the latter maintained by the District Officers. These are suitable for general traffic and mechanical transport of medium weight.

The arterial roads of the Protectorate are:—

- (1) Berbera—Sheikh—Burao—Ainabo—Adad—El Afweina—Erigavo—Baran.
- (2) Berbera—Hargeisa—Nabadid—Borama.
- (3) Burao—Oadweina—Hargeisa.
- (4) Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier).
- (5) Zeilah—Arahalas.

The mileage of the various roads is as follows:—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Berbera—Dubar	7
Berbera—Upper Sheikh	50
Sheikh—Burao	38
Burao—Ainabo	81
Ainabo—Adad	52
Adad—El Afweina	47
El Afweina—Erigavo	56
Erigavo—Baran	108
Erigavo—Hais	34
Erigavo—Dalan to Road head	13
Berbera—Hargeisa	106
Hargeisa—Borama	76
Nabadid—Tug Wajale (Ethiopian Frontier)	13
Ijareh—Gabileh	7
Berbera—Bulhar	43
Bulhar—Zeilah	102
Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier)	18
Burao—Hargeisa	119½
Zeilah—Arahalas	30
	<hr/> 1,000½ <hr/>

Motor Transport.

A further increase of traffic has been noticed during 1934. The principal routes used by mechanical transport are Berbera—Hargeisa, Hargeisa—Jijiga, and Berbera—Burao—Erigavo.

Cars of British manufacture are now being imported in greater numbers as a result of the improved facilities for obtaining spare parts from the agencies in Aden.

Number of licensed private cars in the Protectorate	32
Number of licensed commercial cars in the Protectorate	58
Number of licensed private and commercial cars imported into the Protectorate during the current year:—	
Private cars	5
Commercial cars	22

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the licensed cars in the Protectorate:—

British	16
United States of America, and Canada	72
French	1
Italian	1

The Government licensed cars are :—

25 cwt. Morris Commercial	5
Morris Oxford (His Majesty's Commissioner's car)	1
Humber Snipe (" " ")	1
Ford (Water-boring party)	4

The total mileage of the Government motor transport in 1934 was 30,460 miles.

The comparative cost per ton-mile by Government motor transport and camel is :—

	<i>Annas.</i>
Government transport	6·2
Camel	4·7

The above figures do not include the mechanical transport of the Mechanized Company of the Somaliland Camel Corps, nor that used by the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years was as follows :—

	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	1,139	1,223	1,367	1,394	1,627
Expenditure ...	6,949	7,067	8,136	8,847	8,889

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March, 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June, 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior, and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with

which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate :—

Annas, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal orders were introduced in January, 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. A direct Telegraph Money Order Service between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom was introduced in 1916. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connexion with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903, with subsequently the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A telegraph line connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ($1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt) are in operation at Berbera, Borama, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The Borama station which was destroyed by fire in August, 1933, has been reconstructed, and was re-opened in December, 1934. The Zeilah wireless station was closed in December, 1934.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegrams. The charge on inland telegrams is two annas per word without minimum. The charges on foreign telegrams were revised in June, 1934. The principal full-rate charges are as follows :—

8 annas per word without a minimum to Aden.

Rs.1-15-0* per word without a minimum to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-10-0* per word without a minimum to India.

The Daily Letter Telegram Service was introduced in 1933.

A service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greetings telegrams) is admissible between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom during the period from 14th December to 6th January, inclusive.

* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

In April, 1927, a wireless receiving apparatus for the reception of the British Official News Service transmitted from Rugby was installed and gave satisfaction. Owing to shortage of staff it was not operated during 1933, and it was abandoned for financial reasons in 1934.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered.

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A general building programme was carried out at all stations in the Protectorate. The waterworks at Dubar were reconstructed, and the yield of water increased.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate, but in 1935 a Legal Secretary will be appointed whose duties will be to advise the Commissioner on matters of law in all Court cases, to act as Registrar of the Protectorate Court, to advise the Commissioner on the legal aspects of all Government business, to draft legislation and to assist generally in the work of the Secretariat. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. During the absence of the Commissioner

or the Secretary to the Government, certain Protectorate Court cases may be tried by a District Officer specially empowered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. District Courts of the first class are held by District Officers and such other officers as the Commissioner may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Commissioner. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or offences punishable with death. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court sitting as a Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is :—

(a) Coded law, i.e., the Indian Penal Code as applied by the Somaliland Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), and Local Ordinances.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives have been dealt with under tribal customs, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (a), tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work, since the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal lead to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in inter-tribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law, and Courts of Akils or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

Crime.

The following summary shows the amount of crime in the Protectorate for 1934, as compared with the previous year :—

	1934.	1933.
Convictions for murder	1	5
Persons executed	—	4
Offences against the person	254	193
Offences against property	253	256
Other offences	747	505
<i>Dia</i> cases (inter-tribal killings settled under tribal custom)	7	7

Police.

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under the Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance. The force is under the control of the Commissioner, and has an establishment of four European officers, four Somali officers, and some 550 other ranks. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under the charge of District Officers.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Borama. The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Commissioner to discharge military duties.

Prisons.

The established prisons in the Protectorate are the Central Prison in Berbera and five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, and Erigavo.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months, in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts who are sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

In 1930, the Commandant of Police was appointed Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and, further, with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons remained in the hands of District Officers.

The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

Committals to the Central Prison during 1934, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows:—

Year.						<i>For want of bail or for debt.</i>	<i>For penal imprison- ment.</i>
1934	...	...	...	...	...	6	216
1933	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	250
1932	...	...	...	...	...	7	395

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road-making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison, where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The Central Prison is visited at least once in every two months by the Visiting Justices.

Section 2 of the Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, provides that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment, if the court considers that suitable punishment can be imposed in some other way by placing on probation, or fine or corporal punishment, or committal to a place of detention, or otherwise. Local conditions would not permit of the institution of a regular probation system.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-one Ordinances were enacted during 1934, of which the following are the most important :—

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 9 of 1934) which repealed and consolidated previous legislation.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1934) which was enacted to protect British industry against the importation of cheap foreign textiles.

The Merchandise Marks Ordinance (No. 21 of 1934).

Factory, etc., Legislation.

There is no factory legislation or legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., in the Protectorate.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance (Chapter 60 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The finances of the Protectorate have maintained in 1934 the improvement to be observed in 1933. The demand for skins which was a feature of the export trade of the previous year continued and increased to some extent, and importations were maintained at a high level.

No new forms of taxation have been introduced during the year, and preferential tariffs in favour of Empire goods continue in force.

Revenue.

The revenue from all sources amounted to £106,169, a decrease of £5,717 as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1930-34.

	<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes.</i>	<i>Court Fees and Government Services.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1930 ...	73,290	13,205	9,000	9,809*	105,304
1931 ...	63,347	14,484	11,585	12,477*	101,893
1932 ...	63,740	15,055	14,131	9,968*	102,894
1933 ...	73,318	22,347	10,645	5,576*	111,886
1934 ...	71,279	20,111	10,737	4,042*	106,169

* Includes receipts from the Colonial Development Fund.

Public Debt.

The net sum due by the Protectorate to the Imperial Treasury on 31st December, 1934, was £236,000. This sum represents the total of loans-in-aid of civil expenditure for the period 1921 to 1934.

The loan-in-aid received in 1934 was £16,000. Loans-in-aid are subject to repayment with interest as and when the finances of the Protectorate permit. No repayment has yet been made.

In addition to the loan-in-aid, the Protectorate is in receipt of an annual free grant-in-aid of military expenditure. The grant paid in 1934 was £36,000, and the total sum granted since 1st April, 1921, is £696,000.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £167,656 and the following table shows the expenditure for the years 1930-34.

	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Military.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£
1930 ...	144,443*	54,583	199,026
1931 ...	135,671*	50,091	185,762
1932 ...	109,328*	46,912	156,240
1933 ...	114,059*	39,761	153,820
1934 ...	126,588*	41,068	167,656

* Includes expenditure from the Colonial Development Fund grants.

Civil expenditure exceeded that of 1933 by £12,529. This was due to the continuance of the famine relief measures which had been commenced in 1933 and which it was necessary to maintain for the greater part of 1934.

The increase of £1,307 in military expenditure as compared with 1933, was due mainly to Extraordinary Works including the re-building of and provision of doors for the Royal Air Force hangar at Burao.

Financial Position on 31st December, 1934.

The year opened with a surplus balance of revenue over expenditure at 1st January, 1934, of £27,493, and closed with a balance of £18,006, as follows:—

	£	£
Surplus on 1st January, 1934 ...		27,493
Deficit between Civil Revenue and		
Expenditure	20,775	
Loan-in-Aid	16,000	
	<hr/>	
Deficit		4,775
		<hr/>
		22,718
Deficit between Military Revenue		
and Expenditure	40,712	
Grant-in-Aid	36,000	
	<hr/>	
Deficit		4,712
		<hr/>
Surplus at 31st December, 1934 ...		£18,006
		<hr/>

Customs Duties.

Authority.—The Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44, Revised Edition of the Laws) and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1934. The Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance (Chapter 29, Revised Edition of the Laws), and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1933.

The Customs duties are classified under two heads: (a) Specific Duties; (b) *Ad Valorem* Duties.

The value at which *ad valorem* duty is assessed is: (a) in accordance with the Tariff which is approved yearly on 1st April by His Excellency the Commissioner and which is open for inspection at each Custom House; (b) where no provision is made in the Tariff (i) in the case of imports, the wholesale cash price less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; and (ii) in the case of exports, the prevailing market price at the port of exportation as ascertained monthly by the Treasurer and Chief of Customs or as manifested on exporters' invoices.

TARIFF.

Imports.

Specific Duties :—

	Ordinary Rate.			Preferential Rate.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Alcoholic Liquors, per gallon ...	13	3	0	12	0	0
Rice, per 168 lb. ...	2	12	0	2	8	0
Sugar, per 28 lb. ...	1	0	0	0	12	0
Dates, per 168 lb. ...	1	12	0	—	—	—
Grey Sheeting, per 750 yds. ...	77	0	0	—	—	—
White Long Cloth, per 40 yds. ...	5	8	0	4	0	0
Matches per standard box ...	0	0	4	0	0	3
Matches per large box ...	0	0	8	0	0	6
Currants, Greek, per cwt. ...	1	0	0	—	—	—

Ad Valorem Duties :—

Rice (certain varieties), building materials, mats, matting and native pottery, naphthaline, fresh, dried and preserved fruit and vegetables, fresh and preserved pro- visions, and articles of European attire ...	}	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Live stock and all other goods, with certain ex- ceptions ...			
Live stock and local pro- duce with certain ex- ceptions ...	}	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
...			

Exports.

Live stock and local pro- duce with certain ex- ceptions ...	}	10 per cent.
...		

The preferential rates of duty are extended to articles produced or manufactured in and consigned from the British Empire.

The following are the customs ports and frontier customs stations at which the above import and export duties are collected :—

Customs Ports :—Berbera, Zeilah, Las Khoreh, Heis, and Elayu.

Frontier Customs Stations :—Zeilah, Elayu, Hargeisa, Gibileh, and Borama (goods in transit only).

Subject to certain exceptions, a rebate of half of the Protectorate rates is allowed on all goods, having their origin within the Administrative District of Zeilah, exported from Zeilah, and two-thirds on all goods imported at Zeilah for consumption within the administrative district of Zeilah.

Goods in Transit.

(a) *Transit duty*.—On all goods imported in transit to and from Ethiopia, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) *Valuation*.—The value of goods imported in transit for purposes of transit duty is the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribes. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and to use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

The township areas are divided into two classes:—

(a) old-established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah; and

(b) recently-established towns in the interior.

In class (a), the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

In class (b), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

Rainfall.

The big rains were late in breaking, and though at one time partial failure seemed likely, they eventually fell plentifully. Grazing was good all over the Protectorate, and the stock was in excellent condition.

Political Situation.

Plentiful rain brings good grazing for the camels and ensures for the Somali a generous supply of camel's milk. In this condition the Somali may be compared with the traditional Irishman who is well primed with the liquor of his country. The latter brandishes his shillelagh and looks for heads to crack: the Somali sharpens his spear and begins to think of blood-feuds to settle and flocks to lose. Consequently the welcome rain does not always bring a period of peace. However, in 1934, no cause for serious alarm arose, and the attitude of the tribes to the Government was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Burao District.—The dacoit activity, referred to in the last report under this heading, died down in the early part of the year when the last band was broken up, after fights with Government illalo and some Italian armed irregulars.

The Habr Yunis, rer Ainashe, killed a Government illalo in October, and then decamped across the frontier.

Hargeisa District.—Heavy losses in stock occurred as a result of the lateness of the rains, and a number of loots were carried out by the Ogaden against our tribes. The latter carried out one counter-loot, but the stolen stock was recovered and returned to the owners. The payment of the balance due under the Ogaden-Ishaak Claims Conference, 1932 (see last report) assisted peaceful administration.

Erigavo District.—A quiet year was recorded.

Zeilah District.—The year generally was a peaceful one, marred, however, in March, by the murder, in Ethiopian territory, by a party of the Esa tribe, of Herr Emil Beitz, a German member of the Ethiopian section of the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. Operations in which the Ethiopian authority co-operated were undertaken by the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, and Somaliland Police to capture those implicated in the outrage. Many arrests were made by the British, French, and Ethiopian authorities, and at the end of the year a number of these suspects were awaiting trial at Harar before a joint British-Ethiopian tribunal.

British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.—During the year, the position of the Anglo-Franco-Ethiopian trijunction point was settled, and demarcation of the Anglo-Ethiopian boundary was completed.

Hostility to the Commission on the part of elements of the Esa tribe manifested itself at the end of February, culminating early in March in the murder, in an ambush, of Herr Emil Beitz, Assistant Commissioner and *Chef Technique* of the Ethiopian Section. During the subsequent operations, liaison between the British, French, and Ethiopian authorities was maintained through the British Section.

Discussions in connexion with the limits of trans-frontier grazing were commenced in November, when a visit was made to the Ogaden country, and by the end of the year, the limits of the greater part of the area involved had been discussed. Astronomical observations had also been made at Dagahbur, Harodiget and Hara Ado; compass traverses of the main caravan tracks in the area—a total of close on 1,700 miles—had also been carried out.

The majority of the final documents of the Commission had been drawn up by the end of the year for signature in Addis Ababa on the completion of all work—probably during March, 1935.

In January and February, the necessary survey operations were carried out by the British Section to enable a reliable topographical map of the Anglo-French frontier zone to be made from air photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in the first half of 1933.

Every opportunity has been taken by the British Section to extend the area covered by their reconnaissance map on the 1/125,000 scale.

Italian Royal Visit.

The Protectorate was honoured by a visit from His Majesty the King of Italy on the 21st November.

His Majesty, who was accompanied by General de Bono, Minister of the Colonies, and by other officers of State, disembarked at Berbera from the Royal Yacht *Savoia* at 9.30 a.m. and was received in State. After a call at Government House, His Majesty and the Royal suite drove through the town, which had been decorated for the occasion, and for a few miles along the Berbera-Hargeisa road. Towards the end of this drive, torrential rain began to fall, and it continued with such violence that the remainder of the programme arranged for His Majesty's entertainment had regretfully to be cancelled.

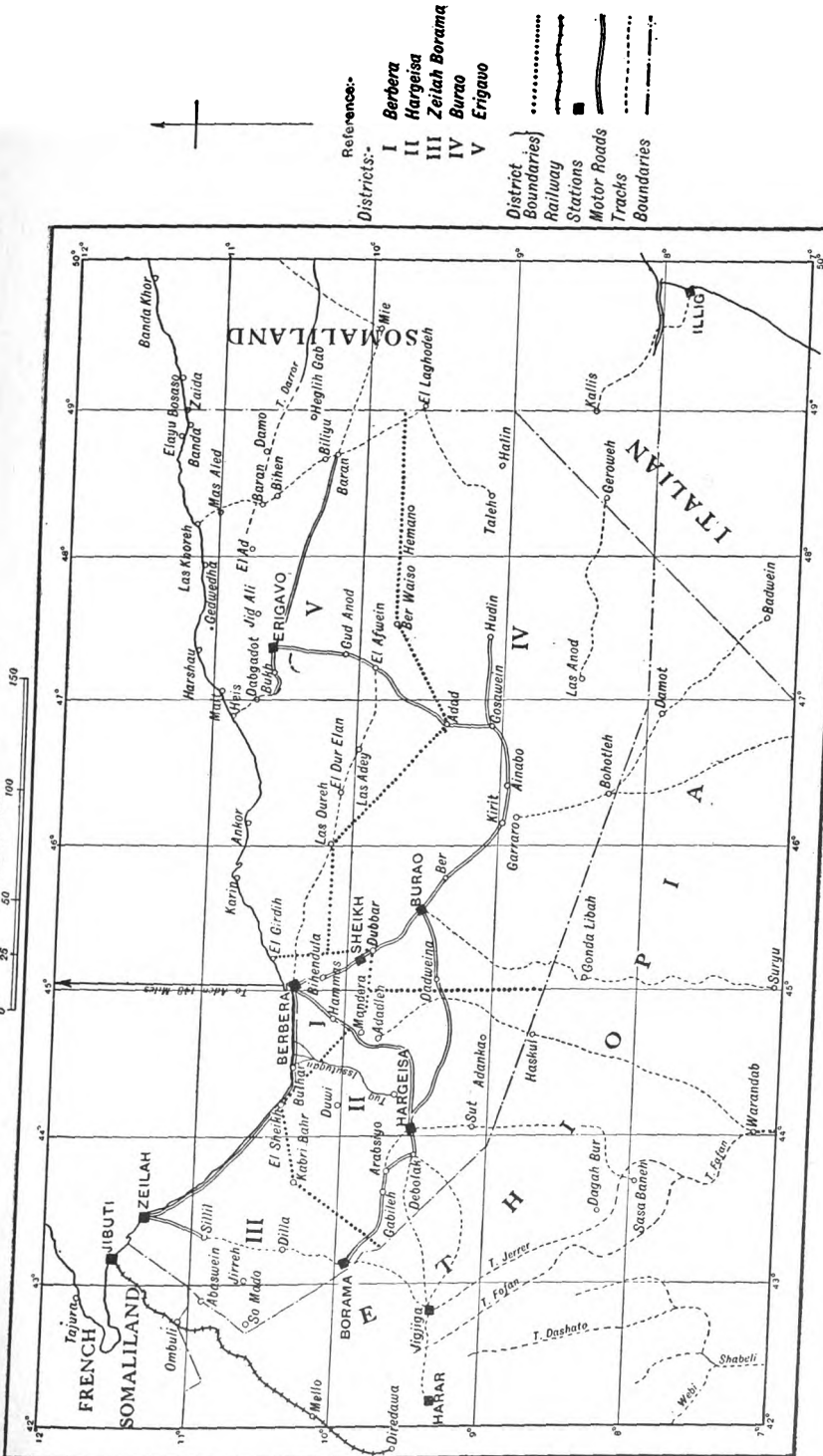
The Royal Yacht *Savoia* escorted by the cruiser *Gorizia* sailed from Berbera at 5.30 p.m. on the same day.

Appendix

List of Publications relating to British Somaliland

	£ s. d.	<i>To be purchased from</i>
Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate—Revised Edition	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and the Crown Agents for Colonies.
Notices, Proclamations, Regulations and Rules in force on the 30th June, 1930	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and the Crown Agents for Colonies.
Supplement to the Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate, 1930-32	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and the Crown Agents for Colonies.
Report on the Somaliland Agricultural and Geological Department for 1927 and 1928 ...	0 5 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
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The Geology of British Somaliland, by W. A. Macfadyen, M.C., M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.Inst.P.T. (Part I of the Geology and Palæontology of British Somaliland) ...	0 12 6	Crown Agents for the Colonies through any Bookseller.
British Somaliland (Drake-Brockman), London, 1917.		
Somaliland (Hamilton), London, 1911.		
The Mad Mullah of Somaliland (Jardine), London, 1923.		
Sun, Sand and Somals (Rayne), London, 1921.		
Seventeen Trips in Somaliland (Swayne), London.		
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MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
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KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyné) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

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East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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SWAZILAND.

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Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

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Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
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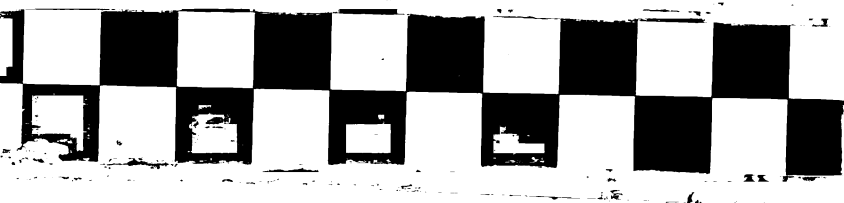
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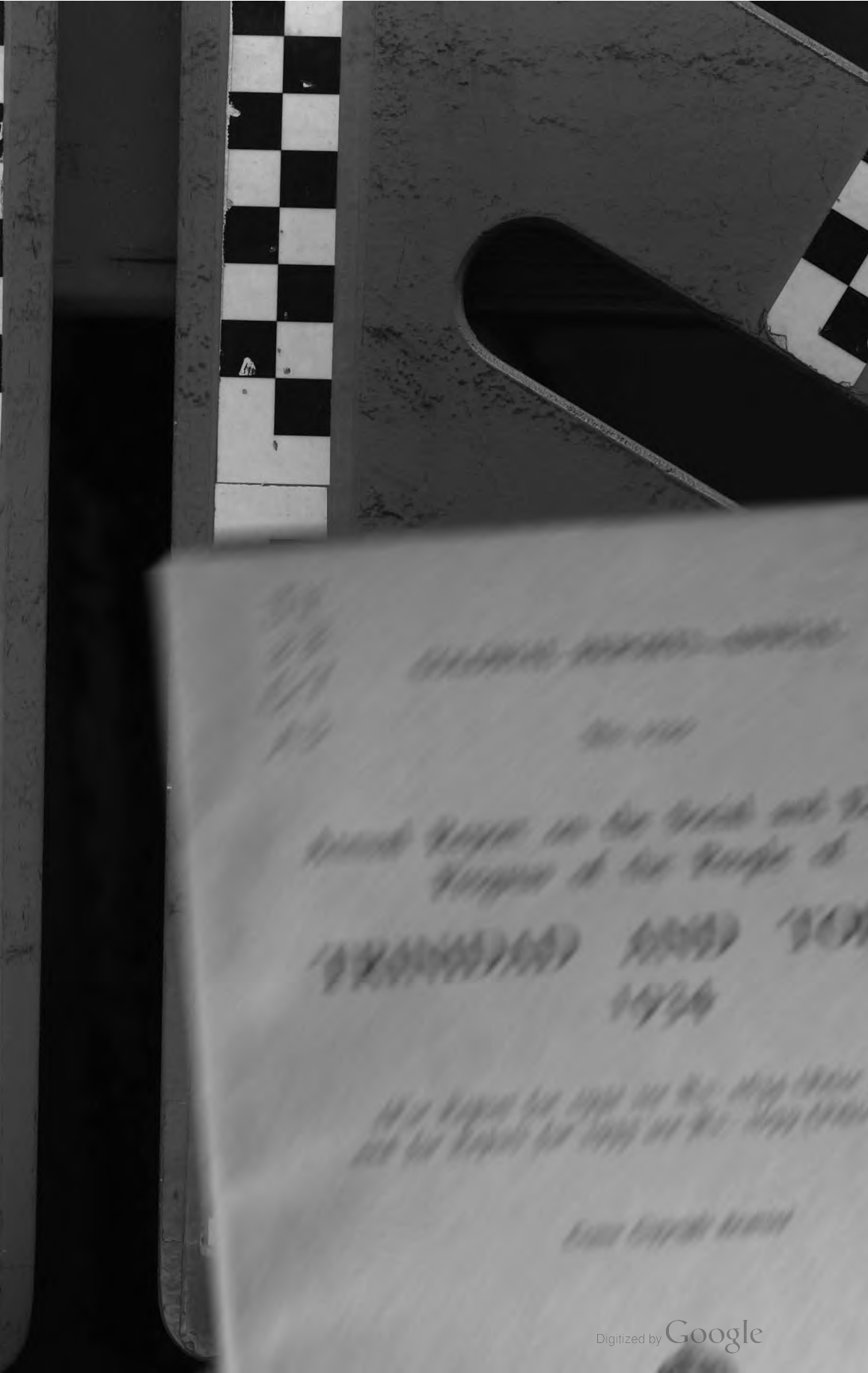
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[Continued on page 3 of cover.]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1934.



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PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
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PORT-OF-SPAIN.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, for 1934.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10° 3' and 10° 50' North latitude and 60° 55' and 61° 56' West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921 the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows :—

United Kingdom	....	....	....	....	1,454
Europe	....	....	....	....	437
North America	....	....	....	....	614
South America of (whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	....	....	....	....	5,082
China, or locally born of Chinese parentage	....	....	....	....	5,208
India, or locally born of East Indian parentage	....	....	....	....	137,583
Locally born, including those of European parentage and people of African and mixed descent	....	....	....	....	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	....	....	....	....	46,267
Total	....	....	....	....	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1933, was estimated at 425,572 and on 31st December, 1934, at 432,058.

MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1934 was 1,918, viz. : 1,910 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and eight under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 on the total mean population was 8·95. In 1933 the marriage rate was 9·19. Included in the 1,910 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 38 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 12,743 (6,543 boys and 6,200 girls). The birth rate was 29·7 per 1,000. In 1933 the birth rate was 31·08 and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 30·9.

DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1934 was 7,970, of which 4,222 were males and 3,748 females. The death rate was 18·6 per 1,000. In 1933 the death rate was 19·6 and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 19·8.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,624, *i.e.*, at the rate of 127 per 1,000 births. In 1933 the rate was 131 for every 1,000 births and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 131 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were:—

	1933	1934
Enteric Fever	74	192
Influenza	64	21
Malaria	700	594
Dysentery	106	200
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	412	406
Syphilis	151	176
Cancer	148	133
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage	23	209
Convulsions, Infantile...	25	38
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	236	501
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	520	454
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	175	262
Diarrhoea	243	416
Ankylostomiasis	176	193
Nephritis	400	442
Disease of Puerperal State	97	117
Diseases of Early Infancy	943	974
Old Age	784	899

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.

Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.

District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital at St. Ann's with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge at St. James with 700 beds for persons destitute and suffering from old age or incurable disease, and a House of Refuge at Scarborough, Tobago, for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority, and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and anti-natal welfare work.

5. The principal diseases which prevail are lung trouble, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

6. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Black-water fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

7. *Tuberculosis* has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and in San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association.

8. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplies and a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and

abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

9. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

10. *Enteric Fever* has shewn a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population. Unfortunately a severe outbreak occurred in the rural district of San Juan at the end of 1934.

11. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other districts is under construction.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timite), small 2-roomed or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require new ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage

installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing marked improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. An interesting experiment was initiated some years ago on Caroni sugar estate. The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type.

6. Defects may be summarised as follows

1. *Deficient Ventilation*.—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.
2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water*.—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.
3. *Privies*.—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are only gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.
4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.
5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is overcrowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Building regulations now require a definite amount of space around houses.
6. The following action is being taken throughout the Colony to improve housing conditions :
 - (a) *By inspection*.—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.

(b) *By enforcement of Sanitary Laws.*—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are two Ordinances dealing with the question, viz.:—

1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.
2. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98). as amendment by Ordinance No. 15 of 1934. Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

7. The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

8. There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City, and in St. James to the west of it. During 1934 the expansion in building mostly for housing wage earners and artisans has been maintained.

9. In the City of Port-of-Spain the slum problem has been receiving the consideration of the Government and the City Council and a definite scheme for the amelioration of existing conditions has matured and is shortly to be begun.

10. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. There are signs of increasing consideration for the health and well-being of the wage earners of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter of petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1934, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period, are given in Table I.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1934.

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TABLE I.

Crop.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Average of previous five years.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £
Cocoa ..	61,888,740	53,825,120	57,186,512	826,333	51,311,274	26,803,149	53,206,754
Sugar ..	81,503	69,139	86,054	85,956	108,517	93,513	86,233
Coconuts ..	87,109,579	73,411,834	63,873,889	115,515	68,013,345	65,036,934	68,740,671
Coffee ..	817,593	490,688	853,552	16,080	339,196	525,115	10,595
(Citrus : Grapefruit ..	809	2,184	960	4,377	10,978	23,518	4,356
* " Juice	..	..	..	..	..	1,688	..
Oranges	1,367,318	1,813,254	2,408	2,429	1,913,179	3,126,059	2,168,270
* " Juice	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Limes :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Raw Lime Juice	..	47,554	22,931	2,007	17,375	3,479	..
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	55,455	21,762	4,012	458	12,309	9,110	20,424
(c) Distilled Oil	*797	9,516	19,457	30,034	9,726	2,830	1,485
(d) Handpressed Oil,	..	..	..	789½	..	52	..
(e) Citrate of Lime	..	..	..	3,114	..	802	..
(f) Green Limes	61	119	228	424	52,800	96,693	..
(g) Picked Limes	..	..	..	145	2,101½	1,439	522
	..	..	..	..	13	25	..

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil

† Now distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

SUGAR.

3. Sugar and sugar bye-products again headed the list of exports, thus bearing testimony to the beneficial effects of the Imperial Preference. The sugar crop for the year was 105,342 tons as compared with 120,763 tons in 1933. Exports of sugar in 1934 amounted to 93,153 tons and their value was £916,232; in addition the exports of rum and molasses were valued at £35,603.

4. Cane farmers sold 370,153 tons of canes to the Factories, for which the basic price was 11s. per ton, and received a total sum of £203,580.

5. Owing to the drought the crops both on estates and on cane farmers' holdings were less than in the previous year. The drought continued after the harvesting season and its effects will be further reflected in the 1935 crop.

6. Sugar prices per cwt. f.o.b. fluctuated from January to June between 9s. 5d. to 7s. 5½d. with an average of 8s. 4d.

7. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee continued its work on soils and fertilisers and on the froghopper pest, and study of the moth borers was added to the investigations undertaken by the Committee. Special attention was given during the year to a scheme for the trial of new varieties; this has been made possible by the opening of the Plant Quarantine Station for which a grant was made from the Colonial Development Fund.

COCOA.

8. Exports for the year totalled 26,803,149 lb. valued at £349,694. The yield for the year was little more than half that of 1933, the reduction being attributable to abnormally unfavourable climatic conditions. Prices were somewhat better than in the previous year but continued to be low in spite of the comparatively sound statistical position of the world's supply of and demand for this commodity. The acreage under this crop was maintained at approximately 220,000 acres, 200,000 acres being in Trinidad and 20,000 acres in Tobago.

9. The three Co-operative Fermentaries in Tobago and the two Government-owned Fermentaries in Trinidad have proved of much benefit to the small cocoa proprietors.

10. Witchbroom continued to spread to estates previously unaffected but owing to the drier weather the intensity of brooms was less than in 1933.

11. Loans aggregating £32,054 were distributed under the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinance and advances totalling £26,429 were made to cocoa and coconut growers in the area affected by the hurricane of June, 1933.

12. Much progress has been made in the investigations of the Cacao Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Successful studies have been made of heavy bearers and of methods of vegetative propagation, and the soil and fertiliser investigations have resulted in important discoveries regarding the practical use of fertilisers.

COCONUTS.

13. The value of coconuts and their bye-products copra and coconut oil exported in 1934 amounted to £88,823 as compared with £108,009 in 1933. There was a small reduction in the quantities exported calculated on the basis of nuts but the difference in value is mostly attributable to the fall in the price of copra compared with the previous year. Owners of coconut estates were appreciably assisted by the bonus paid by the oil factories on their purchases of copra. The sum of £29,194 was distributed by the factories.

14. Studies of Wilt Disease have been continued ; a correlation has been established between the disease and certain broad soil formations and it is clear that water relations with regard to root development play an important part in inducing the death of palms.

COFFEE.

15. Exports of coffee amounted to £10,595, an increase on the previous year. Robusta coffee is being interplanted with cocoa in many districts.

GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES.

16. During the shipping season 1933-1934 about 18,000 cases of grapefruit were exported and it is anticipated that the crop for the 1934-1935 season will amount to 45,000 cases. The expansion in exports necessitated enlarging the central packing house, and the accommodation has now been doubled. A small grant and a loan from the Colonial Development Fund made these improvements possible.

17. Over 3,000,000 oranges were exported, the market being as a rule confined to the West Indian Islands.

LIMES AND LIME OIL.

18. Shipments of green limes were comparatively small. It would be an advantage if this trade could be developed owing to the limited demand for raw lime juice and concentrated lime juice. The price of lime oil fell, but appreciably larger quantities were exported, their value being £25,055 as against £22,575 in 1933.

BANANAS.

19. A Banana Board has been established and in May a contract was made with the Canadian Banana Company. The Company has agreed to purchase at fixed prices all marketable Gros Michel bananas offered for export during the next five years. Shipments to the end of December amounted to 33,000 bunches.

20. Bananas interplanted with cocoa are proving a useful crop, but owing to the incidence of Panama Disease it is not expected that this industry will ever attain large proportions in the Colony.

LIVESTOCK.

21. *Breeding experiments in crossing Friesian bulls with Zebu cattle have been continued at the Stock Farm and the results are encouraging. The larger dairies are now breeding animals along the same lines and the Government assists peasants with selected bulls standing for service at the Farm and in the Port-of-Spain area. All cows supplying milk to Port-of-Spain are required to be tuberculin-tested before the City Council will grant a license.*

22. *During the year investigations were undertaken into the life history and habits of bats with a view to establishing lines for control of the bats responsible for Paralytic Rabies. Deaths from this disease were less than in the previous year.*

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

23. *In Trinidad there are 38 Agricultural Credit Societies of which 23 are financed by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company, Ltd. and 15 by Government; in Tobago there are 13 Societies all of which are financed by Government.*

24. *The Government granted financial assistance to the Tobago Producers' Association and the Trinidad and Tobago Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, and loans were made for the establishment of two Co-operative Cocoa Fermentaries in Tobago.*

GENERAL.

25. *The agriculture of the colony is in the hands of many races, and embraces all sizes of holdings, from the humble cane farmer, East Indian and West Indian, growing less than an acre of canes, to a large company-owned sugar estate farming some 26,000 acres; from the small peasant proprietor producing but a few bags of cocoa, to the owner of 1,000 acres of bearing trees, yielding perhaps 2,000 bags.*

26. *For years past, cocoa has played an important part in the economic fabric of the colony; consequently the low prices obtaining more recently have caused proprietors considerable financial embarrassment and have resulted in a curtailment of the demand for labour. It is estimated that in normal times the industry gave employment to some 40,000 persons. Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of families of French descent, whilst the peasantry consist mainly of East Indians and West Indians.*

27. *The Sugar Industry is controlled for the major part by six large companies, five of which have headquarters in the United Kingdom. The canes ground in these factories are supplied from three sources, namely: estate grown canes, canes grown by farmers on estate lands, and canes grown by independent cane farmers on other than estate lands. Approximately 42 per cent.*

of the cane is produced by some 17,200 cane farmers of whom two-thirds are East Indians and one-third West Indians. Holdings vary in size from the "back garden patch" to about 50 acres. Rents approximate £1 per acre per annum.

PETROLEUM.

28. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 33), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripere and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

29. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges ; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp ; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

30. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1934 there were 13 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 237,000 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases, of which approximately 126,000 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz. : lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

31. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Roussillac.
New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Stollmeyer, C. C.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo and Lizard Springs.
	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co. Ltd.	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-à-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

32. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.		Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products. £	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products to total Domestic Exports. %
	Crown.	Private.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.				
1930	1,121	659	1,780	119,414	372,530	5,260,366	4,158,541	9,418,907	77,260	7,678,807	2,790,695	52.0
1931	1,155	685	1,840	138,382	218,642	5,325,747	4,417,750	9,743,497	84,547	8,964,303	1,949,455	46.7
1932	1,197	705	1,902	111,730	173,287	5,610,866	4,515,225	10,126,121	90,053	9,637,474	2,382,846	56.8
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,353	89,588	8,909,298	2,254,055	52.1
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	86,860	9,981,774	2,928,360	63.2

ASPHALT.

33. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprises an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an export duty of 5s.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an export duty of 6s. 11d.

34. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years :—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	<i>tons.</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	157,859	802	118,055	19,057	313,397
1931	123,138	328	94,584	15,405	236,597
1932	107,457	472	52,679	8,619	132,442
1933	111,337	1,119	52,129	8,855	151,347
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	9,621	166,052

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed an increase in 1934 as compared with 1933.

2. Imports in 1934 were valued at £4,404,580, being £402,859 more than in 1933, while exports were valued at £5,271,115, showing an increase of £672,694 as compared with 1933. These figures do not include transshipments, which were valued at £1,003,520 in 1934 against £808,476 in 1933. Re-exports are included, being valued at £638,242 in 1934 as compared with £274,307 in 1933. Bullion and coin are not, and will not in future, be included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows :—

	1926	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Imports :</i>					
United Kingdom	28	36	44	44	40
Canada	21	17	14	12	11
United States of America	27	19	13	13	14
<i>Exports :</i>					
United Kingdom	29	16	25	47	42
Canada	11	14	12	12	6
United States of America	31	26	17	10	16

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1934 amounted to 58·62 per cent. of the total imports, showing a decrease of 7·73 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1934 amounted to 58·95 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 1·36 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to the United Kingdom (increase 4·68 per cent.), but exports to Canada show a falling off of 7·36 per cent. during 1934. Exports to the United Kingdom, which fell from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 38·39 per cent. in 1933, rose to 42 per cent. in 1934, while imports from the United Kingdom rose from 31·00 per cent. to 39·64 per cent. during the same period.

6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries whence they were mainly consigned for the year 1933 and the countries of origin for the year 1934 :—

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. No.	7,534	72,606	8,315	72,372
Venezuela	7,174	70,659	7,518	69,879
APPAREL :				
Total		62,959		64,574
United Kingdom		26,047		22,798
Japan		17,407		26,766
United States of America		13,029		6,993
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. doz.	163,659	60,113	127,202	42,561
United Kingdom		27,153		9,732
British East Indies		134,462		50,175
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total .. doz. prs.	37,686	77,432	44,362	79,100
United Kingdom		18,006		53,415
Canada		2,026		2,969
Czecho-Slovakia		5,709		11,977
Japan		4,691		2,571
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. lb.	1,493,588	71,239	1,715,630	69,664
United Kingdom		1,101,378		50,766
Canada		20,535		1,280
France		198,034		12,414
Australia		12,992		735
Holland		57,011		1,489
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		153,910		160,987
United Kingdom		88,772		66,571
Canada		48,059		65,116
United States of America		13,766		23,826
CEMENT :				
Total .. tons.	19,087	56,703	20,959	55,796
United Kingdom		15,564		46,869
Canada		1,375		4,452
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	10,081,151	101,852	10,455,760	128,810
Venezuela		9,906,346		100,377
				10,330,432
				127,271

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES :		£		£
Total		220,335		143,192
United Kingdom		162,127		122,146
Japan		9,153		5,378
United States of America		26,305		13,323
FISH :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	6,728,424	85,524	6,594,578	85,440
United Kingdom	864,764	11,437	960,122	9,663
Canada	3,887,873	53,022	4,264,740	56,858
Newfoundland	1,763,084	16,084	1,102,902	12,387
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		498,998		515,385
United Kingdom		118,773		120,760
Canada		201,062		196,517
British East Indies		88,927		127,821
British Guiana		69,380		37,653
HARDWARE :				
Total		59,284		54,034
United Kingdom		32,085		26,092
United States of America		9,352		11,945
MACHINERY :				
Total		504,162		556,866
United Kingdom		351,006		352,735
United States of America		133,258		183,018
MEATS :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	4,957,479	94,487	5,056,897	87,960
United Kingdom	679,411	22,636	161,842	8,365
Argentine	1,505,471	23,286	1,843,993	25,025
United States of America	1,946,368	33,283	2,061,602	34,786
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		169,069		309,005
United Kingdom		133,067		263,804
United States of America		10,471		22,951
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total <i>Cases of 48 lb</i>	97,561	83,324	116,632	94,709
United Kingdom	14,543	13,048	9,583	9,892
Canada	6,462	6,853	2,168	2,687
Holland	49,646	40,875	87,694	69,383
OILS :				
Total <i>gals.</i>	15,165,579	156,330	24,408,195	224,490
United Kingdom	153,032	20,580	201,357	21,560
Dutch West Indies	473,503	4,860	3,122	154
United States of America	140,454	23,542	148,482	15,697
Venezuela	14,263,018	83,974	23,948,107	168,394

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).				1933		1934	
				Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :					£		£
Total	..	..			75,569		88,030
United Kingdom	..	..			24,240		27,058
Germany	..	..			35,758		46,876
PAPER MANUFACTURES :							
Total	..	..			65,189		67,106
United Kingdom	..	..			33,500		33,299
United States of America	..	..			8,420		13,621
SILK MANUFACTURES :							
Total	..	..			95,965		52,187
United Kingdom	..	..			12,332		14,152
Japan	..	..			73,299		27,227
United States of America	..	..			1,062		1,631
SOAP :							
Total	..	lb.		3,427,293	39,236	3,683,481	44,919
United Kingdom	..	..		3,275,731	36,380	3,358,718	38,951
SPIRITS :							
Total	..	gals.		31,251	26,920	36,773	29,938
United Kingdom	..	..		14,060	15,755	16,421	18,561
France	..	..		2,445	3,394	2,595	3,902
United States of America	..	..		1,807	4,056	1,513	3,062
TOBACCO :							
Total	..	lb.		616,959	40,154	791,962	44,112
United Kingdom	..	..		16,084	6,818	16,795	6,468
United States of America	..	..		516,739	27,808	571,189	26,944
TONCA BEANS :							
Total	..	lb.		36,185	7,154	925,078	271,546
Venezuela	..	..		36,086	7,142	924,814	271,463
VEGETABLES :							
Total	..	..			55,256		56,668
Canada	..	..			10,078		12,711
British West Indies	..	..			7,091		7,114
Holland	..	..			16,259		13,267
Portugal	..	..			4,482		3,398
WOOD AND TIMBER :							
Total	..	..			140,271		139,395
Canada	..	..			42,397		45,893
United States of America	..	..			75,642		78,654

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1933 and 1934 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows :

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ASPHALT :				
Total .. tons	52,129	£ 151,347	55,992	£ 166,052
United Kingdom	23,795	69,890	28,322	84,966
United States of America ..	8,650	24,725	9,096	27,288
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	59,337,431	659,622	37,591,437	499,656
United Kingdom	6,472,918	83,784	3,375,429	45,109
Canada	7,699,600	84,431	2,523,170	34,609
France	4,761,719	56,193	3,557,306	44,414
Germany	4,786,214	54,005	2,900,067	37,073
United States of America ..	25,607,840	259,030	19,009,574	257,729
COCONUTS :				
Total .. No.	7,888,980	21,406	10,016,839	29,563
United Kingdom	3,102,710	7,352	774,435	1,882
Canada	2,257,500	7,263	1,797,500	5,288
United States of America ..	2,499,990	6,704	6,611,760	20,306
COFFEE, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	339,196	7,416	524,615	10,582
United Kingdom	—	—	14,382	264
Canada	164,250	3,347	398,053	8,285
United States of America ..	—	—	10,000	156
COPRA :				
Total .. lb.	19,357,980	82,945	18,377,223	58,848
United Kingdom	11,388,000	48,641	6,348,900	21,529
Colombia	6,222,660	26,421	11,885,243	36,842
Holland	604,000	3,250	—	—
GRAPEFRUIT :				
Total .. No. Boxes	3,433	2,586	* 1,723,525	18,634
United Kingdom	2,742	2,150	* 1,465,238	16,140
Canada	424	278	* 195,816	2,106
OILS : LIME—				
HAND-PRESSED :				
Total .. gals.	67	1,160	52	802
United States of America ..	54	910	52	802
DISTILLED :				
Total .. gals.	1,822	21,415	2,830	24,253
United Kingdom	524	5,901	1,155	9,038
United States of America ..	1,181	14,313	1,494	13,617

* Number of fruit.

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. gals	311,919,411	2,259,922	349,457,014	2,934,174
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. gals	17,375	1,203	3,479	294
United Kingdom	13,606	1,047	3,259	289
Canada	—	—	—	—
CONCENTRATED :				
Total .. gals	11,730	633	9,110	535
United Kingdom	8,868	460	5,650	433
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :				
Total .. gals	75,862	34,155	67,955	40,769
United Kingdom	69,483	25,173	51,817	22,756
United States of America ..	700	869	6,547	7,903
SUGAR :				
Total .. lb.	243,078,886	1,115,576	209,471,098	916,232
United Kingdom	200,946,720	945,162	163,386,330	748,277
Canada	42,118,720	170,331	46,083,519	167,946
MOLASSES :				
Total .. gals	3,026,077	31,634	2,310,381	24,115
United Kingdom	1,889,100	19,437	2,006,560	20,901
Canada	1,124,817	12,003	289,656	2,812

* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpagatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

9. Prices in respect of many classes of imports and exports continued to fall during 1934. Any advantage gained by the consumer in regard to lower cost of imported articles has however been lost by a reduction in purchasing power as a result of the fall in prices of cocoa and others of the Colony's exportable products.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The average wage for agricultural labourers varies from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week of six days for men and from 4s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. per week of six days for women. Such labourers are employed on the sugar, cocoa and coconut plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Labourers who reside on plantations are provided with free quarters, but those who do not have to provide accommodation at their own expense. Skilled agricultural labourers may earn up to 2s. 11d. a day on task work.

2. The wages paid to skilled industrial labour are as follows :—

Artisans from 4s. 2d. to 10s. per day.

Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Painters from 2s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per day.

Chauffeurs from £4 to £7 10s. per month.

3. In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging varies for housemaids from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 21s. to £2 and for male servants from 30s. to £4.

4. Labour in the Public Works Department is paid as follows :—

Ordinary unskilled labourMen1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d. per day.

Women 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. do.

Skilled labour3s. 4d. to 8s. 4d. do.

Artisans3s. 9d. to 8s. 4d. do.

Artisan Foremen7s. 1s. to 14s. 2d. do.

Overtime is paid for all classes as follows :—

Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.

9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

Sundays.—Time and half.

Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 3s. 9d. to 11s. 8d. a day and unskilled labourers from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes and local root crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compound, with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week=100 lb.

1 lb. of rice costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week=100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of £1,000 a year.

House rent	....	....	....	£125
Food	....	....	....	180
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	....	....	....	100
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	....	....	....	40
Clothing	....	....	....	105
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	....	50
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	....	....	....	50
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	....	....	....	100
Education of children	....	....	....	60
Holidays	....	....	....	50
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	....	40
Total	....	....	....	<u>£900</u>

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of £500 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	....	....	....	£ 75
Food (including servants' food)	....	....	....	135
Servants	....	....	....	35
Laundry, light, &c.	....	....	....	30
Clothing	....	....	....	65
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	....	30
Medical attendance and incidentals	....	....	....	30
Education of children	....	....	....	35
Holidays	....	....	....	30
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	....	20
Total	....	....	....	<u>£485</u>

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary—(Compulsory Education was proclaimed in Port-of-Spain in 1935). The educational system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 284 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 71,065 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,242 and in the Secondary Schools 1,692. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 4 and 15. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 16.

Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board, and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxon-Cambridge Boards' Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the value of £800 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools which are neither registered nor controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1934 was 100. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for Boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amantes de Jesus is a society of ladies who collect funds for charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions and donations from private individuals, they organize a big bazaar every year.

Nazareth House, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

L' Hospice, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, provides 20 old and destitute women with food, clothes and attendance in clean and comfortable surroundings. There are also five rooms attached to the same building, providing free living and sleeping accommodation, for 7 destitute women. This institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of £475 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 46 adults and 8 children in attendance.

St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 5 blind girls.

The Oxford Street Home which is held in trust by the Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral provides free housing accommodation for 13 indigent females. It is open to the deserving poor of all Christian denominations.

The Daily Meal Association which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distributes from 80 to 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons. This Association receives assistance from Poor Relief funds

The Gordon Home provides free lodging for 5 indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home which is managed by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 25 destitute women and is under the management of Les Amantes de Jesus Society.

The Chinese Home which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessities for 12 destitute Chinese. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Coterie of Social Workers which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 1d. to 2d. each but the majority pay nothing.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes £50 per annum towards maintenance.

PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

The Bethany Hostel, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 86 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assists those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at \$1.00 each per month.

The Working Girls' Hostel, Port-of-Spain, accommodates 50 working girls at from 40 cents to 60 cents per week. The hostel is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies.

The Salvation Army Sailors Home and Men's Metropole, Port-of-Spain, provides cubicles at rates varying from 12 cents per night to 60 cents per week.

The Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, controlled by the Salvation Army, affords shelter to a limited number of poor and destitute people free of charge.

The Ozanam Shelter, controlled by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, provides free sleeping accommodation for discharged male prisoners, males on probation and destitute male persons having nowhere to sleep.

A Home for the Poor is established at La Brea and provides free lodging for 10 destitute persons.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio-Claro (43 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town via Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain; length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4'8½") gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes four trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

5. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>No. of Passengers Carried.</i>		<i>No. of Tons of freight Carried.</i>
1929	....	1,284,980	....	361,940
1930	....	2,150,529	....	301,214
1931	....	1,901,175	....	309,444
1932	....	1,845,655	....	370,000
1933	....	1,378,926	....	434,505
1934	....	1,188,555	....	370,251

ROADS.

6. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 52 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,080 miles are made up of 298 miles metal and oil, 361 miles metal, 201 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 220 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 758 miles and are made up of seven miles metal and oil, 62 miles metal, 228 miles gravel or burnt clay and 461 natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

7. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

TRAMWAY.

8. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an electric tramway system 15 miles in length. Negotiations are now in progress for this undertaking to be taken over and operated by the Port-of-Spain Corporation.

POSTAL.

9. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 118 out-offices throughout the Colony.

10. Air Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc. with the United States of America *via* St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Havana, with Buenos Aires *via* Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, La Guaira, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras, and the Republic of Honduras.

TELEGRAPHS.

11. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited, under the Management of Cable and Wireless Limited. The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba, and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

12. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintain wireless stations at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station. Negotiations are proceeding, between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

SHIPPING.

13. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From.	To.	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	do.	Monthly.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	Passenger and cargo	Every 10 days.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	do.	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana Paramaribo and return	do.	do.
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	do.
Harrison Lines (1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	Fortnightly
Horn Line	Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	do.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company				
(1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	do.	do.
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Ecuador, Peru and Chili	Passenger and cargo	do.
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Cristobal, Colon	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	.... New York	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.

14. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and a fortnightly call at Blanchisseuse on the North Coast of Trinidad and the following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-'o-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara. Plymouth, Mount Irvine, Milford and Hillsboro in Tobago are served when inducement offers.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assist the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of £250,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1934, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was £226,391 and in respect of temporary advances £8,238. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency and United States Gold are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1934, being \$525,440. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

HARBOUR WORKS.

1. A contract for the construction of a Deep Water Wharf at Port-of-Spain has been awarded to Messrs. Nuttall and Mowlem (Joint) Limited, on a bid of £813,000 and the work is now under way. Provision for a tug and other equipment will increase the cost to about £950,000. The contract period for completion of the work is four years.

2. To provide accommodation for the minor waterside industries now carried on on the frontage which will be closed by the reclamation works the Government is reclaiming an area of the foreshore to the South of the Port-of-Spain Station yard. This work will provide some eight acres of new ground with 1,400 feet of frontage on the sea.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

3. The partial failure of the 1934 rains caused a temporary reduction in the employment of labour on the estates, and public relief works were carried out to ease the situation. Over £3,000 was spent on road works, drainage, sanitation and similar works. The Public Works Department also co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in carrying out irrigation schemes designed to relieve rice-growers who had been deprived by the drought of their usual seasonal employment and whose food supplies were threatened. The measures taken met with marked success.

NEW TREASURY AND POST OFFICE BUILDING.

4. The general plans of the proposed new building were completed by the Consulting Architect, in December, together with the preliminary estimate of cost.

WIRELESS SERVICE.

5. Negotiations for the transfer of this service to Cables and Wireless Ltd. have not yet been concluded. In the meantime the Service is being carried on as well as the obsolete apparatus permits.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

6. The 1934 programme of Extraordinary works was not large. The Rum Bond was completed, water supplies installed for the villages of Talparo and Avocat, a 20,000 gallon reservoir built at Plaisance and improvements to the Tobago supply commenced. A school to accommodate 150 pupils was built at Salybia: this is of a new and economical type which promises to prove satisfactory. Two existing buildings in Port-of-Spain were converted for use as a Government Training College and as an annexe to the Queen's Royal College, respectively. Cocoa fermentaries were built at Biche and Debe.

7. On the roads the principal works were the widening to 40 feet of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Eastern Main Road, together with the provision of a footpath; the extension for two miles of the Arima-Blanchisseuse road improvements: the extension of the Paria Main Road for a further $\frac{3}{4}$ mile towards Matelot, including the construction of a 90-foot timber bridge over the Shark River; reconstruction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Naparima-Mayaro Road; the continuation, to the 11th mile, of the Moruga Road; and the continuation of the new Mayaro-Guayaguayare road to the 4th mile. Improvements in the safety and carrying capacity of other roads were also effected.

CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

8. During the year 1934, the following progress was accomplished by the Resident Engineer and his staff under the supervision of the Consulting Engineers.

DAM IN QUARE VALLEY.

9. Fully one-third of this work has been completed including a tunnel 12 feet 6 inches in diameter and 402 feet long, part of the concrete core wall, two-thirds of the "stone toe" (which forms a portion of the Dam proper and will also act as a temporary dam for diverting the stream during construction, the 26-inch diameter pipe through the Dam, and the Keeper's quarters which are at present used as an office.

TRUNK MAINS.

10. Nearly 28 miles of large piping were laid during the year, the diameters varying from 15 inches to 26 inches. This included four steel girder bridges of span from 75 to 80 feet. Fifteen and a half miles of this piping were 24 inches or 26 inches diameter.

11. During August, approximately three miles of 20-inch piping were temporarily laid alongside the railway from the Caroni River to a point near Cunupia in order to irrigate rice lands parched by drought. Water was pumped from the Caroni Sugar Estate factory and approximately one thousand acres of rice lands were irrigated. When the wet weather set in these pipes were picked up where necessary and relaid in their proper position.

12. Five miles of 15-inch main were laid from Pointe-a-Pierre to San Fernando, and the Borough are making temporary use of this main in order to pump the present water supply from Pointe-a-Pierre to San Fernando since their own mains are becoming obsolete.

13. The trunk mains are more than half completed.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

14. St. Joseph Reservoir, of three million gallons capacity, is nearing completion.

DESIGNS.

15. The surveys and designs for the trunk mains were practically completed during the year. All the surveys and most of the plans for the service reservoirs and elevated tanks have been completed, and the surveys and designs for the distribution mains are well in hand.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

16. The Public Works Department has charge of all the main roads of the Colony, and of all the local roads except such as are under the control of the three Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Arima and the five Local Road Boards that have control of local roads in the road unions of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Tacarigua, Manzanilla, Chaguanas, and Naparima. The department also controls all public buildings and works in the Colony except those under the control of the Borough Councils and the Railway.

17. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows :—

Headquarters, St. George West and North Caroni, St. George East, St. Andrew and St. David, Tobago.	} Northern Division.
South Caroni and Victoria West, Victoria East, Nariva-Mayaro, St. Patrick.	} Southern Division.

The Northern Division is controlled by the Executive Engineer, and the Southern Division by a Divisional Engineer. Each district has an assistant engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.**JUSTICE.**

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrine of equity, and status of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts :—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—

- (a) The Full Court.
- (b) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
- (c) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to:—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies in which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An appeal to the Court lies :—

- (a) on a question of law ;
- (b) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;
- (c) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

- (a) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
- (b) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
- (c) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor, of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1934. —

	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Fined.
Magistracy, Caroni	4,025	2,682	2,166
Do. St. George East	4,176	3,211	2,549
Do. St. George West	18,845	14,696	13,494
Do. Eastern Counties	2,610	2,058	1,510
Do. St. Patrick	4,661	3,361	2,353
Do. Victoria	10,335	7,628	5,563
Do. Tobago	987	742	593
Total	45,639	34,378	28,228

CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 7 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Warrant Officers and 833 Non-commissioned Officers and men. There are 55 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that the photograph of any criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five finger prints were taken during 1934, bringing the total on record to 26,448. 412 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of undesirable immigrants and their movements are watched.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and before being put on traffic duty they receive special instruction. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are :—

- (1) The Royal Gaol, which is the main prison.
- (2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
- (3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
- (4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
- (5) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
- (6) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations, where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These district Prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was an increase of 1,210 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1934. The figures are as follows :

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1933	....	....	1,800	168	1,968
1934	....	....	2,889	289	3,178

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1934 was 4,292, consisting of 3,926 males and 232 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors, and shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House Grounds and the prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks,

bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. 870 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1934. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.*—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22. *Preventive Detention Prison.*—The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 11 as compared with 6 in 1933.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Sentences imposed by a summary court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 41.

24. There is a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the others but their treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 229 during the year.

25. *Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the Female Prison was 23, the maximum being 35 and the minimum 12. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

26. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were 7 deaths in the various prisons during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

27. *Time allowed for the payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

28. *Probation System.*—During the year 40 males and 5 females were placed under the care of Anglican Probation Officers, and 24 males and 6 females under the care of Roman Catholic Probation Officers. Four persons on probation were brought before the Court for breach of their conditions of probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The most important Ordinances passed during the year 1934, were as follows :—

No. 2.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Amendment) Ordinance relaxes the provisions contained in Sections 15 and 17 of the Spirits and Spirit Compounds Ordinance, 1933, which absolutely prohibited a licensed retailer of spirits from being a distiller of spirits or having any interest whatever in a distillery and *vice versa*.

Such may now be allowed with the written permission of the Governor in Executive Council and subject to conditions therein contained.

No. 3.—The Deep Water Harbour Loan Ordinance authorizes the Governor to raise a loan of one million pounds under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, for the construction of a Deep Water Harbour at Port-of-Spain.

No. 5.—The Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues Ordinance supplements the collection of lighthouse dues in ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of ships passing the lights and buoys situate in the Bahamas and Leeward Islands and specified in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

No. 6.—The District Waterworks (Amendment) Ordinance empowers a Maintenance Authority, with the consent of the Governor in Executive Council, to make regulations as to the payment of pensions and gratuities to officers and servants of the Authority.

No. 7.—The Banana (Control) Ordinance creates a Banana Board of Control, except by the permission of which the export of Gros Michel bananas is prohibited. All such bananas intended for export must be delivered to the Board and exported after grading and selection.

No. 8.—The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance removes the limitation of one hundred pounds in the case of a bill or note signed by a person by mark or in characters other than European. A form of attestation is provided.

No. 11.—The Registration of Clubs Ordinance which repeals and re-enacts the provisions of Cap. 202, distinguishes between Proprietary and Members' Clubs and prescribes rules for their better regulation.

- No. 12.—The Mortgages Extension Ordinance postpones the payment of the principal sum secured by mortgages and other encumbrances on land situate in the area damaged by the hurricane of the 27th June, 1933, in favour of advances made by the Government to owners of such lands for the purpose of re-establishing same. A Mortgages Extension Board is thereby created and empowered to deal with applications for relief, and to make an order restraining an encumbrancer, when satisfied that no undue hardship will be occasioned.
- No. 14.—The Provident Fund Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions of the former Ordinance.
- No. 15.—The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations contained in the Report on Town Planning in so far as the Committee's recommendations applied to buildings and streets. The control exercised by local sanitary authorities under the Public Health Ordinance has been extended into the areas dealt with under the Streets and Buildings Ordinance. Under the Public Health Ordinance, "The Local Authority" is the City Council of Port-of-Spain, and the Council's of San Fernando and Arima, while in rural districts, various local authorities are appointed by the Governor.
- The provisions of Part II of the Public Health Ordinance which deal with streets in urban districts are extended to rural districts, and Parts III and IV which deal with building areas and dwelling houses are repealed but re-enacted with other provisions which include those of the Streets and Buildings Ordinance which has also been repealed; thus the overlapping powers and jurisdiction of various authorities are avoided, and the powers conferred by Parts II, III, and IV, as amended in this Ordinance, will be exercised by local authorities under the supervision and control of the Central Board of Health.
- No. 16.—The Pensions Ordinance, which is a consolidating Ordinance, also introduces new and better provisions. New regulations have been made thereunder in substitution for the regulations which they repeal.
- No. 17.—The Widows and Orphans Pensions Ordinance repeals and replaces all former provisions dealing with the payment of pensions to widows and orphans of deceased public officers.
- No. 18.—The Elections (Legislative Council) Ordinance amends the Principal Ordinance, No. 42 of 1925, and requires a deposit of £25 by or on behalf of a candidate. Provision is made for the forfeiture of such deposit upon the candidate polling votes not exceeding one-eighth of the total number of votes. The Ordinance also regulates the procedure relative to an election petition.

- Nos. 20 and 21.—The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance empowers the Governor to fix, by proclamation, a quota for non-empire textiles in excess of which the importation of such textiles is prohibited during the period of the quota.
- No. 23.—The Currency Interpretation Ordinance enables all Government accounts to be kept in Dollars and Cents by the substitution of same in all the laws of the Colony, where reference is made to pounds, shillings and pence. Four dollars and eighty cents has been taken as the equivalent value of a Pound Sterling.
- No. 25.—The Mental Treatment Ordinance introduces the benefits of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, of England, and provides for the admission of voluntary or temporary patients into an institution without certification, thus encouraging persons to apply for treatment in earlier and more curable stages of mental illness. The treatment of mental disease has been affiliated to that of physical disease, and the words "mental hospital" and "persons of unsound mind" are substituted for the words "asylum" and "lunatics", except with respect to references to a "criminal lunatic".
- No. 27.—The Local Savings Banks Ordinance purposes to ensure the proper constitution of local savings banks, to control same when constituted to such extent as may be necessary in the public interest and to afford such privileges and immunities to properly organized and established banks as may be desirable.
- Banks already licensed under other laws of the Colony, Building Societies, Friendly Societies, and commercial undertakings authorized to accept money from shareholders or employees on deposit bearing interest, are excluded from the operation of the Ordinance.
- No. 30.—The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance removes the restrictions imposed on the importation into the Colony of foreign dye-stuffs.
- No. 36.—The Gambling Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance imposes a tax on Sweepstake Tickets and makes obligatory the practice of distributing five per cent. of the amount derived from the sale of tickets amongst charities.
- No. 38.—The Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Ordinance brings the local law into line with the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895, and statutes amending the same, and repeals the provisions of the Maintenance Ordinance (Cap. 66) which had been in existence since 1865.

No. 40.—The Government Currency Notes Ordinance repeals the former provisions contained in Cap. 212, under which notes were issuable and redeemable in exchange for coin and provides that the Commissioners shall in future issue notes in the Colony in exchange for sums in sterling lodged with the Board or the Crown Agents in London and to be redeemed in the same manner. The change of system, *inter alia* relieves the Commissioners of the necessity of holding any part of the Guarantee Fund in coin and obviates physical movements on the issue or redemption of notes.

No. 41.—The Rates, Taxes, and Licences (Payments by Cheque) Ordinance enables cheques to be accepted by Government Departments and Public Authorities in payment of rates, taxes or licences, and provides penalties in the event of such cheques being dishonoured.

No. 42.—The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions contained in various Ordinances relating to the licensing and use on public roads of motor vehicles and the regulation of vehicular traffic; it provides for the constitution of a Transport Board to deal with transport and traffic problems and sets up one Licensing and Registration Authority for the whole Colony.

Opportunity has been taken in many respects to bring the existing law into line with the Road Traffic Act, 1930, and the Amending Act of 1934.

No. 43.—The Excise (General Provisions) Ordinance consolidates several enactments relating to excise revenue and provides more fully for the levying and collection of such duties.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1934 amounted to £1,710,468. As compared with 1933, the Revenue showed an increase of £23,389. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1933:—

Heads of Revenue.	1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs ...	951,393	949,072	...	2,321
2. Licences, Excise, &c....	195,293	204,533	9,240	...
3. Tax on Incomes ...	134,562	149,079	14,517	..
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services ...	111,530	52,483	...	59,047
5. Reimbursements ...	...	35,838	35,838	...
6. Earnings of Government Depts. Coastal Steamers ...	...	36,912	36,912	...
7. Post Office ...	16,372	...	...	16,372
8. Rent of Government Property ...	32,431	34,005	1,574	...
9. Interest ...	2,850	2,676	...	174
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	61,687	59,074	...	2,613
11. Land Sales, Royalties ...	36,565	48,747	12,182	..
12. Witchbroom Tax ...	116,177	116,201	24	...
13. Extraordinary ...	2,488	...	...	2,488
14. Colonial Development Fund ..	16,810	15,464	...	1,346
	8,921	6,384	...	2,537
	1,687,079	1,710,468	110,287	86,896
	Net Increase		£23,389	

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,706,302 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure:—

£15,464 construction of Excise Warehouse and Expenditure on other works met from Reserve Fund.

£20,000 contribution to Reserve Fund.

£ 5,429 grant from Colonial Development Fund.

£32,980 New Works.

£48,213 Roads and Bridges.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under:—

Year ¹	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1930 ...	1,500,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804
1931 ..	1,641,144	1,547,153	518,080	2,065,233
1932 .	1,694,137	1,528,175	169,939	1,698,114
1933 ...	1,687,079	1,536,797	146,289	1,683,086
1934 ..	1,710,468	1,599,680	106,622	1,706,302

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £4,001,233. Additions during the year amounted to £300,000. Repayments, as shown hereunder, amounted to £58,240, the Public Debt at 31st December, 1934, being £4,242,993.

Redemption of Debentures issued under		£
Ordinance 2 of 1915	...	3,520
Redemption of Debentures issued under		
Ordinance 15 of 1918	...	4,720
Redemption of Debentures issued under		
Ordinance 15 of 1920	...	50,000
		<hr/> £58,240

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the Redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1933 to £1,250,266. During 1934 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of £69,735; £8,500 was withdrawn from a supplementary Sinking Fund to augment £41,500 provided in the estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920 and £270 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. The net addition to the Sinking Fund was therefore £60,965. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was an appreciation in the market value to the extent of £9,744, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to £1,320,975 as under:—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Stock	(1917/42) ...	£654,220
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock	(1922/44) ...	542,661
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1930/49) ...	1,708
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1928/47) ...	117,190
For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures	(1963/73) ...	5,196
		<hr/> £1,320,975

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1934, amounted to £2,480,534 as against liabilities of £1,922,745. Investments held on behalf of specific funds amounted to £1,091,077 whereas the amounts held on deposit in respect of those funds were £1,113,750, leaving uninvested £22,673. The investments held on behalf of the Savings Bank were £23,771 in excess of deposits due to appreciation in the market value of securities. The amount in excess will be adjusted in the 1935 accounts.

£264,721 has been invested on account of Surplus Funds.

The Assets may be classified as under :—

(a) *Liquid :*

Cash	...	...	£810,125	
Advances at call	...	...	44,451	
Invested	...	...	1,855,798	£2,210,374

(b) *Earmarked for special services :—*

Advances to			£137,777	
Owners of Sugar Plantations	...			
Owners of Cocoa Plantations :				
Cocoa Industry Relief		£20,116		
Hurricane Relief		18,251		
			38,367	
Statutory and other authorities	...		24,103	
Public Officers	...		14,558	
Unallocated Stores	...		55,855	£270,160
				£2,480,534

The Liabilities may be summarised as under :—

Unexpended Loan Balances	...	£765,051	
Deposits in respect of Specific Funds		731,533	
Reserve Fund	...	382,217	
Current Liabilities	...	48,944	1,922,745
Surplus	...		£557,789

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the beginning of the year amounted to £2,340,179. Further investments amounting to £125,307 were made during the year in respect of Sinking Funds and other specific funds. The appreciation on revaluation of the securities at the end of the year amounted to £51,304; market value of all securities at the 31st of December, 1934, being £2,516,790. Below are shown the value of the securities after appreciation and the extent to which they had appreciated :

(a) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1934.	Amount of appreciation.
Sinking Funds	£1,320,975	£9,744
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	34,456	1,457
Dredger Depreciation Fund	7,792	383
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	23,607	771
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	1,543	—
Land Assurance Fund	5,971	—
Launches Depreciation Fund	400	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners...	212	—
Provident Fund	1,206	16
Public Trustee	56,173	196
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	4,858	
	£1,457,193	£12,567

(b) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss :—

		<i>Value at 31st December, 1934.</i>	<i>Amount of appreciation.</i>
Reserve Fund	...	£339,677	£12,481
Post Office Savings Bank	...	455,199	18,485
Surplus Funds	...	264,721	7,821
		<hr/> £1,059,597	<hr/> £38,787

8. The main sources of taxation are :—

(a) *Customs*.—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum 30s. per gallon (preferential) and 60s. (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (1s. per 100 ft.), apples (2s. 1d. per barrel), peanuts 1d. per lb.

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to one-tenth of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1934 :—

Import duties	....	....	£607,634
Export duties	....	....	18,704
Port and Harbour dues	....	....	27,573

(b) *Excise*.—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

- (1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at 13s. per proof gallon ;
- (2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 8d. per gallon ;
- (3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 6d. per gallon ;
- (4) Beer at the rate of 8d. on every gallon ;
- (5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 5d. per gallon.
- (6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 1s. 9d. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1934 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	....	....	£158,345
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	....	....	113,179
Beer	....	....	1,808
Copra Products	....	....	8,895

(c) *Liquor Licences*.—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

- (1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
- (2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and
- (3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1934 £38,256

(a) *Estate duties*.—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

- (1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
- (2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1934 £12,945

(e) *Stamp Duties*.—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein.:

Yield for 1934 £13,247

(f) *Land and Building Taxes*.—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1934 £77,968

(g) *Vehicles*.—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue.

During 1934 £32,809 was credited to General Revenue.

(h) *Income Tax*.—This is a tax imposed on the Income of all individuals exceeding £250 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 2s. 6d. is charged on every pound of chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate of 5½d. on every pound of chargeable income.

Yield for 1934 £149,079

(i) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt*.—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2s. 6d. on each ton of crude asphalt or 3s. 6d. on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1934 £96,485

(j) *Miscellaneous Licences*.—The yield from this source amounted to £16,337 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars.

9. Out of a total revenue of £1,710,468, revenue from taxation amounted to £1,302,684.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the end of the year 1934 the financial position of the Colony remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,710,468 and the expenditure including a transfer of £20,000 to the Reserve Fund to £1,706,468. The year's working thus produced a surplus of £4,161 which, added to the existing balance gave an accumulated surplus of £557,789.

2. The value of imports shewed an increase of £471,000 over those of the previous year. Of this increase more than 50 per cent. was due to the increase in the value of tonca beans imported for curing and re-exportation, and the balance is probably attributable to imports by producing concerns.

3. The value of the exports increased by £309,000 in 1934 compared with 1933. The export of petroleum products was chiefly responsible for this increase as their export value alone increased from £2,254,000 in 1933 to £2,928,000 in 1934. On the other hand owing to low prices and abnormal weather conditions the value of agricultural exports declined. The value of cocoa exported was worth approximately only £350,000, the lowest value for the past 50 years.

4. There was a shortage of employment on some of the sugar estates when the factories closed down after the crop and disturbances occurred on two estates

5. Considerable progress was made during the year on the Central Water Supply Scheme. Approximately one-third of the dam in the Quare Valley has been completed and 28 miles of large piping forming the trunk mains have been laid.

6. The concreting of the bed of the Dry River which runs through Port-of-Spain was completed during the year. It has effected considerable improvement in the sanitary conditions of those areas adjoining the river.

7. The new bonding warehouse at Laventille to replace the rum bond which was destroyed by fire in 1933 has been completed.

8. The air mail and passenger service operated by the Pan American Airways, Inc., was satisfactorily maintained during the year. On the 13th of October the new giant seaplane *Brazilian Clipper* with 21 passengers and a crew of 7 arrived at Trinidad from Miami *via* Antigua on her way to Rio de Janeiro. This craft is the first of a larger and more powerful type of machine which the Company propose to utilize on their transoceanic services.

9. A regrettable accident occurred on the 3rd of June when the locally owned moth aeroplane *Humming Bird* piloted by the owner Mr. M. Cipriani, with a passenger, Mr. L. Bradshaw, crashed in the El Chiquerro Valley in the Northern Range on a flight to Tobago. Both of the occupants were killed.

10. On the 13th of November a shipment of Anthurium lilies frozen in blocks of ice, was forwarded to England as the Colony's wedding gift to Their Royal Highnesses Prince George, Duke of Kent, and Princess Marina. The flowers arrived in excellent condition and formed part of the principal decorations at the wedding breakfast.

11. Sir A. C. Hollis, Governor of the Colony, proceeded to England on leave of absence on the 29th of May, and returned on the 17th of September. During his absence the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Sir Selwyn Grier.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Colonial Secretary.

June, 1935.

45'

60°30'



TOBAGO

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony of Fiji which is situated in the Southern Pacific Ocean, is composed of a group of some 250 islands, which lie between latitude 15° and 22° south and between longitude 177° west and 175° east. Only about 80 of these islands are inhabited. The largest island is Viti Levu, which covers 4,053 square miles, the next in size being Vanua Levu (2,128 square miles), Taveuni (166 square miles), and Kandavu (165 square miles). The islands of Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji lie between 12° and 15° south and 175° and 180° east. The total area of the Colony (including the islands of Rotuma) is 7,083 square miles, or

nearly the size of Wales. Suva, the capital, which is situated on the south-east side of Viti Levu, is distant 1,743 miles from Sydney, New South Wales, and 1,140 miles from Auckland, New Zealand.

The islands of Fiji owe their origin mainly to volcanic upheaval upon an old continental shelf. Fossiliferous sediments, mudstones (locally called "soapstone") and limestones are extensively found on Viti Levu. The windward islands are mostly excellent examples of coral atolls. There are, however, no active volcanoes in the Colony, although several of the high mountains, as for instance, Nambukelevu, on Kandavu, and the summit of the island of Taveuni, were formidable craters in past times. Hot springs are found in various localities throughout the islands.

The highest altitude reached in Fiji is that of Mount Victoria (4,550 feet), which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the main mountain system of Viti Levu, the next highest on this island being Mount Pickering (3,550 feet), Muanivatu (4,000 feet), Mount Evans (4,020 feet), and Korombasambasanga (3,960 feet). The highest peak on Vanua Levu rises to 3,437 feet, and on Taveuni to 4,040 feet.

Most of the islands of the Colony are practically surrounded by coral reefs. Between these reefs and the shore lies an extensive, if intricate, system of protected waterways, navigable by the smaller inter-insular trading vessels, with a number of excellent deep-water anchorages.

Climate.

The climate is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. The malarial mosquito is absent.

The highest temperature in the shade at Suva in 1934 was 95 degrees on 20th January, and the lowest 63 degrees on 19th and 20th July and on 2nd September. The total rainfall at Suva was 134.33 inches. The average annual rainfall is 118.61 inches. There is a great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the Group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but May to October is usually the driest period. Between November and April, the wet season, hurricanes and cyclonic storms occasionally occur.

History.

Abel Jansen Tasman, a Dutch navigator, is generally credited with the discovery of the Fiji Islands in the year 1643, and is certainly the first to leave an authentic record of his discovery. During the course of voyage of discovery from Batavia, he entered the north-east part of the Fiji Archipelago, crossed the reef strewn waters of the northern end of Taveuni to Undu Point, and thence sailed out of the Group to the north-west. There are reasons,

however, for believing that one or more of the old Spanish navigators were here before him. Tasman's experiences among the reefs in the north of the Archipelago were so unhappy that after the publication of his journal, navigators appear to have avoided the Group for over one hundred and thirty years. Captain Cook made a survey of Vatoa, one of the most southerly islands in the Group, and the neighbouring waters in 1774, and Bligh, in 1789, sailed through the Group from south-east to north-west. In the same year he made a second voyage through the Group in a different direction and is credited with the discovery of 39 islands including the principal Viti Levu.

Captain Wilson also made important discoveries at a later time, and D'Urville made a fairly comprehensive, though somewhat inaccurate, chart of the islands and a few of the harbours of the Archipelago in his two voyages in 1827 and 1838. Commander Wilkes, who was in charge of the United States Exploring Expedition which visited the Group in 1840, completed a more reliable chart of its islands, reefs, and harbours, and published the results of his investigations a few years later. But, of necessity, there were many hidden dangers in those coral-strewn waters which could only be revealed later by men-of-war visiting the islands for survey purposes, and by traders plying between ports in different islands of the Group. Uncharted shoals are still found, and, where possible, surveyed by one of His Majesty's ships stationed in the Pacific.

The early voyages and discoveries in the Fiji Archipelago are exhaustively dealt with by Professor G. C. Henderson in his recent work "Discoverers of the Fiji Islands" (see Appendix*).

Towards the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Fiji began to be visited by vessels from the East Indies, which came in search of sandalwood and bêche-de-mer for the Chinese market.

The inhabitants at that time, and indeed for many years afterwards, were regarded as ferocious savages, and in dealing with them traders had to exercise great caution. Several of the crews of these vessels, however, took up their residence on shore, and they may be regarded as having been the first white immigrants.

About the year 1808 there was wrecked on the reef off the island of Nairai the American brig *Eliza*, with 40,000 dollars from the River Plate. The greater part of the crew escaped, but two of them took passage in native canoes which happened at the time to be in the vicinity of the wreck. One landed at Mbau and the other at Verata. The former, a Swede named Charles Savage, acquired great ascendancy in the Kingdom of Mbau, where he taught the

natives the use of fire-arms, thus affording them a considerable advantage in inter-tribal warfare. Other foreigners, for a similar reason, soon acquired a welcome in the several states which were then struggling for supremacy. An Irishman named Conner attained in Rewa a similar position to that of Savage in Mbau. Savage died in March, 1814, near the island of Vanua Levu, where he carried on a war with natives for the purpose of procuring a cargo of sandalwood for an English trading vessel, the *Hunter* of Calcutta. Together with some of his crew he was killed and eaten, his bones being converted into needles and distributed amongst the people as a memento of victory.

The first missionaries to arrive in Fiji came from Tonga in October, 1835. They began their labours, at a time when the political state of Fiji was unknown, at Lakemba in the Lau (or Eastern) Group, which was a vassal State. By their attention to these lesser people they provoked the jealousy of the Chiefs of the neighbouring sovereign State of Thakaundrove; so that, later, when the missionaries extended their activities the Chiefs continued to oppose the spread of the new doctrine by all means in their power. Similarly, when the missionaries established themselves at Viwa, which lies close to Mbau, and at Rewa, they experienced the same opposition. The whole influence of the Mbauans, who, by their prowess in war, were then paramount, was exercised against the work of the mission, and it has been suggested that many atrocities were committed at Mbau to prove to the missionaries operating from Viwa how little Mbau was influenced by the religious change proceeding in other parts of the Group. Finally, in 1854, King Thakombau adopted Christianity, and heathenism was conquered. Cannibalism had for a long time played an important part in the ceremonials of the Fijian people; it was interwoven in the elements of society, and was defeated only after long and hazardous missionary effort.

In 1858 the United States corvette *Vandalia* arrived in Levuka, and the Commander, Captain Sinclair, acting on behalf of his fellow-countrymen already settled in the Colony preferred claims against Thakombau, as King of Fiji, amounting to 45,000 dollars. Thakombau induced Captain Sinclair to allow him twelve months in which to meet the demand. Interviews in respect of these claims between Thakombau and the British Consul led to an offer of the cession of the islands to Great Britain, on the condition that the American claims were paid by the British Government, for which payment, as a direct equivalent, certain land, "if required", was to be granted in fee simple, besides the general sovereignty of the whole Group. Subsequently, on 14th December, 1859, the Chiefs of Fiji "acknowledged, ratified, and renewed the offer of the cession of Fiji to Great Britain which had been made on the 12th October, 1858". The offer was declined by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in 1862.

Languages.

English is the ordinary official language of the Colony. From the many Fijian dialects that of Mbau has been adopted for use throughout the Colony. Mbauan is understood by all and can be spoken by most Fijians. In Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji, with a population of approximately 2,500, an entirely different language is spoken, which contains words found in the languages of all the adjacent island groups, including Japanese. Among the Indians, who number over 83,000, a form of Hindustani which pays little attention to grammar is most generally used, although Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, and Canarese languages or dialects are also spoken by former immigrants from the Madras Province and their families. Hindustani is spoken by the majority of these as a second language, and it is probable that in the course of time a form of Hindustani will become the common language of the Indian community in Fiji. The Chinese population of approximately 1,500 speaks Cantonese.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of Fiji on the 31st December, 1934, was as follows:—

Europeans 4,763; half-castes 3,717; Fijians 98,479; Polynesians 1,866; Indians, 82,389; Rotumans 2,498; Chinese 1,486; others 1,351; making a total population of 197,449. Of this total, Fijians comprised 49·88 per cent., Indians 42·18 per cent., and Europeans 2·41 per cent. The estimated population shows an increase of 40,183 since the census of 1921, or an aggregate rate of increase of 31·91 per cent. The European population again shows an estimated decrease, being 41 less than the estimated total for 1933.

On the 31st December, 1934, it was estimated that there were 26·55 persons to the square mile.

The Rotuman population is estimated at ·34 to the square mile, but as the Rotumans are centred almost wholly in the island of Rotuma, which has an area of 14 square miles only, the actual population is 178·43 to the square mile.

There were 7,196 births registered during the year, which is an increase of 230 on the previous year. The following table shows the rate per thousand of the population for the years 1927 to 1934:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans	24·78	17·42	19·88	16·94	17·20	16·04	16·03	8·82
Half-castes	23·08	32·56	35·96	30·30	43·82	38·61	39·88	24·21
Fijians	32·53	33·36	31·91	36·43	35·34	34·32	35·10	37·52
Rotumans	50·57	52·21	50·75	54·91	46·95	39·47	50·38	36·83
Indians	27·72	34·90	34·86	36·02	33·45	38·44	38·67	37·19

The Rotuman birth-rate shows a decrease, and the Indian birth-rate is also less than the previous year.

There were 3,054 deaths registered during the year, which is 207 more than in 1933. The following table shows the death-rate per thousand of the population for the years 1927 to 1934:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans	9.60	7.62	8.46	9.45	9.09	6.79	8.74	6.93
Half-castes	7.37	9.39	9.44	14.70	11.03	9.86	9.01	9.15
Fijians	22.98	24.95	24.66	31.24	22.22	17.88	17.72	19.78
Rotumans	36.29	51.77	48.10	27.03	14.54	19.12	24.99	46.04
Indians	9.42	10.80	9.06	12.30	10.19	8.40	11.37	10.15

The deaths under one year per thousand births were: Europeans 23.81; Half-castes 55.56; Fijians 126.35; Indians 82.96; Rotumans 358.70; Total 108.25.

The following table shows the number of marriages registered during the years 1927 to 1934:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans	34	47	46	33	38	32	27	32
Half-castes	16	41	28	21	18	23	40	33
Fijians	760	906	973	744	1,085	766	833	778
Rotumans	28	11	27	15	29	25	26	16
Indians	254	276	879	1,926	954	911	1,071	1,038

The marriage-rates per thousand of the population were: Europeans 6.72; Half-castes 8.88; Fijians 7.90; Indians 12.46; Rotumans 6.41; Total 9.75.

A return of the population and of the marriages, births, and deaths is appended.

RETURN of the POPULATION, and of the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.

RETURN OF THE POPULATION, AND OTHER MATTERS, 1921.																
Class of Population.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total	Aliens and Resident Strangers not included in preceding Columns.	Popula- tion to the square mile.	Persons employed in		Births.		Marriages.	Deaths.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Agri- culture.	Manu- factures and Industry.	Professional and Commercial.	Number		Rate per 1,000.	Number	Rate per 1,000.	
Return of Population as ascertained at the Census of 24th April, 1921.																
Europeans—	7,241	2,274	1,574	—	3,878	—	0.52	412	379	1,905	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji	14	23	7	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotuma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Half-castes—	—	—	—	1,425	1,304	2,781	0.37	144	395	583	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji	—	—	—	29	23	52	11.37	2,285*	845*	253*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotuma	—	—	—	44,022	40,453	84,475	8.17	19,433	3,179	1,244	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fijians	—	—	—	37,015	23,619	60,634	0.21	335	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indians	—	—	—	1,271	293	1,564	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Polynesians	—	—	—	1,129	1,106	2,235	0.12	129	92	399	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotumans	—	—	—	845	65	910	0.10	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	431	358	789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7,435	2,297	1,581	86,167	67,221	157,266	21.16	22,738	5,400	4,390	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated Population at 31st December, 1934.																
Europeans	—	2,444	2,319	—	—	4,763	0.64	—	—	—	42	8.82	32	8.82	33	6.93
Half-castes	—	—	—	1,910	1,807	3,717	0.50	—	—	—	90	24.21	33	24.21	34	9.15
Fijians	—	—	—	50,498	47,918	98,416	13.24	—	—	—	3,696	37.52	778	37.52	1,948	19.78
†Polynesians	—	—	—	1,252	614	1,866	0.25	—	—	—	39	20.90	12	20.90	51	27.31
Indians	—	—	—	48,748	34,541	83,289	11.20	—	—	—	3,098	37.19	1,038	37.19	845	10.15
Rotumans	—	—	—	1,244	1,254	2,498	0.34†	—	—	—	92	36.83	16	36.83	115	46.04
Chinese	—	—	—	1,332	154	1,486	0.20	—	—	—	20	13.47	—	13.47	4	2.69
Others	—	—	—	868	483	1,351	0.18	—	—	—	119	88.08	17	88.08	24	17.76
Totals	7,435	2,444	2,319	105,852	86,834	197,449	26.55	—	—	—	7,196	36.44	1,926	36.44	3,054	15.47
Grand Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures relate to Fijians living in Magisterial Districts apart from Native Villages.

† "Polynesians" is here used to define immigrants introduced into this Colony under the Polynesian Immigration Ordinance, 1888, and their offspring.

‡ Includes Fiji with the Island of Rotuma. The actual population to the square mile in the Island of Rotuma is 178.43.

Immigration and Emigration.

Immigration is controlled by the Immigrants Ordinance, 1909, and strict supervision is exercised by the Police to prevent destitute and undesirable immigrants arriving in the Colony.

Emigration of Fijians (including Rotumans) and of Indian and Polynesian immigrants is regulated by the Emigrants Ordinance of 1892.

Under the provisions of the Indian Immigrants (Repatriation) Ordinance of 1930, Indians introduced into the Colony under the provisions of any previous Indian Immigration Ordinance and who were at the time of introduction above the age of 12 years, and children of such immigrants, under certain circumstances, are entitled to repatriation to India.

The following are statistics of emigration and immigration in 1934 :—

EMIGRATION—1934.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Departures.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	...	1,936	4,763	40.6
Indians ...	...	350	83,289	.4
Chinese ...	...	88	1,486	5.9
Pacific Islanders ...	...	134	102,843	.1
Others ...	...	—	1,351	—

IMMIGRATION—1934.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Arrivals.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	...	1,886	4,763	39.6
Indians ...	...	415	83,289	.5
Chinese ...	...	82	1,486	5.5
Pacific Islanders ...	...	209	102,843	.2
Others... ...	...	5	1,351	.4

IV.—HEALTH.**Medical Service.**

The Fiji Medical Service consists of 16 Medical Officers under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer, and an Inspecting Medical Officer whose services are only partly devoted to medical work. A qualified bacteriologist has charge of a bacteriological laboratory which is attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. In Suva, the principal port of entry, the Medical Officer of Health is responsible for quarantine and sanitation, assisted by a staff of three European, one Fijian, and two Indian Sanitary Inspectors. During the year, pratique was granted to 144 vessels entering the port of Suva, entailing the medical inspection of 3,247 passengers, 2,364 members of crews and 25 labourers.

In the country districts the control of health matters and sanitation is in the hands of nine District Medical Officers, 58 Native medical practitioners, and four Indian medical practitioners. There is also one European Sanitary Inspector, who is at present seconded to the Rockefeller Foundation as officer in charge of the soil sanitation campaign, and six Indian Sanitary Inspectors.

A very complete system of hospitals exists throughout the Colony. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital in Suva is a well-equipped building with 120 beds, an operating theatre and an X-ray plant, and caters for all classes of the community. During the year, 2,398 persons were admitted, the daily average number of in-patients being 106.45. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital is also a Nurses' Training School. The Australian Nursing Association accepts the prescribed course of training and grants its nursing diploma to candidates who pass the necessary examinations. The medical and nursing staff consists of a Medical Superintendent, an Assistant Medical Superintendent, a Matron, an Assistant Matron, four trained Sisters and thirteen European probationer nurses. In addition there are 21 native nurses in training.

The Methodist Mission conducts a hospital for Indian women at Ba, and there are cottage hospitals for Europeans at Ba and Taveuni. These hospitals are subsidized by Government, as is also a Maternity Home in Suva. In addition there are 14 provincial hospitals and some 29 dispensaries in the Colony, where Fijians and Indians may obtain free medical treatment.

The Central Medical School, erected six years ago, is situated in the Suva Hospital grounds, and includes lecture-rooms, library, museum, laboratory, dissecting rooms, and two separate dormitories. The Rockefeller Foundation granted a sum of £8,000 to assist in the cost of erection and maintenance of the school, and at the end of the year under review presented a further sum of £2,200 towards the construction of a Pathological Laboratory to be attached to the School. The teaching staff now consists of a whole-time tutor and fourteen honorary lecturers and demonstrators. The students, who are all boarders, include seventeen Fijians, one Indian, four Tongans, five Samoans, four Gilbert and Ellice Islanders, one Cook Islander, three Solomon Islanders, and one from the New Hebrides, making a total of thirty-six on 31st December. Dormitory accommodation is available for a maximum number of forty students.

The syllabus of instruction, which now covers a period of four years, is divided into three sections; the first section of six months with instruction in chemistry, physics, and biology; the second section of one year for anatomy, and physiology; and the third section of two and a half years for medicine, surgery, mid-wifery, etc.

After graduating, the medical students receive diplomas as medical practitioners, and they are then given appointments in

country districts, or are attached to a hospital under a European Medical Officer. A subordinate medical service has thus been created consisting of 58 native medical practitioners and five Indian medical practitioners. In addition, the Central Medical School has already turned out twenty-two similarly qualified native medical practitioners who are in actual practice in other island groups, including Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, and the British Solomon Islands.

The Central Medical School took the place of the former Fiji Medical School, at which from the years 1888 to 1928 Fijian students received training in medicine.

The Child Welfare Scheme, which is under the control of a Central Executive Committee of which the Secretary for Native Affairs is the present Chairman, has been firmly established in the Colony and since its inception in 1927 has progressed steadily. The Inspecting Medical Officer, during his tours of inspection, has done much to organize and establish Child Welfare Committees in the more remote parts of the Colony and has greatly stimulated native interest in the scheme. In practically every village Child Welfare Committees have been established, each of which is responsible to the Child Welfare worker in charge of the district. There are four trained European nurses engaged in the work in various parts of Fiji, assisted by ten specially trained native nurses. Infant mortality among Fijian children under the age of five years during the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 is as follows:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Under one month	90	88	99
Over one month, under one year	236	244	368
Over one year, under five years	140	174	290

The increase in infant death-rate is largely due to an epidemic of whooping cough.

Health and Sanitation.

For the first three quarters of the year the general health of the community was good, but during the last quarter influenza of a mild type was epidemic.

Infectious Diseases.

Dysentery.—The total number of cases reported for the whole Colony in 1934 was 399, 150 cases more than the preceding year. At no time did the disease reach epidemic proportions. There were 35 cases in the Suva District, and on bacteriological examination of these, the following results were obtained:—

Flexner	6
Sonne's	5
Shiga	2
Balantidium Coli (isolated in Fiji for the second time)	1
Amoebic	4

The remaining seventeen cases, some of which gave bacteriological negative results, were treated as clinical cases.

Infantile paralysis.—Two cases were notified for the year, one each from Rewa and Nandi.

Typhoid.—Fifty-eight cases occurred in 1934, compared with 196 in 1933. Only four of these cases were reported from the Suva area. The incidence and spread of typhoid has been kept within strict limitations by a system of inoculation with T.A.B. which has been practised during recent years.

Epidemic dropsy.—Nine cases occurred during the year, eight of which were at the Suva Gaol. Improvement in their condition commenced within ten to fourteen days of the substitution of bread for rice.

Diphtheria.—Eighteen cases were notified during the year, eleven of which came from the Suva District.

Leprosy.—The problem of leprosy continues to be very thoroughly dealt with in Fiji. On the island of Makongai there is a most modern and up-to-date leper hospital, with a staff consisting of a Medical Superintendent, a Lay Superintendent, and fourteen European and ten Fijian Roman Catholic Sisters. Cases of leprosy reported in the Colony, irrespective of race, are compulsorily segregated in this hospital, and lepers are also received from New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, and the Cook Islands. The cost of the institution is borne by the various participating Administrations proportionately to the number of their patients. The hospital proper is divided into two compounds, one of which is reserved for female patients while in the other are hospital wards for male patients who are acutely sick or unable to look after themselves. There are also five different villages for patients of the various races whom it is unnecessary to detain in hospital. These villages are visited daily by Nursing Sisters.

Admissions during 1934	...	...	...	89
Repatriation of Indians	...	...	...	8
Conditional discharges	...	...	...	25
Deaths	...	...	...	17
Number of patients at the end of 1934	...	...	...	466

Since 1911 there have been 1,763 admissions, 308 conditional discharges, 54 re-admissions (many of which have been on account of trophic ulceration rather than for reactivation of the disease), and thirteen cases have been re-discharged.

Miscellaneous.

Food control, and dairies.—Twenty-five dairies were registered during the year within the rural district of Suva. These were inspected bi-monthly by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central Board of Health and were maintained in a satisfactory condition, some minor defects being corrected on request.

Milk.—Six summonses for selling milk below standard resulted in six convictions with fines up to £5.

Tuberculin testing of cattle.—Of 827 cattle in registered dairy herds tuberculin-tested by Government Veterinary Officers only 14 or 1.69 per cent. gave positive reactions. In other herds of 671 cattle 87 or 12.98 per cent. were positive.

Slaughterhouses.—In the Suva and Rural District three slaughterhouses were registered during the year and one application to erect a slaughterhouse was received. All slaughterhouses were visited daily. Of 3,954 carcasses inspected, 93 (2.4 per cent.), including 67 bovines (3 per cent.) and six pigs (0.84 per cent.), were condemned as unfit for human consumption, tuberculosis being the cause of rejection; in addition, organs or parts condemned for the same cause comprised, bovine 6 per cent., porcine 9 per cent.

Restaurants and "kava" saloons were inspected in detail quarterly prior to the issue of police permits; in seven instances permits were refused.

Sanitation Campaign.

In May, 1932, the Rockefeller Foundation, in co-operation with the Government of Fiji, commenced an intensive campaign for the installation of latrines of the bore-hole type throughout the Colony. The campaign is still proceeding and is nearing completion. The Government will continue the campaign unassisted by the Rockefeller Foundation after the middle of 1935.

In 1928, experiments were undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation with this type of latrine in the district of Rewa, where some 1,400 bore-holes were put in use among Fijians and Indians. Towards the end of 1930 and during the early months of 1931 the Foundation co-operated with the Central Board of Health and installed 1,815 bore-holes in Suva and the nearby district of Navua. This new type of latrine proved to be satisfactory with both Fijians and Indians. The campaign was continued and over 2,000 bore-holes were installed in 1932, 4,329 in 1933, and 4,030 in 1934.

V.—HOUSING.

In the urban district of Suva the Municipal Council is the Local Authority for the area which it controls. The Medical Officer of Health, who is not a member of the Local Authority, attends its meetings in an advisory capacity. The sanitary duties in the urban area are carried out by the Council's two Sanitary Inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Food inspection and work in connection with infectious diseases is now carried out by a Central Board of Health Inspector.

For sanitary purposes the town of Suva is divided into an inner or business area and an outer or residential area, and effect is gradually being given to the intention that all buildings within the business area shall be constructed of concrete. Within the town boundary there is no marked tendency towards segregation on racial lines, and the Administration has never attempted to bring it about. The type of dwelling varies with the means of the occupants. The labouring classes are usually drawn from the native and Indian communities, and a proportion of them live in tenement dwellings, but many Indians, who obtain their employment in Suva, live in separate houses on settlements surrounding the town area. The most important of such settlements is situated at Samambula. European settlements are springing up at Vatuwanga and Lami.

The re-laying of all the main sewers within the Municipality, which is now nearing completion, is a work of the highest importance. Consideration is at present being given to the question of improving the present method of disposal of sewage.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Sugar.

The sugar industry in Fiji continued to benefit during the year as a result of the Colony being allotted by the Imperial Government a quota, for the financial year 1934-1935, of 44,000 tons of sugar, in respect of the importation of which into the United Kingdom a special preferential rate of duty was allowed. The whole of this quota was allotted to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited—the only sugar company operating in the Colony, which was thus enabled to maintain the local price paid for cane.

Sugar production continues to be the principal industry in the Colony and, though production is very largely in the hands of Indians, there has been a considerable increase in the number of Fijians engaged in cane growing during the past few years. During 1934, Fijians were reported to have earned some £24,000 by sugar cultivation, and their earnings show every sign of increasing.

While the 1934 crop was better than expected, it fell considerably below that of the previous two years, on account of an unusually wet period at the beginning of the year.

Exports of sugar during the year amounted to 103,863 tons, which were shipped to the following destinations:—

	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom	56,468
Canada	46,275
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	1,120
Total	<u>103,863</u>

The value of sugar exported in 1934 was £1,069,049, as against £1,180,782 in 1933. It may be mentioned that the lowest price yet known to the industry was recorded in November, 1934.

Exports for the past five years have been :—

								<i>Tons.</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,979
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,937
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,302
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,836
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,863

The usual activities of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited in the direction of scientific control and research, both in the field and in the factory, have been maintained, and further progress has been made with the introduction and testing of new varieties of cane.

Bananas.

The banana exports from the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to :—

								<i>Cases.</i>
To Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,398
To New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151,822
Total ...								161,220

The system of control of exports by quotas continued in operation during the year and it is to this restriction on marketing that reduced exports of bananas is due. Under the quota system as controlled in Fiji, it is however possible to safeguard the interests of the Fijians who have, for many years past, been the principal growers of bananas for export. There is little doubt that, but for the introduction of the quota system, the Fijians would have been driven to a large extent from the trade in which they have been the principal producers for many years.

Average prices paid to growers at packing stations have varied as follows during the past three years :—

								<i>Per Case.</i>
								<i>s. d.</i>
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

Prices on the New Zealand market showed some appreciation over those for the previous year, and there is no doubt that this is due principally to the measures of restriction agreed on by the supplying territories and the New Zealand Government. The average gross price realized in New Zealand increased from 10s. 10d. per case in 1932 to 13s. 11d. per case in 1933, while the same average was reached in 1934.

For sanitary purposes the town of Suva is divided into an inner or business area and an outer or residential area, and effect is gradually being given to the intention that all buildings within the business area shall be constructed of concrete. Within the town boundary there is no marked tendency towards segregation on racial lines, and the Administration has never attempted to bring it about. The type of dwelling varies with the means of the occupants. The labouring classes are usually drawn from the native and Indian communities, and a proportion of them live in tenement dwellings, but many Indians, who obtain their employment in Suva, live in separate houses on settlements surrounding the town area. The most important of such settlements is situated at Samambula. European settlements are springing up at Vatuwanga and Lami.

The re-laying of all the main sewers within the Municipality, which is now nearing completion, is a work of the highest importance. Consideration is at present being given to the question of improving the present method of disposal of sewage.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Sugar.

The sugar industry in Fiji continued to benefit during the year as a result of the Colony being allotted by the Imperial Government a quota, for the financial year 1934-1935, of 44,000 tons of sugar, in respect of the importation of which into the United Kingdom a special preferential rate of duty was allowed. The whole of this quota was allotted to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited—the only sugar company operating in the Colony, which was thus enabled to maintain the local price paid for cane.

Sugar production continues to be the principal industry in the Colony and, though production is very largely in the hands of Indians, there has been a considerable increase in the number of Fijians engaged in cane growing during the past few years. During 1934, Fijians were reported to have earned some £24,000 by sugar cultivation, and their earnings show every sign of increasing.

While the 1934 crop was better than expected, it fell considerably below that of the previous two years, on account of an unusually wet period at the beginning of the year.

Exports of sugar during the year amounted to 103,863 tons, which were shipped to the following destinations:—

	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom	56,468
Canada	46,275
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	1,120
Total	103,863

The value of sugar exported in 1934 was £1,069,049, as against £1,180,782 in 1933. It may be mentioned that the lowest price yet known to the industry was recorded in November, 1934.

Exports for the past five years have been :—

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The banana exports from the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to :—

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To New Zealand	151,822
Total	161,220

The system of control of exports by quotas continued in operation during the year and it is to this restriction on marketing that reduced exports of bananas is due. Under the quota system as controlled in Fiji, it is however possible to safeguard the interests of the Fijians who have, for many years past, been the principal growers of bananas for export. There is little doubt that, but for the introduction of the quota system, the Fijians would have been driven to a large extent from the trade in which they have been the principal producers for many years.

Average prices paid to growers at packing stations have varied as follows during the past three years :—

								<i>Per Case.</i>
								<i>s. d.</i>
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0½

Prices on the New Zealand market showed some appreciation over those for the previous year, and there is no doubt that this is due principally to the measures of restriction agreed on by the supplying territories and the New Zealand Government. The average gross price realized in New Zealand increased from 10s. 10d. per case in 1932 to 13s. 11d. per case in 1933, while the same average was reached in 1934.

Under the Ottawa Agreement, Fiji is permitted to export 40,000 centals of bananas to Australia at a reduced duty of 2s. 6d. per cental. The market was, however, not found to be profitable as charges such as primage and sales tax considerably increased the taxation on shipments to the Commonwealth. As a consequence, during the year exports totalled only 9,398 cases, whereas the total quantity admissible at the reduced tariff charge is approximately 50,000 cases. However, representations made to the Australian authorities during the year resulted in a reduction in inspection fees and the abolition of the sales tax and primage being obtained, the aggregate reduction being 1s. 10d. to 2s. per case.

As a result of this reduction in costs of importing bananas into Australia, a small shipment in December realized good prices, and demand increased; but prospects are not good at present. A trial shipment to Canada was made in December, which showed that carriage to that market offered no particular difficulties; the fruit arrived in good condition and its flavour gave rise to favourable comment. This market offers good prospects provided that only fruit of good quality is used and it is shipped within 36 hours of being cut.

Copra.

Exports of copra during the year amounted to 23,526 tons, compared with 22,597 tons in 1933. The market declined during the year, the opening price of £4 a ton at ports of export in Fiji at the beginning of the year falling at the close of the year to £3 12s. 6d. a ton. Accurate figures of the quantity of copra produced by Fijians are not available, but it is generally accepted that 50 per cent. of the copra production of the Colony is produced from native sources. The European and half-caste coconut planters continued to suffer as a result of the low price of copra. The Special Committee appointed in November, 1933, to consider and report on the best means of assisting the industry, completed its investigations during the year and submitted its report to the Government. As the result of the Committee's recommendations various export taxes on copra, amounting to 2s. 6d. a ton, were remitted. The copra industry also benefited from the continued depreciation of the local currency relative to sterling, £111 (Fiji) being equivalent to £100 (sterling).

The operations of the Coconut Committee were discontinued during the year as a measure of economy. The introductions of parasites of the leaf-mining beetle and of the coconut spathe borer made from Java in 1933 were followed up and indicated that the insects concerned had established themselves in the Colony and were doing useful work.

Individual records of pedigree palms established at Navuso Experimental Station have been maintained, and a wide range of variation has been found in the flowering and fruiting characters of these palms, which indicates abundant scope for selection when they are more mature.

Rice.

The year 1934 marked the turning point of the rice industry in Fiji, as Government notified growers that it would not purchase paddy after the 1933 season and the Government mill would cease operations when existing stocks had been milled and sold. It was considered that the purchase of paddy and the milling of rice by Government had achieved its object by establishing within 12 years a permanent producing and milling industry of such proportions as to render importations of rice unnecessary under normal conditions.

Thirty-eight privately-owned power-driven "hullers", each having a capacity of approximately two tons of cleaned rice per working day of ten hours, have been established in the Colony, and more are expected to be in use by the 1935 season.

Only 291 tons of rice were imported in 1934, and even this was not economically necessary. It is estimated that 10,000 acres were planted to rice during the year, and that about 7,000 tons of rice were produced.

Climatic conditions throughout the year were distinctly favourable. As formerly, almost all of the paddy produced is grown by Indians, but the amount produced by Fijians is steadily increasing, as is also the consumption of rice by that race. Small stocks of seed of selected high-yielding strains of rice were maintained by the Department of Agriculture for distribution to applicants, the number of whom is increasing.

Cotton.

Owing to the depressed state of the world's market only 220 acres were planted in 1934. Weather conditions also were most unsatisfactory as regards this crop, since lack of rain at planting time seriously delayed the planting.

The whole of the seed-cotton purchased in 1934 was procured from only 98 growers. The quantity produced was 15,768 lb. of lint, of which 11,800 lb. was Sea Island types, the balance being selected hybrid strains possessing Sakel characteristics.

Seven bales of Fiji No. 172 (New Guinea cross Sea Island back-cross) were sent to England for spinning tests made at the Peel Mills, and the strength at 80s. twist was found to be 3.1 lb. or 3.2 lb. stronger than the control type and only 1 lb. weaker than the Sakel control used in the previous year. This indicates that a good type of cotton suitable to local conditions has been produced, but the future of the industry depends very largely on the sugar industry. Should the profits on cane growing diminish, then cotton would probably become an important crop, and areas planted could readily be increased. Experimental work connected with this crop is being continued with a view to improving lint and yielding characters.

Citrus.

Citrus exports were considerably less in 1934 than in 1933, and during the year only 1,102 cases of oranges and 2,420 cases of mandarines were shipped to New Zealand. The season only yielded a poor crop, but better harvesting and stricter supervision of transport to the packing sheds were exercised. As a result, enhanced prices were realized and there were no rejections at Auckland on account of fruit fly; at the same time, the quality of the fruit on arrival gained favourable comment.

Preparation of the fruit for market, consisting of colouring, sizing, grading, wrapping, and packing, was carried out by the Department of Agriculture at the expense of the shippers.

Although some few acres of citrus groves on commercial lines are established, practically all of the fruit exported has been obtained from trees growing haphazardly about native villages. Every effort is being made by the Department of Agriculture to encourage planting of groves properly laid out with budded stocks of tried and selected varieties. As these new groves come into bearing control and progress of the industry will become increasingly easier.

Subsidiary Crops.

Mauritius bean (*Stizolobium atterimum*).—Formerly large quantities of this bean were produced and exported to Queensland for use as a green manure crop. This trade has declined of late, owing to the use by Queensland farmers of other leguminous plants for the purpose.

Prior to shipment 1,600 cwt. valued at £2,666 were sampled and tested for germination and freedom from foreign matter.

Rice bean (*Phaseolus calcaratus*) and *cow pea* (*Vigna catieng*).—These are used fairly extensively, as well as *Mauritius bean*, as green manure crops, in the sugar districts in Fiji.

Kumalas (*Sweet potatoes*).—During the year 1,666 sacks were exported to New Zealand. Large quantities of this vegetable are grown and it forms one of the main articles of native diet during the season. The kumulas for export are grown mainly by Chinese. Rigid inspection prior to export has greatly improved the quality and has reduced rejections for weevil infection, in New Zealand, to a minimum.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, etc.—These products are exported to New Zealand in small quantities, inspecting, grading, and packing being carried out under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Quality is improving and there should be a larger market for these products when conditions improve in the Dominion. Chinese are the main producers, and exports in 1934 amounted to 193 cases of tomatoes to Australia and 604 cases of cucumbers to New Zealand. There were also 2,684 melons and 78 pumpkins exported.

Ginger.—Ginger of excellent quality is grown and exported in the green state in small quantities.

Coconuts.—Owing to low price of copra, some attention was given to the market for whole husked coconuts, of which 3,000 sacks were exported during the year.

A small quantity of coconut meal is manufactured locally as a by-product of the soap works and is used as a stock food.

Granadillas, pawpaws, and avocado pears.—These and allied fruits attain to perfection in the Colony. During 1934, exports of granadillas amounted to 192 cases and pawpaws to 372 cases.

Maize.—During the last five years the area under maize has decreased considerably. Formerly, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, alone purchased 50,000 to 60,000 bushels per annum but their consumption now is much reduced. This is due in part to the increased use of tractors, but mainly to the change from plantation methods of production of cane to production by individual tenant farmers. The crop grows very well on alluvial flats and 50-60 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Storage of the grain has been difficult unless treated by a mechanical drier and stored in sealed tanks. Export of maize in the past has not proved profitable. Further consideration is being given to the possibility of manufacturing maize flour and encouraging its use among the Indian population so as to reduce the large quantity of wheaten flour and sharps imported.

Tobacco.—This appears to do well in all parts of the Colony. Many types are grown but there is a preponderance of poor varieties suitable only for the manufacture of "trade" twist which suits the natives' taste. Much experimental work remains to be done in selecting a few good varieties to displace the large number of mixed types at present being cultivated. Selection work is proceeding and selected samples have been sent to London for report and valuation.

Kava (Piper methysticum).—Although no figures are available, large quantities of the dried root of this plant are produced. It forms a remunerative crop to many Indians, Chinese and Fijians near Suva. The root when ground is mascerated with water to form the native "grog" or Yangona (kava) common to most Pacific Islands.

Potatoes.—During the last few years increasing quantities of potatoes have been grown along the Singatoka Valley. These are of excellent quality, but it has not been possible to keep "seed" from harvest to next planting, and new "seed" has to be imported each year at considerable cost.

Native food-stuffs.—Taro, cassava, yams, breadfruit, kumulas, "vundi" or plantain, bananas, and coconuts, in one form or another and according to season, form the basis of the vegetable

diet of the native Fijians. These goods are produced in considerable quantities in gardens adjacent to villages. Production was sufficient for the needs of the people during the year under review.

Within the last few years Chinese have gone into the production of these vegetables for sale to natives and others in and around townships.

Indian food-stuffs.—Rice, beans, peas, lentils, maize, bringall, gourd, chillies, coriander, tamarind, tumeric, groundnuts, mango, guava, melons, potatoes, eschalots, as well as many other foodstuffs of lesser importance, are all grown in Fiji by the Indians. Large quantities are however imported, more particularly the spices for curry powder. It is hoped to encourage the Indians to grow and prepare more of these commodities themselves.

It is noticeable that the Indian population is tending to include more and more of the Fijians' foodstuffs in their diet; similarly the Fijian is developing a taste for Indian curry foods and rice.

European vegetables, i.e., cabbage, beans, peas, lettuce, tomatoes, leeks, carrots, parsnips, radish, pumpkins, marrows. Quite a wide range of so-called European vegetables grow well in all parts of the Colony, but probably a great deal more care is required to raise them successfully than would be the case in more temperate zones. The production for sale is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese.

Live Stock.

Fiji being largely an agricultural Colony live stock plays an important role in its economic life. Horses and bullocks perform for the farming community practically the whole of the traction required; the milch cow produces milk, butter and ghee for the majority of the inhabitants; and beef cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry supply the greatest part of the meat and egg supply for the Colony.

The equine population of the Colony is now estimated at over 14,000, the majority being used for farming pursuits. The number of cattle is estimated at close on 70,000. Goats, of which there are approximately 20,000, are used amongst the Indian community as a source of meat supply. The sheep-breeding industry has not been successfully established locally, and most of the mutton is imported either on the hoof or frozen. The number of live sheep imported during the year was 1,288.

Swine.—Practically all the pork for the local meat trade is now supplied locally. A large piggery is conducted by the Fiji Pastoral Company as an adjunct to their dairying industry, while many smaller dairymen have also established smaller piggeries. In the cane-growing districts, piggeries are run in conjunction with the Colonial Sugar Refining Companies' butcheries.

Bacon curing has not yet been attempted in the Colony, although there is a considerable bacon and ham consumption. The number of live pigs imported during the year was 110, of which 15 were for breeding purposes.

Dairying.

The protection by import duty of 4d. a lb. on Empire butter and 8d. a lb. on foreign butter remained in operation during 1934. The imposition of an increased duty on edible ghee substitutes has led to an increased prosperity in the dairying industry. Prior to 1934 a considerable portion of the butter manufactured was exported. During 1934, a large portion of the butter fat produced was made into ghee and sold locally.

The following figures relate to butter manufactured by the Rewa Co-operative Dairy Company of Fiji and the Fiji Pastoral Company, Limited, the two major dairying companies operating in the Colony.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Butter manufactured.</i>	<i>Sold locally.</i>	<i>Exported.</i>	<i>Converted into ghee.</i>
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1930	440,277	339,141	101,136	—
1931	490,055	309,511	180,544	—
1932	543,815	272,663	271,152	—
1933	544,375	388,631	205,744	17,920
1934	560,649	268,383	146,384	145,882

Ghee.—There are also large quantities of ghee, more or less pure, as well as that admittedly adulterated (mainly with coconut oil), manufactured by the Indians and disposed of among themselves.

Milk for human consumption.—This constitutes no small portion of the dairying industry. At the various sugar mill centres dairies are owned and operated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, to provide cheap, reasonably pure milk. At other country centres private dairies or individuals supply the needs of the community. Suva and its environs are well cared for as to milk supply and the distribution thereof.

A compulsory tuberculin test is applied to all registered dairy herds in the Suva district, and a few registered herds outside this area are voluntarily subjected to the test. Regular visits of inspection are made by Veterinary Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to registered dairies.

One of the larger dairy companies operating in the vicinity of Suva continued the distribution of pasteurized milk in sealed bottles. This modern hygienic method of milk handling has many desirable features, especially in a tropical town such as Suva.

Poultry.

Fowls and ducks are found in all parts of the Colony and turkeys do well in certain parts. The best strains of pure-bred Orpington,

Leghorn, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Game have been imported from time to time and maintained. There are a number of commercial poultry farms, but a fair portion of the local supply comes from small Indian farmers whose stock is mostly of the "barn-yard" type. The price of eggs ranged from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per dozen wholesale.

Table birds are not bred as such, but a large number of fowls and ducks, and a limited number of turkeys, are disposed of for consumption. Prices for live birds are:—fowls 3s. 6d. to 5s. and ducks 5s. to 6s. each.

Agricultural Instruction to Fijians and Indians.

This phase of agricultural education is controlled by the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which consists of the heads of the Agricultural, Education, Native, and Indian Departments and a representative of the Methodist Mission. For the purpose of this description it may be divided into two main spheres, namely primary instruction and adult instruction.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The work under this heading may be briefly described as the operation of the agricultural bias which it is intended to give to certain portions of the curriculum of existing schools. This training is more or less confined to nature study lessons and work in school gardens. Its widespread application is handicapped by want of sufficient qualified instructors, but some centres have made excellent progress. This course is pursued not only at the primary schools but also at the more advanced Queen Victoria School and the Teachers' Training College. The Methodist Mission Agricultural Colleges at Navuso goes a step further in specializing in agriculture, and the training of students at the Government Experimental Stations goes further still. It is from the last-named institutions that recruits are selected for employment as Native Field Instructors of the Agricultural Department for work mainly amongst the adult population.

ADULT INSTRUCTION.

As an organized scheme this has been practically confined to the Fijian section of the population, but advice has been freely given to Indians who seek assistance. The Indian agricultural community is far ahead of the Fijian in modern agricultural practice. The majority of the Indians are engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane and since the adoption of the tenant farmer system by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, the individual comes under the direct supervision of the trained officers of that Company.

In these circumstances the Government's restricted financial resources have been directed towards assisting the more backward Fijian to a comparative equality with the Indian in agricultural practice.

Mining.

A new Mining Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council on 2nd July, 1934, and Regulations under the Ordinance were made by the Governor in Council on 4th July. The Mining Board, constituted under the provisions of the Ordinance, was appointed on 13th September, and the Tavua and Yanawai Mining Areas were gazetted on 4th October.

The discovery of gold-bearing ore in the Tavua district attracted the attention of an Australian syndicate headed by Mr. E. G. Theodore. It acquired options over certain prospecting licences in the immediate vicinity of the original discovery, and instituted intensive prospecting operations by modern methods and with an experienced staff. In October, Mr. Theodore applied for a mining lease of 100 acres with attendant special site and water-right licences, and commenced the erection of a small but modern milling and treatment plant. Tavua Gold Options, Limited, an Australian Company, commenced prospecting operations towards the end of the year on prospecting licence areas adjacent to those acquired by Mr. Theodore and his associates.

Mount Kasi Mines, Limited, temporarily ceased mining operations at Yanawai in October, and commenced the installation of a larger and more efficient treatment plant.

At the October Session the Legislative Council allowed refunds of duty paid or to be paid by Mr. Theodore and Mount Kasi Mines, Limited, on imported machinery to the value of £15,000 each, upon certain conditions as to repayment of the duty so refunded before the payment of any dividend to shareholders.

Prospecting work was continued by local prospectors in other districts but no discovery of note was reported.

The following statement shows the gold produced in the Yanawai and Tavua Mining Areas since the commencement of mining operations :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Yanawai.</i>	<i>Tavua.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932 ...	...	311.1 oz.	nil	311.1 oz.
1933 ...	...	1,844.2 „	nil	1,844.2 „
1934 ...	...	796.7 „	134.7 oz.	931.4 „
<i>Totals</i> ...		2,952.0 „	134.7 „	3,086.7 „

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total trade of the Colony for the year 1934, exclusive of transshipments, amounted to £2,451,659, this figure being made up of imports valued at £995,204 and exports valued at £1,456,455. As compared with the previous year, the total trade showed a decrease of £343,136. Imports showed a drop of £74,062 and exports £269,074. It should be noted that as from the 1st January, 1934, the import statistics show the country of origin and not the country of consignment as in previous years, and it is on this account that difficulties will arise when making comparisons with previous years.

The principal increases and decreases in the value of articles imported during 1934 as compared with 1933 are as follows:—

Increases.—Boots and shoes, £1,903; coal, £2,262; cordage and rope, £446; fruit and vegetables, fresh, £956; hardware, £9,944; iron and mild steel, £806; leatherwear, £1,304; machinery, £8,565; motor vehicles, £13,015; soap, £2,247; tyres and tubes, £452.

Decreases.—Bags and sacks, £12,300; beer, £414; cement, £888; drapery, £29,681; fancy goods, £3,832; fish, £6,503; flour, sharps and pollard, £7,799; ghee, £3,508; matches, £963; meats, £2,818; milk, £796; oils, edible, £2,320; oils, other, £21,052; paints, £385; tobacco, £765.

The total value of exports, amounting to £1,456,455, was made up of exports, the products of the Colony, valued at £1,341,678 and re-exports £114,777. As compared with 1933, the products of the Colony were £190,483 less in value and re-exports £78,591 less.

Although 923 tons more copra were exported in 1934, the value decreased from £195,788 in 1933 to £127,941 in 1934, a decrease of £67,847 due to the low prices ruling for this particular product in the world's markets for which the bedrock price was paid during the year. The sugar exported in 1934 was 9,974 tons less in quantity and £111,733 less in value than that exported in 1933.

Values of imports, exports, total trade, and visible trade balance for each of the past five years are set out in the following table:—

<i>Year ended 31st Dec.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Imports.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1930 ...	1,219,184	1,484,526	2,703,710	265,342
1931 ...	929,514	1,000,187	1,929,701	70,673
1932 ...	857,346	1,698,964	2,556,310	841,618
1933 ...	1,069,266	1,725,529	2,794,795	656,263
1934 ...	995,204	1,456,455	2,451,659	461,251

In 1934, the total trade of the Colony was divided between the different countries as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>
	£	£	£	
United Kingdom	362,763	674,395	1,037,158	42·32
Australia	261,108	74,490	335,598	13·69
Canada	45,309	470,229	515,538	21·03
India	63,588	302	63,890	2·61
New Zealand	34,343	119,941	154,284	6·29
Dutch East Indies	24,643	4,968	29,611	1·21
Japan	29,764	2,964	32,728	1·33
United States of America	86,285	10,800	97,065	3·98
Other British Possessions	23,587	13,533	37,120	1·51
Other Foreign Countries	40,010	81,985	121,995	4·96
Totals	£ 971,400	1,453,607	2,425,007	98·93
Ships' Stores	—	2,848	2,848	·12
Parcels Post	23,804	—	23,804	·95
Totals	£ 995,204	1,456,455	2,451,659	100·00

The following table shows how the trade was distributed during the past two years :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of imports.</i>		<i>Percentage of exports.</i>		<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>	
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
United Kingdom	34·24	36·45	49·22	46·33	43·49	42·32
Other British Possessions	52·58	43·00	41·57	46·58	45·79	45·13
Foreign Countries	11·16	18·16	9·04	6·90	9·85	11·48
Parcels Post	2·02	2·39	—	—	·77	·95
Ships' Stores	—	—	·17	·19	·10	·12
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Imports.

The value of imports from the principal countries during the last five years was as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	373,694	258,171	250,748	366,151	362,763
Australia	449,845	372,284	317,046	379,886	261,108
Canada	60,076	40,134	25,675	38,175	45,309
India	43,239	32,622	33,944	39,242	63,588
New Zealand	102,339	81,470	100,255	88,174	34,343
Japan	17,135	23,909	29,814	39,269	29,764
Dutch East Indies	21,889	20,115	22,633	18,794	24,643
United States	86,224	51,789	25,937	42,431	86,285

The proportion of the total import trade done with these countries during the same period was as follows:—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	30·65	27·77	29·25	34·24	36·45
Australia ...	36·90	40·05	36·98	35·53	26·24
Canada ...	4·94	4·32	3·00	3·57	4·55
India ...	3·55	3·51	3·96	3·67	6·39
New Zealand ...	8·39	8·76	11·69	8·25	3·45
Japan ...	1·45	2·57	3·48	3·67	2·99
Dutch East Indies ...	1·80	2·16	2·64	1·76	2·48
United States ...	7·06	5·57	3·03	3·97	8·67

The principal articles imported from the above-mentioned countries during the last two years are as follows:—

FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
		<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£	£
Boots and shoes...	—	2,024	1,394
Cement and lime	45,924 cwt.	5,274	4,584
Cinematograph films.	—	—	434,189 ft. 4,896
Drapery ...	—	87,614	72,602
Drugs ...	—	6,729	7,240
Hardware ...	—	32,158	51,483
Iron, black, and steel, mild.	5,958 cwt.	3,478	7,730 cwt. 4,415
Iron, galvanized...	14,393 cwt.	11,343	14,163 cwt. 11,190
Machinery ...	—	20,437	— 23,744
Manures ...	2,886 tons	19,914	4,737 tons 22,418
Matches, wood ...	51,350 gross	7,410	31,600 gross 5,806
Motor vehicles ...	77	10,547	46 6,002
Oils ...	54,330 gal.	5,775	60,523 gal. 6,225
Paints ...	137 tons	6,129	114 tons 5,378
Salt ...	12,600 cwt.	2,295	12,435 cwt. 2,062
Spirits ...	12,456 gal.	14,152	15,131 gal. 16,398
Stationery ...	—	3,981	— 4,536
Tobacco ...	18,061 lb.	6,429	15,442 lb. 6,453
Toys and fancy goods.	—	11,960	— 5,973
Other articles ...	—	108,502	— 99,964
TOTAL ...		£366,151	£362,763

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bags and sacks ...	113,946 doz.	35,936	—	—
Beer ...	40,995 gal.	7,563	41,815 gal.	6,819
Biscuits, fancy ...	117,527 lb.	5,003	109,629 lb.	4,490
Confectionery ...	76,024 lb.	3,489	82,123 lb.	3,378
Coal ...	20,523 tons	14,817	26,138 tons	17,855
Cordage and rope	1,459 cwt.	3,861	1,023 cwt.	2,757
Drapery ...	—	4,706	—	1,882
Drugs ...	—	5,312	—	3,926
Flour, sharps and pollard.	15,493,617 lb.	54,436	15,100,709 lb.	46,579
Fruits and vegetables, fresh.	26,204 cwt.	6,809	25,687 cwt.	7,746
Grease ...	2,594 cwt.	2,065	2,019 cwt.	1,157
Hardware ...	—	31,275	—	21,325
Machinery ...	—	35,342	—	34,097
Meats ...	170,063 lb.	3,945	109,771 lb.	2,017
Oils ...	269,296 gal.	14,721	648 gal.	105
Paints ...	58 tons	3,135	65 tons	3,362
Photographs and films ...	1,480,484 ft.	12,878	58,243 ft.	597
Rice ...	3,713 cwt.	1,958	229 cwt.	143
Spirits ...	3,190 gal.	3,131	598 gal.	481
*Tea ...	125,756 lb.	7,792	—	—
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.	78,211 lb.	23,461	75,536 lb.	22,537
Other articles ...	—	98,251	—	79,855
TOTAL ...		£379,886		£261,108

FROM CANADA.

Fish ...	694,516 lb.	13,177	296,900 lb.	6,172
Motor Vehicles ...	—	—	—	17,113
Timber ...	2,203,636 sup.ft.	11,822	2,230,544 sup.ft.	10,793
Tyres and tubes...	—	4,204	—	4,188
Other articles ...	—	8,972	—	7,043
TOTAL ...		£38,175		£45,309

FROM INDIA.

Bags and sacks ...	27,208 doz.	7,062	119,986 doz.	32,639
Dhall ...	11,632 cwt.	6,529	14,029 cwt.	7,202
Drapery ...	—	4,189	—	2,962
Ghee and ghee substitutes.	328,603 lb.	6,213	182,389 lb.	2,829
Oil, mustard ...	57,412 gal.	7,591	45,125 gal.	5,362
Other articles ...	—	7,658	—	12,594
TOTAL ...		£39,242		£63,588

* See Note on p. 30.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Article.	1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bacon and hams	62,503 lb.	2,694	64,765 lb.	3,004
Bags and sacks ...	9,924 doz.	2,280	—	—
Drapery ...	—	3,708	—	1,846
Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	19,195 cwt.	5,073	17,809 cwt.	4,891
Grease and tallow	3,040 cwt.	2,781	1,424 cwt.	1,184
Manure ...	24,986 cwt.	4,619	991 cwt.	318
Meat ...	245,126 lb.	5,817	209,605 lb.	4,964
Photographs and films.	2,325,283 ft.	21,935	9,200 ft.	115
Soap, plain ...	224,267 lb.	1,898	352,954 lb.	2,920
Sugar ...	330,476 lb.	2,198	421,537 lb.	2,410
*Tea ...	64,892 lb.	5,934	—	—
Other articles ...	—	29,237	—	12,691
TOTAL ...		£88,174		£34,343

FROM JAPAN.

Drapery ...	—	34,535	—	24,487
Other articles ...	—	4,734	—	5,277
TOTAL ...		£39,269		£29,764

FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Oil, crude ...	247,390 gal.	2,608	788,385 gal.	4,102
Kerosene ...	164,355 gal.	5,747	123,848 gal.	3,891
Motor fuel ...	268,391 gal.	10,439	422,594 gal.	16,646
Other articles ...	—	—	—	4
TOTAL ...		£18,794		£24,643

	Country of Origin.	lb.	£
*Tea imports for 1934 :—	Ceylon	131,972	12,107
	Java	55,608	2,618
	India	26,796	1,630
	China	8,290	375

FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Article.	1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Cinematograph films.	—	—	3,772,163 ft.	36,466
Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	1,487 cwt.	1,054	1,111 cwt.	1,231
Hardware ...	—	3,975	—	6,672
Oil, kerosene ...	219,106 gal.	9,176	154,473 gal.	5,450
Motor fuel ...	724,061 gal.	16,373	536,251 gal.	7,553
Other ...	157,834 gal.	2,807	28,898 gal.	3,420
Machinery, agricultural.	—	1,732	—	1,594
Other articles ...	—	7,314	—	18,541
Motor Vehicles ...	—	—	—	5,358
TOTAL ...		£42,431		£86,285

It should be noted for purposes of comparison that the import figures for 1934 are based on the country of origin of the article and not on the country of consignment as in previous years. For instance, the United Kingdom, for the first time in years, takes priority over Australia in being the largest exporter to Fiji, mainly through many items which, though purchased from Australia, are not of Australian origin, while New Zealand figures show a decrease of 62 per cent. as compared with 1933 for the same reason, the main items being sacks, drapery, films, and tea, which are still being imported from New Zealand but are not of New Zealand origin.

Food-stuffs, produce, and coal are still the main items imported from New Zealand and Australia, whilst all classes of manufactured articles are mainly the imports from the United Kingdom.

The imports of Canadian goods have increased during the year, the chief items being fish, timber, and tyres and tubes.

Imports from India have increased by 62 per cent., due principally to such items as bags and sacks being credited to that country instead of to Australia as in previous years.

Owing to the institution of the quota system for controlling cotton and artificial silk piece-goods imported from foreign countries, imports of drapery from Japan have considerably decreased.

Imports from the United States of America show a marked increase on account of cinematograph films which were formerly credited to New Zealand and Australia.

Exports.

The exports of the principal products of the Colony for the past five years were as follows :—

Article.	1930.		1931.		1932		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Value.	£	Value.	£	Value.	£	Value.	£	Value.	£
Sugar ...	90,979	853,833	67,937	624,310	131,302	1,289,239	113,836	1,180,782	103,863	1,069,049
Copra ...	23,882	369,524	16,917	177,786	15,076	170,240	22,597	195,788	23,520	127,941
Molasses ...	12,337	12,337	9,019	9,019	9,448	9,448	12,937	12,937	16,828	16,828
Bananas ...	169,044	57,178	194,875	57,368	346,968	67,237	326,422	69,243	324,494	67,845
Biscuits ...	338,892	8,456	149,630	3,325	133,266	3,135	84,654	1,919	53,749	1,088
Butter ...	903	6,496	1,612	7,519	2,421	11,299	1,837	7,564	1,307	4,016
Cotton ...	127,077	6,727	78,932	1,146	101,997	5,100	34,870	2,300	2,513	84
Vegetables ...	8,568	5,459	9,925	4,988	5,892	1,875	3,845	1,228	1,961	940
Pines, canned	306,913	6,593	297,301	5,961	621,036	8,095	380,711	5,582	—	3,808
Pines, fresh	7,633	2,296	5,607	1,510	1,776	668	2,684	1,007	2,171	816
Trocas shell	193	11,209	183	7,371	266	12,125	365	19,945	319	20,733

The figures as regards the quantity and value of bananas exported during the year compare favourably with those of the previous year. Most of the bananas exported went to New Zealand, Australia taking £6,000 less in value than the previous year.

Canada and the United Kingdom again took the greater portion of the sugar exported, while most of the copra was absorbed by the United Kingdom and Europe. The average price of copra fell from £8 10s. 0d. per ton in 1933 to £5 10s. 0d. in 1934.

The export figures for trocas shell show a slight decrease in quantity though an increase in value. The bulk of the shell was exported to European countries and a small portion to Australia and Japan.

During the year 1,033 ounces of gold, valued at £7,590, were exported. The decrease in the amount exported was the result of the installation by one of the mining companies of larger plant, which necessitated the temporary suspension of its mining activities.

The following table shows quantity and value of twelve of the minor products of the Colony exported during the last five years :—

Article.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans, Mauritius..	1,288	£ 1,290	968	£ 1,212	2,590	£ 3,237	1,201	£ 1,855	1,595	£ 2,660
Bêche-de-mer ...	2,672	13,886	2,864	16,045	2,074	8,801	255	1,348	272	1,408
Coconuts ...	298,886	895	300,860	906	330,930	994	251,330	754	300,040	807
*Fruits, fresh, other than bananas or pines.	—	341	—	1,919	—	1,116	—	3,663	—	2,010
Gold bullion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gum ...	2,875	4,025	1,025	—	305	2,053	2,079	13,500	1,033	7,590
Oil, coconut ...	69	2,451	61	1,092	3,074	3,103	2,618	3,220	3,936	4,364
Shell, pearl ...	1,120	15	24,304	1,631	18	410	50	1,129	65	1,352
" turtle ...	1,196	1,729	1,881	216	21,504	193	12,824	128	7,817	80
Soap, plain ...	498	694	2,406	1,594	1,400	879	1,687	1,041	2,788	1,870
†Vegetables, fresh	8,568	5,459	9,925	3,456	3,141	4,332	3,084	4,388	2,632	3,244
Hides ...	5,856	4,216	4,208	4,988	5,892	1,875	3,645	1,228	1,961	940
				2,283	3,473	1,724	3,857	1,318	4,546	1,917

* In 1934 included the following:—

Mandarines	...	2,420 cases valued at	£ 1,271
Oranges	...	"	430
Melons	...	"	168
Other	...	"	141
		Total ...	£2,010

† In 1934 included the following:—

Tomatoes	...	34 cwt. valued at	£ 51
Kumalas (sweet potatoes)	...	"	659
Cucumbers	...	120 cwt.	180
Other	...	"	50
		Total ...	£940

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**Labour of Fijians.**

No change has been made during the year in the conditions governing the employment of labourers under contract of service. In consequence of the continued low price of copra the wages of labourers on coconut plantations remained at between £9 and £10 per annum. Agricultural labourers may be employed under contracts for a period not exceeding twelve months. Every contract for a period exceeding one month must be made before a District Commissioner who may withhold his consent if the contract appears unreasonable or inequitable. The hours of labour are nine a day, from Monday to Friday, and five on Saturday, making a working week of 50 hours. When additional hours are worked by the labourers they are either paid overtime or given time off to compensate for their additional work. The cost of bringing labourers to an estate and returning them to their villages is borne by the employer. Adequate safeguards are provided by law for the proper housing and treatment of labourers, and employers are required to provide medical care in cases of sickness.

All recruitment of labour is entirely voluntary. As each Fijian is a member of a land-owning unit and has the right to use a portion of the tribal lands he is capable of supporting himself and his family from the products of his lands. There is, therefore, no necessity for him to work for wages, and generally speaking he only does so in order to gain money for some specific object. The majority of Fijians do support themselves from the products of their lands, and those who elect to work under contract of service usually return to their villages on completion of the contract. There is, therefore, no labouring class of Fijians dependent for their subsistence solely upon the wages they earn. The constant change in the personnel of the labourers obviates any serious interference with the native social system and prevents the growth of a class of Fijians divorced from tribal associations and dependent for their livelihood on the economic condition of the labour market. These conditions provide probably the most effective safeguard for the proper treatment of labourers under contract of service.

The employment of casual labourers is mostly confined to the ports of Suva, Lautoka and Levuka. The men are employed chiefly in the loading and unloading of cargo vessels, and many of them return to their villages after the work of each ship is completed. A large number of these labourers are drawn from the native villages in the vicinity of the ports, and as their personnel is constantly changing they do not form a class of casual labourers. A limited number of Fijians are employed in the commercial houses, and a certain proportion of these remain more or less permanently in the commercial centres. There is, however, nothing to prevent them from returning to their villages and resuming their place in the native social system if they so desire.

The number of Fijians employed as carpenters, boat-builders, marine engineers, and firemen is comparatively small. Their employment as skilled workers is limited, not only by the demand for such work but by their ability to compete with members of other races. Most of the small inter-insular sailing vessels are manned by Fijians under the charge of a certificated native master. Few, if any, of these men work under contract of service. The conditions of labour vary according to the size of the vessel and the particular work on which it is employed, and they are in all cases a matter of agreement between the owner and the crew. This type of work is popular with the Fijians, and the wages they earn are sufficient for the support of themselves and their dependants.

During 1933 and 1934, Fijians found employment on road work. The collection from the Fijians, with the exception perhaps of certain specified areas, of their rates and taxes is a matter of some considerable difficulty in these times of general economic depression. Next year (1935) will see a further development in the road policy, and it is hoped that a considerable number of Fijians will obtain employment on this road work largely as a means of finding their taxes.

The wages paid for the various classes of labour are a matter of agreement between the employer and the worker. No scale of wages is laid down by law, but in all contracts of service exceeding one month the District Commissioner may decline to register the agreement if the terms offered are unreasonable. Statistics concerning the current rate of wages are given elsewhere.

Labour and Wages of Indians.

There was no marked alteration in labour conditions or in the rate of wages, which tended to remain at the levels of 2s. 6d. per day in Suva and 2s. per day elsewhere. Employment is to a large extent seasonal, particularly in the sugar districts where the maximum opportunities are afforded during the months when the mills are operating, but there is very little hardship during other periods because the majority of Indian labourers, having smallholdings of their own, are not entirely dependent for their livelihood on their wage earnings.

Public Works Department Labour.

The total average number of labourers, skilled and unskilled, employed in the Public Works Department, including Road Boards, was 1,193. Of these, 785 were employed in Suva District and 408 in the various country districts.

Approximately three-quarters of these workmen were engaged on road work, and, as has been the case in the past, Indians predominated on maintenance work, whereas the bulk of the labour employed on new construction work was Fijian.

Wages for unskilled labour ranged from 2s. per day in some of the country districts to 2s. 6d. per day in Suva.

No fixed rate is paid to skilled workmen, rates ranging from 14s. to 20s. a day according to the proficiency displayed. Half-castes are employed as boat-builders, house carpenters, blacksmiths, and fitters. This class of labour is gradually displacing the skilled European mechanic in the various trades enumerated above, and the time is not far distant when Europeans will only be employed as foremen and in the higher grades.

The following figures give an idea of the wages paid to the various classes of workmen :—

Carpenters and joiners 3s. 6d. to 20s. a day depending on the degree of skill.

Boat-builders 8s. to 20s. Some skilled Fijians employed in the boat sheds are paid 3s. 9d. to 8s. a day.

Mechanics (including motor mechanics, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc.), up to 20s. a day. Apprentices (usually European and half-castes) 5s. rising to £2 12s. 6d. a week.

Painters (usually Indians) 3s. 6d. a day, leading hands up to 9s. a day, lorry and steam-roller drivers (mostly Europeans) 10s. to 18s. a day. The average wage is £4 10s. a week.

Road overseers (chiefly Europeans) £16 to £25 per month. Road gang sirdars (Indians) £4 10s. to £10 a month. Average £7 10s. a month.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department, and the conditions under which the labourers work, are practically identical with those obtaining outside the Department. The hours of work are 8 a day or 48 a week, and these hours are only departed from by the planters and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, whose employees work 9 hours a day or 54 hours a week.

There are no records kept by the Public Works Department of the cost of living of the different classes of labourers employed. In any case, there is no single standard of living which could be taken as applicable to all classes, as there are at least four categories, each with a distinct standard. Again, the standards vary within each group and any generalization would be of little value.

Cost of Living.

The tariff in hotels varies from 10s. to 17s. 6d. a day, or from £9 to £20 a month. Boarding-house terms average about £9 a month.

In Suva and Levuka the rent of houses varies from £5 to £8 a month unfurnished, and £8 to £10 furnished. Furnished houses are very scarce and usually are only available for limited periods while the owners are absent from the Colony on holiday. In country districts houses are almost unprocurable.

The usual number of servants employed is between one and three, comprising a cook-general, cook and house-boy, and cook, house-boy and a garden-boy or nurse-girl.

Cooks earn £5 to £6 per month and food, others, £2 to £4 per month and food.

Indians are usually employed as domestic servants. Fijian servants are cheaper but less efficient. White servants are very rarely employed, except as children's nurses.

A family of four persons would find little margin for the provision of education for their children, or for an occasional holiday in a cooler country on a gross income of less than £500 a year.

In Suva, a single man could live, though with little margin for emergencies, on £200 a year. In country districts, if quarters were provided, he could live on slightly less.

European artisans tend to be employed only on fairly responsible work, and are usually men who keep up a fairly high standard of living. Since they are unlikely to have any privileges in the shape of free housing, it is unlikely that a married man could manage on less than £250 to £300 a year.

Average cost of foodstuffs in common use.

Butter	...	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Milk	...	...	...	6d. per quart.
Cheese	...	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Fresh beef	...	...	...	10d. per lb.
Mutton	...	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Pork	...	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	...	2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Sugar, white	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Sugar, brown	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Salt	...	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	2s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	...	1s. 8d. per lb.
Preserved meats	...	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	...	14s. per cwt.

Education.—Primary education can be obtained in Levuka, and primary and secondary education in Suva in Government schools. Tuition fees are as follows:—

			<i>Children of Ratepayers.</i>		<i>Children of Non-Ratepayers.</i>
Primary	...	...	Free	...	£2 2 0 a year.
Secondary	...	...	£6 0 0 a year	...	£7 10 0 a year.

A charge of £50 a year is made for boarding in the hostels attached to the Suva grammar schools.

For higher education and for health purposes many Europeans send their children to Australia or New Zealand. The average cost of education in these circumstances is about £150 a year.

Medical fees.—The usual fee charged by a private medical practitioner is 10s. 6d. a visit. The fees charged in Government hospitals are 6s. a day for the public wards, and 10s. 6d. a day for private wards. Operation fees in these hospitals range from £1 1s. to £10 10s. Medicines and medical appliances are expensive.

Sports and social clubs.—Entrance fees to social clubs range from £2 2s. to £10 10s. and yearly subscriptions from £2 2s. to £4 4s. The entrance fees for tennis, golf, and cricket clubs are from £1 1s. to £2 2s., and the yearly subscription fees £1 1s. to £4 4s.

Holidays.—For health reasons it is advisable that Europeans should periodically visit countries which have a more temperate climate. The average return passage rates are as follows :—

New Zealand	...	...	£12 to £25.
Australia	...	...	£25 to £50.
England	...	...	£87 10s. to £159 10s.

A special cabin-class return passage to England is quoted at £119 16s.

It is difficult to give an accurate indication of the actual cost-of-living of Fijian and Indian labourers, of whom only a small number are dependent on their wages. In very many cases these labourers live in their own houses and cultivate small plots of land which enable them to grow a portion of their food supplies. It is also the common practice for Indian labourers to grow and husk their own rice. In these ways they materially reduce their actual living costs. All Fijian labourers are landowners and are under no economic necessity to work for wages, as they can return and live on their own lands whenever they so desire. All Fijians and Indians receive free medical treatment at all Government hospitals. Agricultural and other labourers employed under contract of service are provided with food, lodging, and medical care. In general, the wages paid to Fijians and Indians, who live largely upon locally produced food-stuffs, are more than sufficient to meet their needs.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Historical.

Native education owes its origin to missionary enterprise, which commenced with the arrival of the Methodist Mission in 1835. The Roman Catholic Mission followed in 1844, the Anglican Mission in 1870, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in 1889.

On their own initiative the early Methodist missionaries established schools throughout the Colony, reduced the language to writing, produced a Fijian-English dictionary, and printed a translation of the New Testament. Primary education is still largely under the influence of the various Missions.

An important step forward in the educational policy of the Colony took place in 1916, when an Education Bill was passed creating a Department of Education and a Board of Education. The latter was given power to register and classify schools and teachers and to regulate a system of grants-in-aid.

In 1926, an Education Commission was appointed to inquire into the education system and advise as to the steps to be taken to effect an improvement in the methods of, and facilities provided for, the education of the various races in the Colony. Following the recommendations of this Commission, the Department of Education was strengthened by the appointment of a Director of Education, an Assistant Director, and two Inspectors of Schools. The Education Ordinance of 1916 was repealed and Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 substituted. This Ordinance reconstituted the Board of Education and gave it greater control over the registration and classification of schools and teachers, the instruction to be given, the standards of attainment to be maintained, and the qualifications and number of teachers required for various grades of schools.

The value of practical education was recognized by making eligibility for registration and for grants-in-aid dependent on satisfactory instruction being given in agriculture or manual work for boys and domestic crafts for girls.

Returns in respect of the year 1934 were submitted by 282 schools. The number on the roll was 19,873, and the average attendance approximately 80 per cent.

European Education.

There are thirteen schools which enrol Europeans: three are maintained wholly by Government, five by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at the sugar centres, three by the Roman Catholic Mission, and two by local committees. Primary education is given in all these schools, while in addition secondary tuition is available in Suva at the grammar schools, St. Joseph's Convent, and St. Felix College, pupils being prepared for the New Zealand Public Service, and the Cambridge Local Examinations. Manual instruction for boys and cookery for girls are included in the curriculum. At the Convent and the Girls' Grammar School an alternative commercial course may be taken which includes book-keeping, shorthand, and commercial practice. In 1934, St. Joseph's Convent presented nine candidates, and St. Felix College one candidate, for the Cambridge Local Examination. Eight candidates from St. Joseph's Convent passed. The Girls' Grammar School presented three candidates for the New Zealand Intermediate Examination, all of whom passed.

European children in isolated parts of the Colony may be enrolled in the Government correspondence classes which are organized to enable a pupil taking the course to pass into an appropriate class in one of the grammar schools without loss of time. These classes are conducted by a former head mistress of the Girls' Grammar School, and are of great value to children in outlying country districts. Fifty-six pupils were enrolled during the year.

Under a scheme of co-operation between the Education Department of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji, the grammar schools in Suva and Levuka Public School are staffed by trained, certificated New Zealand teachers. The syllabus of instruction used is very similar to that used in New Zealand schools.

Three grades of European scholarships, tenable for three years, may be awarded by the Board of Education on the results of competitive examinations. The local junior scholarships provide for free tuition at one of the Suva European schools, and a monetary grant of £20 a year to country children under the age of 12 years. The local senior scholarships, one for girls and one for boys under 14 years of age, provide free tuition in the secondary departments and a grant of £5 or £20, according to whether the scholar is or is not resident in Suva. The Fiji scholarship, of an annual value of £120 and tenable for three years at an approved university or training institute in one of the neighbouring Dominions, is awarded on the results of the entrance examination of the University of New Zealand. For financial reasons no Fiji scholarship was awarded during 1934.

Half of the net cost of the three Government schools for Europeans is met from general revenue and half from a special education rate levied in the Municipalities of Suva and Levuka in which the schools are situated. The children of parents occupying houses on which education rate is paid are exempt from the payment of school fees in the primary departments, but pay a fee of £6 a year in the secondary departments. The fees for children of non-residents are £2 2s. and £7 10s. a year in the primary and secondary departments respectively. All fees are reduced by one-third when two or more members of a family attend school.

The Government maintains two hostels in Suva, one for girls and one for boys. The boarding fee is £50 a year with varying reductions for two, three, or more members of the same family. There are also hostels attached to St. Felix College and St. Joseph's Convent. In Levuka, a hostel is maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission.

The children on the roll of these European schools during the year numbered 443 girls and 484 boys, the net cost to the Government being £4,926 8s. 10d.

There is in Suva a private kindergarten school for pupils under six years of age.

Fijian Education.

The population of Fiji, estimated at 197,449, is composed mainly of Fijians and Indians. Each race has its own schools. Village vernacular schools for Fijians have long been established by the various Missions and practically all the Fijians can read and write the vernacular. Many of these one-teacher schools are being grouped into district schools under the control of District Commissioners, and are staffed with trained, certificated native teachers as they become available. The standard of instruction given is not high, but it is improving. In 1934, 113 Fijian and Rotuman primary schools received grants-in-aid. The enrolment was 3,783 girls and 4,880 boys, with an average attendance of 84 per cent. The net cost to the Government of Fijian education in 1934 was £17,339 5s. 1d.

There are six Government provincial schools in which a primary course is given. All these schools are residential. Every effort is made to encourage the practise of Fijian customs and ceremonies, and at least nine hours a week are devoted to instruction in practical agriculture and wood-work. The food gardens of each of these schools cover areas varying from ten to fifteen acres. One school is actively engaged in sugar-cane cultivation, another is developing a dairy herd, and a third has a banana project. The Fijians contribute £4,350 (approximately half the total cost) towards the maintenance of these six schools. Candidates for admission are selected by the local village chiefs, and places are allocated to the various Provinces in proportion to their monetary contributions.

Queen Victoria Memorial School is a residential school for Fijians situated five miles from Suva. It is maintained by Government funds. The fees are £6 a year. The course provided is an elementary one in which is included agriculture, animal husbandry, and wood-work. Twenty-two acres of crops are in cultivation and the school maintains a dairy herd of 24 cows. The roll in 1934 was 88. Pupils are prepared for admission to the Government Service, the Teachers' Training Schools, and the Central Medical School.

The gross Government expenditure on Fijian education was approximately £23,034 18s. 11d., of which £5,695 13s. 10d. was recovered through fees and provincial contributions.

Indian Education.

In 1934, there were seven Government and fifty-one assisted schools for Indians, with a total roll of 3,290 boys and 1,119 girls. Many of these are two-teacher schools under the control of local committees, the members of which for the most part are uneducated and parochial. Each school was inspected during the year, and there was evidence of progress which will be accelerated as

qualified teachers become available. The medium of instruction in the lower classes is Hindustani. English is taught, and tends to become the medium of instruction in the higher classes.

Indian boys may proceed from these schools to the Government Indian school at Natabua, which was established in 1919, where they may prepare for the entrance examination of the New Zealand University. The fee in the primary school is 10s. a year and in the secondary department £7 10s. a year. Provision has been made for boarders in a hostel, the fee being £24 a year.

In Suva there are two Roman Catholic Schools for non-European children at which pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

A few years ago the instruction given in Indian schools was of a poor quality: the lack of experience on the part of managers, who were often illiterate, the lack of qualified teachers, and the complete absence of school material and textbooks each contributed its quota to this undesirable state of affairs. However, trained teachers are now becoming available, managers are taking a keener interest in their duties, and a Hindi-English school journal has been published.

The net cost to the Government of Indian education in 1934 was £9,439 9s. 9d.

Professional and Technical Training.

There are four teacher-training institutions (three Mission and one Government), one medical school, two agricultural training institutions, and two Mission schools for joinery.

Training of Teachers.—The earlier missionaries felt the urgent need for native teachers, and tried to satisfy it. As early as 1856 the Methodist Mission established a central institution for the training of pastors and teachers. It was followed by others better situated and with improved curricula. It was not until 1916 however that the present training institute for teachers was established at Davuilevu where teachers are now prepared for the Government teachers' examinations. The Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, for a number of years, trained teachers in their own schools, but to-day each Mission has a teacher-training institution on the island of Ovalau.

The Education Commission of 1926 recommended that a Government institution for the training of teachers be established, and that the Methodist Mission training institute be continued and supported by a more generous system of grants-in-aid. Both of these recommendations were adopted. The number of teachers in training at these and the Catholic Mission institutions during 1934 was 79.

There are five classes of teachers' certificates. To be eligible for a first-class certificate candidates must hold the Bachelor's degree of an approved university, or an equivalent qualification;

for the lowest or fifth class the standard required is that which would be attained by an English child passing out of the sixth standard. In 1934, 63 Fijian and 14 Indian candidates from training institutions sat for the teachers' certificate examinations. 27 passed and 28 obtained partial passes. The standard of attainment required for a pass is being gradually increased, and already the effect on the efficiency of the schools is very marked. The number of registered teachers and recognized teachers in the Colony during 1934 was 522 and 798 respectively.

There is no provision for the training of European teachers. The posts are filled by teachers trained overseas.

Central Medical School.—This school is a development of a scheme of medical training for natives inaugurated in 1873 at the Colonial Hospital, Suva. The present school was established in 1922 with the generous assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, and it is maintained by joint contributions from the various Pacific administrations. The school is residential, and has accommodation for 40 students. Candidates for admission must have a fair knowledge of English, and selection is made by examination. After a four years' course graduates are granted diplomas in medicine and surgery. There were 36 students in 1934. The decrease in the number of students is consequent on the change from a three to a four years' course. The gross cost of the school was £2,516 8s. 7d.

Navuso Agricultural School.—This school was established by the Methodist Mission in 1924 on an estate of 830 acres and provides an elementary course in farming and the management of stock. The roll was 100. Government financial assistance amounted to £300.

In 1926, the Government took over 30 acres of the Navuso estate to be used as an experimental station. There are now nine students at the station receiving instruction in agriculture and a training fitting them to become native agricultural instructors in the Provinces.

Physical and Moral Welfare.

In 1932, regulations for the medical examination of school children were made, under which school medical officers are invested with powers to examine all pupils in registered schools. Indian and Fijian children are entitled to free medical treatment. Instruction in hygiene and sanitation is emphasized in all schools, and pupils are required to keep their school building and grounds clean. Physical exercises and organized games are part of the curriculum of all registered schools. Football, both rugby and association, cricket, and basket-ball are played throughout the Colony, and in certain districts competitions arouse great interest.

An annual grant of £100 and £25 is made by the Government to the Fiji Association of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides respectively.

Finance.

The gross expenditure on education during 1934 was £46,367 12s. 2d. out of a total expenditure for the Colony of £595,460 6s. 6d. The gross revenue was £12,356 6s. 8d. representing native and other contributions, education rates of Suva and Levuka, boarding and tuition fees, and sale of school requisites. The net Government expenditure on education was therefore £34,011 5s. 6d. or 4s. 8·4d. per head of the population.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Mail communication within the Colony is maintained by means of vessels subsidized by Government, by subsidized motor road services, by mail carriers, and by itinerant vessels.

The S.S. *Malake* runs between Suva, Levuka, Savusavu, Ndeloi (Butha Bay), Rambai, and to the Taveuni coast twice monthly, and between Suva and Lautoka twice monthly. This vessel also calls once every two months at Malau, the port for Lambasa, if so required.

The S.S. *Andi Rewa* runs between Suva, Levuka, Nambouwalu, Ndreketi and Lambasa twice monthly, calling at certain small places *en route* either on the inward or outward journey.

A subsidized cutter conveys mails between Taveuni and Ndeloi (Butha Bay), once weekly.

With the opening of the transinsular road on Viti Levu, it has been possible to arrange for the transport of practically all mails on this island by motor vehicle. The following services are in operation :—

- (1) From Suva to Nausori, and return, daily.
- (2) From Suva to Nausori, Nanduruloulou, Korovou, Nanukulua, Ellington, Raki Raki, Tavua, Mba and Lautoka, and return, three times weekly.
- (3) From Lautoka to Nandi and Nandroga, and return, three times weekly.

There is a service by motor launch between Nausori, Viria, and Vunindawa for mails and goods three times weekly.

Carriers are chiefly used on Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu, between post offices on those islands. The services run once weekly.

External communication is provided by the British vessels *Aorangi* and *Niagara* of the Canadian-Australasian Line, to which Company a subsidy of £5,000 per annum is paid, and by the American vessels *Mariposa* and *Monterey* of the Matson Navigation Company. The former vessels call at Suva, once in every four weeks, on their voyages in each direction between Sydney,

Auckland, Honolulu and Vancouver, and the latter, once in every four weeks, on their voyages between Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Pango Pango, Honolulu, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The *Waipahi* provides a four-weekly cargo and limited passenger service between Sydney, Lautoka, Suva and Auckland.

Direct steamers from London to Suva, via Panama, arrive at intervals of approximately six weeks, and occasional calls are made by vessels from Australia and New Zealand travelling to ports in the United Kingdom, via Panama. Calls are also made at fairly regular intervals by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's vessel *Fiona*.

Telephone communication is available between Suva, Nausori, Nanduruloulou and Vunindawa; between Suva, Tailevu and Levuka on the island of Ovalau (communication between Tailevu and Ovalau being by submarine cable); between Suva and Navua; between Nanukuloa, Ellington, Raki Raki, Tavua, Mba and Lautoka, and between Nandarivatu and Mba. Telephone exchange areas are Suva, Lautoka, Levuka, Nausori and Navua, and rural party lines are maintained on Taveuni (40 miles), and in the Savusavu district on the south-east coast of Vanua Levu.

Wireless stations, operated by Amalgamated Wireless, Limited, are situated at Suva, Taveuni, Lambasa, and Savusavu. The Government operates a permanent station on the island of Rotuma, and also a temporary station at Lautoka. Wireless telephone communication exists between Levuka and the Central Leper Hospital at Makongai.

Telegraphic communication beyond the Colony is provided by submarine cable operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited, and by wireless from the Suva station with the principal Groups in the Western Pacific, and also with Honolulu and Sydney.

Roads.

The total length of the roads of the Colony is made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled	169 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gravelled	336 $\frac{1}{2}$
Earth (motorable)	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Earth (not motorable)	50 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridle tracks	1,593
Total	2,230

Tramways.

The only railways or tramways in existence in Fiji are of the narrow two-foot gauge laid down by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company on the Rewa River, along the sea coast from Singatoka (south-west Viti Levu) to Tavua (north of Viti Levu), in the

neighbourhood of Penang on the north-east corner of Viti Levu, and at Lambasa on the island of Vanua Levu. These railways are primarily for the transport of cane to the various sugar mills under the control of the Company, but the length from Singatoka to Tavua provides a free passenger service operating to a schedule approved by the Government.

The total length of permanent line laid down by the Company is 380 miles. About 220 miles of this total consists of the main line from Singatoka to Tavua, with the necessary branch lines.

Between 40 and 50 locomotives are used in connexion with the transport work of the Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two private banks are operating in the Colony—the Bank of New South Wales, with three establishments, and the Bank of New Zealand, with two. The paid-up capital of the former is £8,780,000, while that of the latter is £6,328,125. The amount of deposits held by the Bank of New South Wales was £1,262,920 and by the Bank of New Zealand £388,418 at 31st December, 1934.

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, during the year under review, the number of accounts increased from 13,234 to 14,190, while the total amount on deposit at the end of the year was £237,681, an increase over the previous year's figure of £1,471.

The assets, exclusive of the Depreciation Fund, were as follows :—

	£
Investments (market price on 31st December, 1934)	297,618
Cash at Bank and with Treasury	8,647
Total	<u>£306,265</u>

The transactions of the Savings Bank for the year 1934 were as follows :—

	£	£
Income from investments		11,570
Interest credited to depositors... ..	6,410	
Salaries	1,146	
Expenses	1,854	
		<u>9,410</u>
Surplus		<u>£2,160</u>

The rate of interest paid to depositors was 3 per cent. up to £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on deposits exceeding £500 up to a maximum of £1,000.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

The currency in circulation consisted of Government notes, British sterling coin, and Fiji coins of the following denominations issued under Ordinance No. 1 of 1934 :—

Silver—florin.
 shilling.
 sixpence.
Cupro-nickel—penny.
 half-penny.

British coinage is being gradually replaced by the new Fiji coinage, of which £38,170 had been placed in circulation at 31st December, 1934. Government currency notes of a total face value of £506,876 15s. were in circulation at 31st December, 1934. These are fully covered by the investments and cash held in the Note Security Fund at that date.

The surplus of ordinary income over expenditure on account of the transactions of the Commissioners of Currency for the last year amounted to £23,157 14s. 5d. which was transferred to the Colony's general revenue.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure from Public funds on the various works carried out by the Public Works Department amounted in all to £190,718 1s. 1d. This expenditure was incurred under the following headings :—

	£	s.	d.
Personal emoluments and other charges ...	17,178	19	2
Public works recurrent	78,578	7	1
Public works extraordinary	27,907	1	0
Loan funds	49,462	10	0
Miscellaneous	17,591	3	10
Total ...	£190,718	1	1

The corresponding figures for the previous five years are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1929	242,077	0	0
1930	212,792	0	0
1931	166,690	0	0
1932	160,747	0	0
1933	148,155	0	0

The administration of the Department is under the control of the Director of Public Works, with headquarters in Suva, the execution of the works being carried out by two Assistant Engineers and one Mechanical Engineer.

The Assistant Engineer, Suva, is responsible for all civil engineering work in the Suva district which comprises approximately half of Viti Levu and most of the other islands including Rotuma. His headquarters are at Walu Bay, Suva, where the stores, workshops, garages, etc., are situated.

The Assistant Engineer, Lautoka, is similarly responsible for work in the Lautoka district which comprises the other half of Viti Levu and Yasawa Group. There is a smaller Public Works Department depot at Lautoka, with offices, stores, workshops and garages.

The Mechanical Engineer, is in charge of the principal quarry and stone crushing plant, a fleet of nine launches and tugs, two slipways and extensive workshops for boat building and all kinds of repair work. It is noteworthy that, owing to the recent increase of road mileage and to the low price of copra, the revenue derived from the slipways is declining. In 1932, £1,872 were derived from this source: in 1934, £1,328. As the small craft used on coastal work become unserviceable they are not being replaced at present.

In August, a start was made on the construction of the Rewa River Bridge. This bridge was designed by Messrs. Rendell, Palmer & Tritton from information supplied by the Director of Public Works. When completed, it will consist of three 60 ft. girder spans and nine 129 ft. steel truss spans. The concrete deck, which will be 30 ft. above ordinary high-water level, will be 28 ft. wide to provide an 18 ft. roadway and two 5 ft. footways. The concrete piers will be built upon cylinders which, in some cases, extend to 80 ft. below high-water level. The estimated cost of this work is £75,000 (sterling). By the end of the year much of the plant had been assembled, two large pontoons and three standard punts had been built locally, one abutment had been completed, and the first two piers were in hand. It is expected that the bridge will be completed in 1937.

Other works completed during the year include a new bridge over the Lami River (four 40 ft. spans); Mission Hill Bridge (two 20 ft. spans); and four small bridges on the Mba—Ellington road, all of which are concrete bridges built to replace defective timber structures; the Nandrau Bridge (three 30 ft. spans) which affords access to a large Indian settlement near Mba; and the Waisavu Bridge (three 30 ft. spans) and the Waisomo Bridge (one 30 ft. span), both of which are on the transinsular road.

Two new roads were constructed; one, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, is a branch from the transinsular road to the Wainimbuka River near Vunindawa Government station, and the other, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, runs

from Tavua to the new goldfields area. The latter was constructed in 17 weeks at a cost of £4,970 9s. 10d. which includes the provision of one 60 ft. and three 30 ft. bridges.

A new 9 in. cast iron main was laid from Tamavua Reservoir to the King's Wharf, Suva, to supply water for shipping. Ample water is now available and revenue is benefiting accordingly.

The detailed survey for the construction of the Suva-Singatoka road was started from Suva and from Singatoka simultaneously. By the end of the year some 16 miles had been completed and over half of the bridge sites had been investigated.

The beaconing of the various waterways and marine dangers was continued during the year. Twenty-two new beacons were driven and 32 defective tops were replaced.

Increased funds for recurrent works were available this year and the general condition of the buildings, floating stock, water supplies, etc., shows considerable improvement.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The administration of justice throughout the Colony is provided for by the constitution of the Supreme Court and various District Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court Ordinance, 1875, declares the Supreme Court to be a Court of Record and Supreme Court of Judicature in the Colony.

The Supreme Court consists of a Judge, called the Chief Justice, appointed from time to time by Letters Patent. There is a Registrar and a staff of assistants.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is defined by sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Ordinance. By these sections it is enacted that the Supreme Court shall, within the Colony, have the same jurisdiction as that which His Majesty's High Court of Justice has in England, and it is thereunder constituted a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery Assize and *nisi prius*, with like powers and jurisdiction as such Court has in England.

It is a Court of Equity, and has, within the Colony, the same jurisdiction as the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and all the powers and authorities of the Lord High Chancellor of England. It is further a Court of Probate and a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and, under an Order in Council dated the 10th of March, 1894, an Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court was also established.

Under Ordinance No. 4 of 1875, provision is also made for the appointment of a Sheriff whose duty it is to execute all process of the Supreme Court and to act as Marshal of the Supreme Court in its Admiralty jurisdiction. The Sheriff is assisted in his work by Deputy Sheriffs in the country districts, the duty being performed by the various District Commissioners.

In addition to the local Ordinances, the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on the 2nd of January, 1875, are in force in the Colony, but only so far as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit.

During the year there are four Criminal Sessions of the Court sitting at the Central Criminal Court. These sessions are held at Suva every third month. The Court also goes on Circuit at regular intervals each year to obviate the expense and inconvenience of bringing into Suva cases from some of the outlying districts.

The Criminal Procedure of the Supreme Court is laid down by Ordinance No. 6 of 1875,* by which it is directed that trials shall be either by a jury of seven or by the Chief Justice sitting with assessors. When the accused, or one of them, or the person against whom the crime or offence has been committed, or one of them, is a native or a person of Asiatic origin or descent, the trial takes place before the Chief Justice with the aid of assessors in lieu of a jury, unless the Chief Justice shall for special reasons think fit to order a jury. It is provided that the opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and recorded in writing, but the decision shall be vested exclusively in the Judge. In jury cases, the members of the jury are required in the first instance to give a unanimous verdict, but if after a deliberation of at least four hours they are unable to agree, the Court can accept a majority verdict of not less than five to two.

In ordinary cases two assessors sit with the Chief Justice; in capital cases there must not be less than four assessors. Male residents, of an age between 21 and 60, with a competent knowledge of English, are liable to be called as jurymen and assessors, with the exception of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Government officers, salaried functionaries of any foreign Government not carrying on business, persons employed by the Cable and Wireless, Limited, or by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, practising physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, barristers and solicitors in actual practice and their clerks, clergymen and ministers, officers and others on full pay in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, masters of vessels and licensed pilots, salaried officials of the Municipal Council, persons disabled by mental and bodily infirmity or earning an income of less than £150 a year, and persons convicted of any treason, felony, or infamous crime who have not received a full pardon, are disqualified from serving. Persons are called to serve as assessors from lists compiled by the Sheriff, consisting of such male persons as are considered qualified from their education and character to serve in such a capacity. Exemptions from serving as assessors are similar to those in the case of jurymen.

* Cf. Ordinance No. 16 of 1932.

In capital cases sentence of death is pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is laid down in section 36 of Ordinance 6 of 1875 that the Chief Justice shall forward to the Governor a copy of his notes of evidence taken at the trial with a report containing any recommendations or observations he may think fit to make. The Governor, after considering the report in Executive Council, communicates the terms of his decision to the Chief Justice, who causes the tenor and substance to be entered in the Court records. The Governor in these cases issues either a death warrant, an order for sentence of death to be commuted, or a pardon.

On the Civil side, the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction within the Colony, and is governed in its practice by the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1933, which adopt, with certain modifications, the Rules of the Supreme Court of England.

The Civil Procedure Rules have been supplemented in special matters by other Rules, the chief of which are: The Bankruptcy Rules, 1890, and Admission of Barristers and Solicitors Rules, 1883.

Provision is made for obtaining evidence for foreign Courts and Tribunals under Rules made in 1908, and service out of the jurisdiction and of foreign process within the jurisdiction are covered by Rules made in 1912.

The ordinary sittings of the Supreme Court are held in Suva and are three in number, Michaelmas Term beginning on 1st October, Easter Term on the 1st March, and Trinity Term commencing on the Monday following Whitsun week.

The only appeal from the Supreme Court is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, both Criminal and Civil, are, in the country districts, presided over by the District Commissioners to whom the various districts are assigned, and in Suva by the Chief Police Magistrate. Broadly speaking, the powers of these officers are confined to dealing with minor offences on the Criminal side with power to inflict a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment, while on the Civil side the Summary Procedure Rules of 1916 limit their jurisdiction as Commissioners of the Supreme Court to claims of value less than £50.

District Commissioners exercise Criminal jurisdiction and also Civil jurisdiction, as Commissioners, within the limits of the magisterial districts to which they are appointed or in which they are acting. District Commissioners also conduct the preliminary investigations in all indictable cases, the procedure being laid down in Ordinance No. 3 of 1876. Appeal from decisions of those inferior Courts to the Supreme Court is governed by Ordinance No. 22 of 1934, which provides that an appeal shall lie to the Court from the decision—

(1) of any Provincial Court established under the provisions of the Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876, upon the terms and in the manner which may be from time to time prescribed by regulations made under the said Ordinance; or

(2) of any District Commissioner where—

(a) the amount adjudged to be paid exceeds the sum of three pounds exclusive of any costs ordered to be paid ; or

(b) a person has been adjudged by a conviction or order made on information or complaint either as punishment for an offence or for failing to do or abstain from doing any act or thing required to be done or left undone to be imprisoned without the option of a fine ; or

(c) a charge has been dismissed ; or

(d) in any case with leave of the Court where the question involved is one which in the opinion of the Court is of sufficient importance to justify an appeal ; or

(e) a sentence of corporal punishment has been ordered.

Provided that no appeal shall lie in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea except as to the extent and legality of the sentence. Appeals to the Supreme Court from decisions of Commissioners in Civil matters are provided for under the Summary Procedure Rules, 1916, in all cases in which any judgment or order is pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £10.

Administration in the districts is supplemented by the Native Regulations which provide for the establishment of Courts having jurisdiction over natives of the Colony only. The most recent edition of these Regulations was brought into force by Proclamation in September, 1928. The Courts constituted under the Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876, and these Regulations, are of two kinds. First, there are the Provincial Courts, composed of the European Magistrate (District Commissioner) sitting with the Native Stipendiary Magistrate, and dealing with matters under the Native Courts Code, 1927, and the other Regulations passed by the Native Regulation Board to govern the life of the natives in accordance with their customs and their communal social system and their system of land-tenure. These Courts are given minor Criminal and Civil powers over natives, and can hear petitions for divorce from natives but cannot pronounce decrees, the documents in each case being forwarded to the Chief Justice for actual decision. Secondly, there is the District Court, presided over by the Native Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone, whose jurisdiction is limited to petty offences amongst natives involving a maximum penalty of 40s. or imprisonment for two months, and in Civil matters having jurisdiction where the sum of money or the value of the property claimed does not exceed 80s.

There is one Judge in the Colony (the Chief Justice), 17 Magistrates (District Commissioners), 1 District Magistrate who performs the duties of itinerating Magistrate, 67 Justices of the Peace, and 29 Native Stipendiary Magistrates.

Provision is made for appeals from the District Court to the Provincial Court and from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court.

There were 45 criminal cases heard at the sessions during 1934; of these three were murder charges. There were 62 Civil cases instituted in the Civil Division at the Central Registry, composed as follows:—

Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	8
Admissions of Barristers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Actions for debt	...	...	...	...	...	7
Actions for Damages	...	...	...	...	...	6
Appointment of Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	4
Goods sold and delivered	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injunctions	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Habeas Corpus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reduction of Capital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petitions and Motions	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	17

In the Divorce Court twenty-two petitions were filed, including two by Europeans, four by half-castes, and fourteen by Indians. There were 73 petitions for divorce by native Fijians.

Grants made in the Probate Jurisdiction totalled 101; of these 73 were grants of probate or of Letters of Administration, and 28 re-seals of Colonial and other grants. A total amount of £70,335 1s. 6d. was involved in these grants.

One petition was filed in the Bankruptcy Court.

There were seven applications for admission as barristers and solicitors during the year. There are 17 European and four Indian practitioners in the Colony.

Nine Criminal Appeals were entered for hearing during the year.

A comparative table of cases heard in the various divisions of the Supreme Court from 1930 to 1934 is given below.

Year.	Civil.	Divorce.	Native Divorce.	Crim-inal.	Bank-ruptcy.	Civil Appeal.	Criminal Appeal.	Grants of Pro-bate, etc.
1930	115	13	73	48	3	6	3	96
1931	84	12	89	35	2	—	5	66
1932	106	16	79	52	4	2	4	82
1933	103	15	67	35	—	2	12	89
1934	97	22	73	45	2	—	9	101

As a result of increasing Court work on the western side of the island, and to facilitate business, a District Registry was opened at Lautoka in 1932, and process (with the exception of Probate applications and proceedings in Divorce and Bankruptcy) from the districts of Nandoga, Nandi, Lautoka, Mba, Tholo North and Ra are dealt with at that Registry under Supreme Court Rules, 1931. Statistics from this branch are included in the above table as from the year 1932.

Police.**COMPOSITION.**

The Fiji Constabulary consists of a mixed force of Fijians and Indians officered by Europeans. The Headquarters of the Force are at Suva, where there is a Central Station at Totongo and a Depot at Nasova.

Being quasi-military in organization, the Constabulary is required to suppress internal disturbances and also assist in defending the Colony against external aggression.

Special constables may be enrolled in cases of need.

There are 26 detachments distributed throughout the Colony. In those districts where there are no European officers the detachments come under the supervision of the District Commissioners.

ARMAMENT AND TRAINING.

The Force is armed with the S.M.L.E. Mk. III rifle. Regular parades are held throughout the year at Headquarters, and an annual course of musketry is fired. The Force parades for annual inspection by the Governor and also with the Defence Force on ceremonial occasions. Whenever possible police training is given, but in the absence of a Reserve it is difficult to arrange a complete course of training. It is anticipated, however, that approval will be given in 1935 for the establishment of a training school.

STRENGTH.

On the 31st December, 1934, the authorized strength was:—

European.

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	5
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Grade	...	...	...	...	4
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Grade	...	...	...	...	7

Fijian.

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	22
Constables	...	...	...	...	83

Indian.

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	13
Constables	...	...	...	...	69

EXPENDITURE.

The total cost of the Force was £23,733 8s. 8d., being a rate per head of the population of 2s. 4½d.

CRIME.

Persons prosecuted for offences against the Person	230
Persons prosecuted for offences against Property	356
Persons prosecuted for other offences	1,564

Committed for Trial by Supreme Court :—

Offences against the Person	34
Offences against Property	18
Other offences	9

OTHER OFFENCES.

Dealt with by District Commissioners :—

Convicted	1,897
Discharged	192

TRAFFIC.

The Constabulary control traffic in the Colony and carry out the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers. The total number of motor vehicles registered for 1934 was 1,418, made up as follows :—

Motor-cars for private use	549
Public motor-cars	243
Lorries for private use	200
Lorries for carriage of goods and materials	226
Private chars-à-bancs	Nil
Public chars-à-bancs	77
Motor-cycles	123

Convictions under the Traffic Ordinance and Regulations numbered 307.

Motor vehicles having a gross loaded weight of more than six tons are prohibited, as the existing roads, many of which have no proper stone foundations, are lightly constructed; and road bridges are mostly constructed for a rolling load of 10 tons.

Prisons.

The control of prisons is vested in the Superintendent of Prisons.

The central gaol is situated at Suva, in the direct charge of the Superintendent of Prisons.

There are in addition 17 provincial gaols where short term prisoners are confined. Constabulary officers and in some instances District Commissioners are superintendents of these gaols.

In provincial gaols the prisoners are principally employed in the maintenance of Government stations, in cutting firewood, or in manning the Government boats. They are also employed in the prison food plantations, where native food-stuffs are grown with

a view to reducing the cost of rations. Only a limited number of prisoners are confined in provincial gaols, any surplus being transferred to the central gaol in Suva.

All gaols are visited weekly by the District Commissioner as Visiting Justice who hears complaints and sees that the Prison Regulations are complied with.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

At the central gaol, bread-baking, tailoring, tin-smithing, mat-making, carpentry, gardening, the making of awnings and tarpaulins, and saw-milling are taught.

Bread is supplied from the gaol to all Government institutions in and around Suva. The output for the year was 271,055 lb. of bread.

Firewood cut from the local forests by prisoners and sawn at the central gaol saw-mill, is also supplied to all Government institutions in and around Suva.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

A fully-equipped infirmary is attached to the central gaol at Suva, in the care of a resident Indian medical practitioner, under the supervision of a European medical officer who visits the infirmary three times a week. The health of prisoners during the year was good.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Ministers and priests of the following denominations are authorized to hold weekly services: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Hindu, Sikh and Moslem. The services are well patronized and the work of these religious institutions is greatly appreciated by the administration. Religious books are available for prisoners at all times.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are detained on the island of Makaluva under a European officer who gives them educational instruction and manual training. They are visited regularly by the Superintendent of Prisons as Superintendent of Places of Detention for Juveniles, and quarterly by a Board of Visitors consisting of the Chief Medical Officer, the Director of Public Works, and the Director of Education.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

First Class.—Debtors, persons confined for contempt, persons committed under civil process, or failure to find sureties to keep the peace.

Second Class.—Prisoners waiting trial or under remand.

Third Class.—Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment only.

Fourth Class.—Prisoners sentenced to penal servitude or imprisoned with hard labour.

STAFF.

The Gaoler and Overseers at the central gaol are Europeans as also are the Superintendents in charge of provincial gaols. The subordinate staff consists of Fijians and Indians.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

There was only one case of corporal punishment inflicted during the year.

XIV.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although subject, in common with all other sections of the community, to the laws of the Colony, the Fijians continue to enjoy a very large measure of self-government. Under the Native Regulations, which were revised in 1927, provision is made for the performance communally of all duties which are deemed to be for the benefit of the Fijian community. These duties include house building, village sanitation, cultivation of crops for food or profit, maintenance of roads and communal property, the care of the sick and the control of infectious diseases. The domestic affairs of each district are under the control of a District Council which is composed of tribal Chiefs and village Headmen, and is presided over by the Mbuli of the district. Subject to the approval of the Governor, these Councils have power to make regulations for the good government of their respective districts, and to elect representatives to the Provincial Councils. The Native Administration of each Province is controlled by a Provincial Council. These Councils are composed of native officials and representatives elected by the District Councils, and are presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs, or such officer as may be appointed by the Governor. With the approval of the Governor, these Councils have power to levy rates to defray the cost of provincial administration, and to make regulations for the good government and welfare of the inhabitants of the respective Provinces. They also have the right to elect representatives to the Great Council of Chiefs. This Council, which is composed of native officials, Chiefs nominated by the Governor or the Secretary for Native Affairs, and provincial representatives, meets every two years and advises the Governor on all matters touching the welfare of the natives as a whole. From the Chiefs nominated by this Council the Governor selects the Fijian representatives in the Legislative Council. This series of Councils provides a means whereby the opinions and aspirations of the Fijian people are adequately represented in the Legislature of the Colony. Infringements of Native Regulations are dealt with in District and Provincial Courts. A District Court is presided over by a Native Stipendiary Magistrate, and a Provincial Court by a District Commissioner and Native Stipendiary Magistrate. Appeal lies from a District to a Provincial Court and from

a Provincial Court, in its original jurisdiction, to the Supreme Court of the Colony. No change was made during the year in the system of native administration, which is well understood by the Fijians and is in accord with native tradition and custom.

Throughout the year the general health of the native population was good, although outbreaks of whooping-cough were responsible for an increase in infantile mortality. The physical well-being of the natives is under the care of the Medical Service, the staff of which is comprised of European medical officers and nurses, native and Indian medical practitioners, and native obstetric nurses. The native and Indian medical practitioners are trained at the Central Medical School attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva, and the native obstetric nurses at the Suva and Lautoka hospitals. All Fijians are given free medical and surgical treatment at the general and provincial hospitals, and at the hands of the European and native medical officers throughout the Colony. Many of the native medical practitioners and native obstetric nurses are not attached to hospitals but travel throughout the country districts and attend to the natives in their own homes.

The campaign undertaken conjointly by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Government for the improvement of sanitary conditions in native villages by the provision of bore-hole latrines was continued during the year. The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory and show improvement over those of the previous year. The total increase in the population was 1,823, as compared with 1,680 in 1933. The total native population at the end of 1934 was estimated at 98,479 which gives an increase of 14,004 since the last census, in 1921.

Child welfare work has been continued during the year. The control of this work is in the hands of a Central Executive Committee consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Medical Officer, and the Inspecting Medical Officer. District Committees, under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner, have been formed in each district. The Inspecting Medical Officer travelled extensively during the year and was able to visit and supervise the work in many of the distant parts of the Group. Child welfare work has now been extended to practically every district in Fiji. In most of the villages women's committees have been formed, and regular inspections of the children are carried out and minor ailments treated. Severe cases are brought to the nearest hospital for treatment. Towards the latter part of the year it was possible to re-establish a child welfare centre at Rotuma. A Roman Catholic Mission Sister carried out this work conjointly with her other duties. There has been a steady increase in the total native population which is no doubt largely due to the efforts of the child welfare workers.

There continues to be an improvement in the standard of Fijian education. This is mainly due to better-trained teachers becoming available. The number of recognized schools which employ untrained teachers and receive no assistance from Government funds is decreasing. Several new schools were established during the year, and in many districts the natives have levied upon themselves, by resolution of their District Councils, a small education rate. These rates are, in the majority of cases, supplementary to the salary grants from the Government, and are used for equipment and maintenance expenses. The further development of Fijian district and group schools will depend upon the funds to be made available as grants-in-aid, and to the extent to which the Fijians can afford to supplement these funds. Although funds do not as yet permit of the universal education of the natives, the high standard which is being attained by a large number of group and district schools provides a sure foundation upon which to build in the future. Education of a more advanced type, including practical agricultural and manual instruction, is provided in the Government provincial schools, and the central Mission institutions. Selected pupils from these schools may continue their education at the Queen Victoria Memorial School, from which many pass to the Teachers' Training Institution, the Central Medical School, the Agricultural Department Training Centre, and the Government and Provincial Services. A detailed survey of native education is given in another section of this report.

The majority of the Fijians remain dependent for their livelihood upon the produce of their lands. The past year has again been free from hurricanes and floods. Throughout the whole Group native food-stuffs have been more than sufficient for the needs of the people. The yield of the copra plantations has continued to improve, although the market price of copra was only £4 a ton at the end of the year. During 1934, 23,520 tons were exported as compared with 22,597 tons in 1933. Banana shipments during the year were as follows:—151,822 cases to New Zealand, and 9,398 cases to Australia, or a total of 161,220 cases. This represents an increase of 552 cases over the exports for 1933. The average price paid to Fijian growers for bananas shipped to both Australia and New Zealand has increased to 3s. 7d. per case for 1934, as against 2s. 8d. in 1933, and 2s. 3d. in 1932. Of the bananas exported 79.01 per cent. were purchased from the Fijians, as compared with 78.1 per cent. in 1933, and 64.3 per cent. in 1932. The quota system, which was instituted some five years ago, has proved a great success, resulting in a much better class of fruit being sent to Suva by the growers for export. The Agricultural Department is also spared a vast amount of work in the matter of inspection, which was unavoidable under the old system of indiscriminate export. Trial shipments of bananas to Canada have recently been made, and there is every reason to anticipate that before long a firm and reliable market will be established in that

country. The Fijians have continued to take up land for the cultivation of sugar-cane as a result of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's successful scheme of settling them on cane lands as tenant farmers. They have also taken up cane planting on their own lands in increasing numbers. The Methodist Mission Agricultural School for Fijians at Navuso continues to do good work, and the effects on the Fijian race show promise of being far reaching. The natives are now more and more adapting themselves to the use of agricultural implements and the use of animals.

A meeting of the Native Regulations Board was held in October.

XV.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Vital Statistics and Allied Questions.

No census has been taken since the year 1921, but it is estimated that the Indian population on the 31st December, 1934, was 83,289, being 48,748 males and 34,541 females. The disproportion in numbers of the sexes is slowly being adjusted by natural causes, assisted by the strict control that is now exercised over immigration. During the year there were 3,098 births, representing a birth-rate of 31.19 per 1,000, and 845 deaths, representing a death-rate of 10.15 per 1,000, and the infant mortality rate under five years was 10.55 per centum of live births. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 2,253, but Indian emigration exceeded immigration by 214 so that the net increase of population for the year was 2,039. The natural increase in population of 2,253 compares favourably with the increase over the same period of 1,748 in the larger native Fijian population, and may be accepted as an indication of the healthy, virile state of the Indian people of Fiji.

In the absence of a recent census it is impossible to arrive at a close estimate of the situation regarding the Provinces of their origin in India of Indians in Fiji. The position was surveyed in the Annual Report for 1931, and taking this and whatever new information is available as a basis for calculation, it may be restated with respect to the year under review as follows: The great majority of the Indians of Fiji, being either persons who came to the Colony under indenture or their descendants, can trace their origin to the United Provinces or to Madras, a rough estimate of the population derived from each of these sources being 50,500 and 23,500 respectively. During the years which followed the cessation of immigration under indenture a new class of immigrant, consisting almost entirely of males derived from the eastern districts of the Punjab and from the Bombay Presidency, was attracted to the Colony by rumours of high wages and favourable economic conditions generally. Owing to measures adopted, principally in the interests of Indians in Fiji, to control immigration it is

estimated that the numbers of these recent immigrants do not exceed in the case of Punjabis 2,500 and in the case of Gujeratis 2,000. These figures may be taken as a rough estimate of the proportions of the population that have been drawn from the four Provinces in India from which the great bulk of the Fiji Indians have originated. They account in round figures for 78,500 out of a total estimated population of 83,289, and leave a balance of 4,787 of which the origin is in doubt.

Emigration and Immigration.

Emigration.—Some three years practical experience of Ordinance No. 24 of 1930 has shown that it has removed most of the difficulties and misunderstandings that formerly existed with regard to repatriation. Very little desire is being evinced by Indians to exercise their repatriation rights, and the number of passengers, including one small infant, returned to India by the S.S. *Ganges* on the 22nd of August, 1934, at the Government expense, fell to 123, namely, 87 males and 36 females. There also left the Colony by the S.S. *Ganges* some 125 males and 10 females who paid their own passages to India, while those Indians who left the Colony during the year by all other routes numbered 285 males and 65 females, bringing the total number of Indians who left the Colony during the year up to 608, namely, 498 males and 110 females.

Immigration.—A total of 394 Indians entered the Colony by all routes during the year, the number being made up of 310 males and 84 females.

The establishment of a direct steamship service with India has been of advantage to the Government and to the Colony, but from the viewpoint of the owners of the S.S. *Ganges* it has been unfortunate that the inauguration of the service coincided both with a decline in repatriation and with the imposition of restrictions on immigration by the Government. From every point of view it is hoped that the residue of trade between India and Fiji will continue to provide inducement for the maintenance of this service.

There is still a very strong demand in India for opportunities to emigrate to Fiji, and constant vigilance is required to give effect to the policy of restricting immigration which is carried out with the helpful co-operation of the Government of India under a system of issuing permits to successful applicants. Under the present policy assurance is obtained that employment awaits all new immigrants. Female immigration and immigration in small families are encouraged to a limited extent, but male immigration is restricted as closely as possible to such skilled workers as are required to maintain the essential Indian trades in a state of efficiency. This policy appears to be fully justified by conditions now existing in the Colony.

Economic.

Indians have come to participate on a generous scale in practically every sphere of the economic life of the Colony. In trading occupations they play a more important part as individual traders than as proprietors of large business concerns, but in the matter of road transportation they are by far the largest proprietors and they provide the greatest number of drivers of all classes of vehicles plying for hire. As labourers they are entering the skilled trades in increasing numbers, while they are still the most numerous and the most efficient in the class of unskilled labourers for most classes of work.

It is natural that it should be in the capacity of agriculturists that Indians play their most important role, and they play it in all branches of farming and in practically every capacity. Although there is a steady increase in the number of Indian large-scale land owners, the great bulk of the proprietary agricultural population consists of peasant farmers whose holdings are either in the form of direct leases from the native owners, or of sub-tenancies. The situation with regard to short-term sub-leases is still often difficult because the sub-tenants are slow to avail themselves of the security of registered sub-leases. In several recent cases the Government has made the renewal of the head leases conditional upon an undertaking by the lessors to provide all sub-tenants with registered sub-leases, and this action is effecting the dual purpose of providing security to the sub-tenants concerned, and of illustrating the advantages to be obtained from registered sub-leases.

By far the greatest number of sub-leases in the sugar areas are let by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company to their sugarcane farmers, but in their case the conditions of the sub-lease provide ample security of tenure for the industrious tenant who is willing, in his own interests as much as otherwise, to agree to certain restrictions imposed by the Company chiefly with the object of securing profitable crops and of conserving the fertility of the soil. In addition to the opening which it provides for the Indian agriculturist an immense educational value attaches to the tenant farmer system, which has contributed more than any other enterprise towards the general prosperity and advancement of the Indian community.

It has been stated in the reports of former years that the value to the Indian community of the sugar industry extends beyond its actual cash takings as growers and labourers, to a large number of Indian traders, agriculturists and others, who are dependent for their livelihood on activities arising in an indirect manner out of that industry. In this manner it is estimated that the number of Indians who are dependent both directly and indirectly on the sugar industry is now hardly less than 45,000, representing approximately 55 per centum of the total Indian population of the Colony.

During the 1934 season the Colonial Sugar Refining Company purchased 727,110 tons of sugar-cane from Indian farmers which was cropped off 39,618 acres and yielded to the growers the total sum of £563,545, representing an average price equal to 15s. 6d. per ton. Of the total area under crop, 20,775 acres which were cultivated by tenant farmers of the Company yielded 417,302 tons, equivalent to 20.9 tons to the acre, and 17,843 acres cultivated by independent farmers yielded 307,808 tons, equivalent to 17.4 tons per acre. The difference of 3.5 tons between the yield per acre of the Company's tenants and that of the independent farmers, even when account is taken of the better average quality of land owned by the Company, provides an instructive lesson in the value of scientific cultivation.

Outside of sugar cultivation most of the crops produced by Indians are disposed of in the local markets. Rice ranks next to sugar in order of its importance, and it is worthy of note that the industry was profitably maintained with the assistance of the small mills that are springing up throughout the Colony, after the closing of the Government rice mill in Suva. A regrettable incident was the loss incurred to Indian pineapple growers through the failure of the West Coast Pines Company, and the feeling of insecurity that was induced by these losses among small Indian investors. The suspension of cotton operations for a time is another matter which gave concern to Indian growers, many of whom were prepared to plant cotton on a large scale.

There has been no change in the general level of wages, nor in the conditions of work, and there is little unemployment in the Colony. The opportunities afforded to labourers by the sugar industry are largely seasonal, the greatest number of labourers being employed in the mills and in the field during the cane crushing season. This arrangement is well suited to the needs of the labourers, the great majority of whom are peasant-holders, as it enables them to cultivate their holdings during the parts of the year when the mills are not operating. Field labourers in the sugar areas earn up to 20s. per week, and mill labourers earn from 10s. to 21s. a week. The standard wage in Suva continues to be 2s. 6d. per day, and the wages in the country districts vary between 2s. and 2s. 6d. A small minority only of the population is entirely dependent for its livelihood on cash wages.

Religious and Social.

With respect to the religious observances of Indians, it is estimated that there are in the Colony 72,690 Hindus (including approximately 5,000 Arya Samajists and 2,000 Sikhs), 8,839 Muslims, 973 Christians, and 787 whose religions have not been determined. It is natural that some modification in religious forms should have taken place as a result of the new environment of Fiji, and the most obvious change has been the discarding of

most of the caste system. There is, on the other hand, no tendency to fall away from religion, which appears, on the contrary, to play an increasingly important part as the social and economic position of the Indian community advances. The Colony is not, of course, free from outbursts of sectional strife either between rival religions or within the ranks of individual religions, and, if no serious consequences have yet resulted from these disputes, they have often given rise to anxiety, and the disunity produced by religious rivalries is perhaps the most serious obstacle in the path of Indian education and of the advancement of Indians in many other respects.

It may justly be stated that the Indians of Fiji are making the same steady progress in the social sense as they are in other regards. There is an increasing tendency to resort to legal marriages in preference to those casual unions which have caused so much difficulty and suffering in the past. There were registered during the year 1,038 marriages between Indians, a figure which exceeds one half of the total number of marriages of all classes for the period. Some revision of the marriage laws as affecting Indians is now under consideration, the chief reforms that are contemplated being the raising by one year of the marriageable age, and the removal of certain provisions which have been rendered obsolete owing to the advancement attained during recent years by the Indian community. Indian thought is moving steadily towards the abolition of all the old standing social abuses, a healthy indication of this progressive tendency being evidenced in the growing interest shown by enlightened Indian women in all social matters. An Indian Women's League was founded recently in Suva, and under intelligent leadership it is proving a social asset of high potential value which has already extended its activities to hospitals and other institutions where Indians are detained. The Women's League is now successfully directing its attention towards the adjustment of the difficulties that are not infrequently experienced by Indian women of a certain class who, neglected by husband or paramour, are, by reason of poverty or ignorance, unable to defend themselves. The higher tendencies which are becoming more and more evident are certain to produce a form of public opinion which will play an important part in eliminating certain objectionable practices which are still too common in Indian social life.

In manners, dress, and some other respects there is a tendency to fashion social advancement on the European pattern, and it is difficult at this stage to say how far custom and religion will allow this tendency to progress. Apart from the most formal functions there has been very little tendency in the European and Indian communities to form a close association in the social sense, but the limitations of their association are recognized by enlightened Indians, as well as Europeans, to be the result of differences in religion, custom or mode of living, which for the

present are irreconcilable, rather than to race prejudice. Educated Indians, and especially professional men who have come to the Colony from elsewhere, are at a serious disadvantage owing to the difficulty they experience in finding associates in their own race who are intellectually and socially their equal. In spite of differences which have so far precluded any intimate association, there is a growing cordiality in the relationship of European and Indian which is tending to remove many old causes of misunderstanding.

Medical and other Services.

Provision has always been made either directly by Government, or under Government supervision, for the free medical treatment of Indians of humble means. The introduction of the Residential Tax followed soon after the cessation of the indenture system, and at a time when the Medical Services had to be readjusted to meet the needs of the Indian community in its altered circumstances. A policy of extending the Medical Services in the interests of Indians as well as of the remaining community was given effect to during the succeeding years in various ways, but principally by opening up new hospitals and dispensary services. As a result of this policy the people of the Colony, including the Indian community, have at their disposal a very extensive and efficient medical organization.

Indian Paupers.

In the days when the system of labour under indenture was in force, all employees were obliged to contribute towards the Destitute Immigrants Fund, which was expended by the Government on the relief of necessitous Indians. Since the cessation of the indenture system the Government has continuously shouldered the responsibility for the care of Indian paupers, and its efforts in this direction are carried out by the twofold means of distributing outdoor relief, and of maintaining a combined poor-house and infirmary. In the favourable conditions of Fiji, pauperism is almost entirely confined to a small number of old people and chronic invalids. The total number of persons in receipt of Government assistance during 1934 was 47. Outdoor relief has seldom to be paid in sums that would be sufficient for the complete maintenance of an individual or family, but rather it takes the form of a subsistence allowance, and in this manner it encourages the relatives and friends of necessitous persons to bear a share of the burden of their support. In this connexion it has to be stated to the great credit of the Indian community that every effort is made to support the aged and infirm without calling for Government assistance. The poor-house was reconstructed recently on the site of the old immigration depot in Suva, and is capable of housing 20 inmates, the average daily number of inmates in 1934 having been 9. Since the majority of inmates

are permanent and helpless invalids a comparatively large staff is required to attend to them and overhead costs are high, the total average cost per pauper being very much higher than in the case of outdoor relief. The whole system of pauper relief has been carefully thought out, and may justly be regarded as conforming with the present needs of the Indian community.

Education.

No change has taken place in the Government's policy with regard to Indian education. The Government schools are always more or less full, and being centrally situated they are fulfilling the purpose of exemplifying the correct conduct of schools of this type. Since it has been found impossible in the present state of the Indian community to devise means of raising any direct levy for educational purposes no alteration has been made in the system of paying grants towards the cost of maintaining schools where the education attains an approved standard. It has frequently been noted that the grant-in-aid system has the advantage of securing a contribution from Indians, and of giving Indians a share of responsibility in school management, while it retains to the Government a reasonable measure of control over educational standards.

The rolls* of Indian schools contain the names of 3,660 boys and 1,140 girls, as compared with 3,003 boys and 1,027 girls in 1933. The average attendance was—2,651 boys and 881 girls.

Teachers continued to be trained at the Teachers' Training School in Lautoka, and at institutions belonging respectively to the Methodist and Roman Catholic Mission, which are subsidized by the Government.

Administrative.

Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, Secretary for Indian Affairs, who acted as Chief Medical Officer during most of the year, remained in the post of Secretary for Indian Affairs only from the 1st of January to the 17th of February, when he was succeeded for the rest of the year by Mr. J. Judd, who had previously been acting as Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

Indian Advisory Committees have now been appointed in eight districts, and the District Commissioners all report favourably upon the valuable assistance and advice which they obtain from these Committees on all matters affecting Indians. Members of the Committees are showing a keen and intelligent interest and are already recognized by the members of their community as the holders of a responsible and authoritative position. Many valuable suggestions regarding administrative matters have emanated from the members of the Advisory Committees.

* These figures include enrolments in unassisted schools.

XVI.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-three Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during 1934, of which the following are the principal :—

The Fiji Coinage Ordinance provides the legislation required to cover the issue of the new Fiji silver and copper-nickel coinage within the Colony. The new coins are made legal tender in the case of silver coins up to 40 shillings and in the case of copper-nickel coins up to one shilling. Provision is made for the establishment of a Coinage Security Fund and the keeping of a Coinage Income Account, and the Commissioners are required to publish half-yearly statements showing the number of Fiji coins in circulation, the amount of the Coinage Security Fund and a list of the nominal value, cost price and latest known market price of the securities held by the Fund. An annual statement of their transactions must also be made by the Commissioners to the Governor and to the Secretary of State.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance introduces a system of import quotas applicable to textile goods of foreign manufacture. The Governor by Proclamation fixes the quota for the prescribed period. No goods covered by the quota may be imported without a licence issued by the Comptroller of Customs. When the total value of the goods has been imported the licence must be surrendered to the Comptroller. The Comptroller is required to keep a record of goods covered by the quota and any person may at any time ascertain from the Customs Department the total value of any textiles already imported from any particular foreign country during the quota period. Importation in excess of the quota may be allowed if the Governor so proclaims upon payment of such additional duty as may be prescribed in the Proclamation.

The Mining Ordinance replaces the Mining Ordinance, 1908. Although the new Ordinance contains much fuller provisions there is no radical departure from the general policy of the previous Ordinance. There are two material changes; the first is that the Governor may proclaim a mining area in any given district without the necessity of prior acquisition of the land for public purposes; the second one is the expressed reservation to the Crown of all minerals of every description. The rent to be charged in respect of a mining lease is a sub-surface rent only. Provision is included for the occupation and use for mining purposes of any part or the whole of the surface of the land as may be allowed and specified in the mining lease. Licences may be granted for the use of land outside the boundaries of a mining lease for purposes connected therewith, and a surface rental is charged therefor. Provision is made for the amalgamation of one or more contiguous mining leases. There are special provisions relating to prospecting and mining on alienated lands. There

is a provision for the deposit of an amount estimated to be required as compensation for any damage likely to be done to the surface of the land or to any improvements thereon. The administration of the Ordinance is retained in the Mining Board which is to comprise three official and two unofficial members. In addition to their general powers the Board is empowered subject to the approval and discretion of the Governor, to grant prospectors' rights, prospecting licences and with the approval of the Governor in Council, mining leases. Every prospector is required to notify the District Commissioner of his intention to operate in his district.

The Public Works Loan Ordinance authorizes the raising of a loan not exceeding £105,000 sterling to be applied in the construction of the Suva-Sinatoka road and West Coast Road. Provision is also made to empower the Legislative Council to fix a toll for the use of the roads or any part thereof.

Education Rating Ordinance provides for the levying of an Education rate in the districts of Suva and Levuka and for the Town Councils to levy such rate under the powers conferred by the Municipal Institutions Ordinance, 1909.

Appeals Ordinance replaces the Appeals Ordinance, 1932. It follows very closely on the lines of the Repeal Ordinance but contains several new provisions.

The Suva Improvement (Loan) (Amendment) Ordinance gives general powers to the Municipal Council at any time with the prior consent of the Secretary of State to raise loans for the purpose of making desirable improvements within the Municipality.

The Emigration (Amendment) Ordinance removes certain restrictions on the emigration of Indians.

The Immigration Fund Ordinance closes the immigration fund at £140,000 and transfers the balance to General Revenue. The interest accruing on the £140,000 is to be credited to General Revenue.

XVII.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The progress of the Colony in the realm of finance is shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Assets. £	Liabilities. £	Excess of Liabilities over Assets. £	Excess of Assets over Liabilities. £
1926 ...	584,515	536,079	750,010	785,027	35,017	—
1927 ...	586,574	534,939	898,491	881,752	—	16,739
1928 ...	709,534	567,845	597,903	439,475	—	158,428
1929 ...	677,945	642,124	557,043	362,794	—	194,249
1930 ...	638,763	645,291	408,971	221,250	—	187,721
1931 ...	565,393	605,973	452,080	304,940	—	147,140
1932 ...	547,461	528,604	449,743	283,746	—	165,997
1933 ...	605,201	569,984	590,660	389,446	—	201,214
1934 ...	782,914	722,963	770,343	509,178	—	261,165

At the close of the year 1922 the Colony had an accumulated deficit on Revenue Account of £243,481, and at the close of 1929 there was an accumulated surplus of £194,249. This surplus was reduced to £147,140 at the end of 1931 but increased at the end of 1934 to £261,165.

Debt.

The Loan Debt of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1934, was as under :—

	£
Specific Loan (Ordinance No. 7 of 1928)	765,000
Public Purposes Loan (Ordinance No. 2 of 1929)	171,408
Public Works Loan (Ordinance No. 14 of 1932)	154,996
Public Works Loan (Ordinance No. 51 of 1930 and Ordinance No. 17 of 1934)	182,497
Total (sterling)	<u>£1,273,901</u>

The loan of £765,000 was raised in London during the year 1928 and is redeemable between 1946-53. The stock bears interest at 5 per cent. and was issued at 101.

A second loan sufficient to produce £170,000 was authorized in 1929. It was arranged that it should be in the form of a direct loan to be provided by the Crown Agents for the Colonies and is redeemable in 1955. During that year, £80,204 was made available for public purposes and the balance was provided in 1930. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent.

The Public Works Loan, sufficient to produce £160,000, was raised in 1932 by the Crown Agents in two instalments, on 2nd August and 3rd November, at the price of £102 and £105 respectively for each £100 of stock. This loan bears interest at 4 per cent. and sinking fund contribution is at the rate of 2·32 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable on 1st February, 1959.

The Rewa Bridge Loan of £75,000 authorized under Ordinance No. 51 of 1930 (as amended by Ordinance No. 11 of 1931 and Ordinance No. 5 of 1934) and the Public Works Loan of £105,000 authorized under Ordinance No. 17 of 1934 were raised as a single loan of £180,000 by the Crown Agents in November, 1934. Fiji Government Inscribed Stock was created to the nominal value of £182,497 of which £120,000 was sold to the market at 99 and the balance was taken up by the Crown Agents at the same price on behalf of various Colonial Government funds. The annual rate of interest is 3 per cent., and the Sinking Fund contribution is at the rate of 1·56 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable on 1st December, 1970, with optional redemption, in whole or in part, on or after 1st December, 1960.

The sinking fund in connexion with the Specific Loan amounted to £51,913 Fiji at the close of the year. A supplementary sinking fund for the redemption of any other loans raised now amounts to £22,783 Fiji. Provision for sinking fund contributions in respect of the Public Purposes Loan was first made in 1932, and amounted to £13,584 Fiji at the close of the year. The Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Works Loan amounted to £7,862 Fiji at the close of the year.

Revenue.

The revenue of the year amounted to £782,914, an increase of £177,713 as compared with 1933. The main items of revenue grouped under their various heads are as follows:—

	£
Customs	311,845
Port, wharfage, and light dues	22,565
Native taxes	14,389
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	89,582
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific purposes, and reimbursements-in-aid	64,889
Post Office	23,973
Rent of Government property	13,446
Interest	45,639
Miscellaneous	8,794
Land sales and premia on leases	16
Colonial Development Fund	5,920
Extraordinary receipts	181,856

The amounts collected for licences, stamp duties, and income tax were £18,111, £4,000 and £23,649 respectively.

The amount collected under the Residential Tax Ordinance was £22,115. The rate is £1 per annum on all males (other than Fijians) between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain exemptions. All persons liable for the tax are required to register themselves and the tax must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or a Sub-Accountant by the end of March each year: penalties are imposed for failure to register and for non-payment of the tax. The Fijians pay two direct taxes, the Native Tax and the Provincial Rate, and are exempted from payment of the Residential Tax.

Customs Tariff.

The Customs tariff is in general on an *ad valorem* basis, duty being assessed on value of goods at the port of shipment. Practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment provided that British Empire material and labour represent not less than 25 per cent. in most cases, 50 per cent. in others, and in one or two cases 75 per cent. of the value of the goods, and that the final process of manufacture was performed within the Empire.

On most articles subject to *ad valorem* duty the British preferential rate is 20 per cent. and the general rate 40 per cent. On imports subject to a specific rate of duty the general rate is usually 50 per cent. higher than the preferential rate, the principal exceptions being illuminating and power kerosene and benzine on which duties of 9d. and 8d. per gallon respectively are levied irrespective of the country of origin.

The following are some of the principal articles which, if of British manufacture, are admitted free of duty :—

Aircraft and accessories; certain specified educational material; articles for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; bags and sacks over two bushels; cans and casks for use as containers of Fiji produce; coal and coke; church furniture; infants' foods; muntz metal and copper sheathing; tar and bitumen; approved weed-killers; wire netting, galvanized, of not less than 4-inch mesh; wire, galvanized, fencing not less than 10 British gauge; fencing posts; gates; standards and droppers other than ornamental of iron or steel.

The above articles if of foreign manufacture pay duty at the rate of 20 per cent.

The following articles are admitted free of duty from all countries :—

Animals; birds and fish, living; bacteriological products; ship's ballast; books; periodicals and music, printed; coconuts; collections of antiques for public institutions; natural history specimens; containers used in the export of products of the Colony; copra; gas and ammonia cylinders; manures; crude and diesel oils; plants and seeds; used and unused postage stamps; and vessels being yachts the property of tourists visiting the Colony.

Machinery imported pays the following rates of duty :—

Agricultural implements and butter making and milking machines pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of British manufacture and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign manufacture; agricultural machines; sugar-making machinery; fruit and meat canning machinery; engines, steam, oil or gas, marine or stationary; timber milling and sawing machinery; electric machinery and mining machinery pay the British preferential rate of 15 per cent. and the general rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following are some of the principal articles that are admitted at specific rates of duty :—

Ale and beer in bottles 4s. a gallon British preferential rate, 6s. a gallon general rate; confectionery 3d. a lb. plus 10 per cent. British preferential rate and 6d. a lb. plus 30 per cent. general rate; cornflour 1d. a lb. and 1½d. a lb.; cinema films

free British preferential rate and 3d. per 100 feet general rate; dried ginger per 1d. lb. and 1½d. a lb.; matches, wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches British preferential rate per gross boxes 4s. 6d., general rate 6s. 9d. per gross; hops 1s. a lb. and 2s. a lb.; macaroni and vermicelli 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; maize 6d. a bushel and 10½d. a bushel; malt extract, non-spirituous, 1s. a lb. and 1s. 9d. a lb.; oatmeal, 1d. per lb. and 1½d. a lb.; soap plain 1d. a lb. and 2d. a lb.; spices 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; tea 6d. a lb. containing no less than 75 per cent. British growth and 9d. a lb.; tobacco manufactured 7s. and 10s. 6d. a lb.; cigars 9s. and 13s. 6d. a lb.; cigarettes 8s. and 12s. a lb.; timber rough 2s. and 4s. per 100 superficial feet; timber dressed 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; spirits 26s. and 39s. a gallon; wines, still, 4s. and 6s. a gallon; wines, sparkling, 10s. and 15s. a gallon.

The following are the principal articles which are subject to alternative rates of duty:—

Bicycles, preferential rate 15s. each or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty. General rate 30s. each or 40 per cent.

Boots and shoes, rubber and canvas, British preferential rate 6d. to 1s. per pair according to sizes or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. General rate 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 1½d. or 40 per cent.

Textile piece-goods—British preferential rate 1d. to 3d. per yard according to width or 20 per cent. General rate 2d. to 6d. or 40 per cent.

Hats and caps, men's and boys'—British preferential rate 6d. each or 20 per cent., general rate 1s. or 40 per cent.

Shirts—British preferential rate 4s. to 6s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. to 12s. or 40 per cent.

Singlets or undervests—sizes up to 28 inches, per dozen, 1s. preferential rate, general rate 2s., sizes exceeding 28 inches, per dozen, 2s. preferential rate and 4s. general rate; or *ad valorem* 20 per cent. preferential rate, 40 per cent. general rate, whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Towels, bath and face, exceeding 24 inches in length—British preferential rate 2s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 4s. or 40 per cent.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades—each, British preferential rate 6d., general rate 1s. or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Electric lamp bulbs, incandescent filament, having, at the marked voltage, a power consumption—

Not exceeding 8 watts, each, British preferential rate 1d., general rate 2d.

Exceeding 8 watts and not exceeding 80 watts, each, British preferential rate 2d., general rate 4d.

acres. Of these, 41 applications for 986 acres were approved and 18 applications for 2,186 acres were under consideration at the end of the year, the remainder having been declined or withdrawn.

NATIVE LANDS COMMISSION.

The Native Lands Commission, which operates under the Native Lands Ordinance, 1905, is charged with the duty of ascertaining what lands in each Province of the Colony are the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijian owners, and whether the ownership is by Matangali (a tribal division) or by some other division or subdivision of the people.

The Commission consists of a European chairman, and two native Chiefs of high rank. The clerical staff is composed entirely of native officers, and the official language of the Commission is Fijian.

The members of the Commission are vested with powers to summon and examine on oath any persons whom they think are able to give relevant evidence, and to require the attendance of all claimants to any land the title of which is being inquired into, and of all persons likely to be interested in such land.

Any appeal against any decision of the Native Lands Commission, provided notice of appeal is lodged within 60 days of the announcement of the decision, is heard and determined by the Governor in Council, whose decision is final. If no notice of desire to appeal is given, the record of the decision is conclusive.

All lands recorded by the Commission as the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijians are surveyed by a staff of surveyors especially employed for the purpose. The cost of the survey is borne by the proprietary unit owning the land, and is assessed on a scale prepared by the Crown Surveyor and approved by the Governor in Council. The law requires that the cost of survey shall be paid within six months after demand; but, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that any proprietary unit is unable to pay, the Governor is empowered to make such order as may seem fit and just.

During the year the Commission completed the preparation of supplementary registers containing the names of land-owners of illegitimate birth in the Provinces of Tholo North, Ra, Mba, Lautoka, Nandi, and Nandroga and Tholo West. Enquiries were continued in the Province of Lau.

SURVEY.

The strength of the survey staff of the Lands and Survey Department was reduced from six officers to five in September by the retirement of one officer. Two senior members of the staff were almost continuously employed at headquarters in administrative work, in the examination of plans, and in alignment surveys for

the Suva Municipal Council. The remaining members of the staff were employed in country districts in the survey of leased lands, standard traverse surveys, the design and re-subdivision of Indian settlements, and other miscellaneous work. Fifty-six miles of main and subsidiary traverse surveys were carried out in the Provinces of Nandronga and Tailevu in Viti Levu, and in the island of Taveuni. Instructions for the survey of leases of native and Crown lands were issued by the Crown Surveyor to six surveyors in private practice. Four hundred and ten plans of surveys made by Government and private surveyors were examined and passed for issue of leases.

Meteorological Records.

It is pleasing to record that another year passed without a visitation by a hurricane or cyclonic disturbance.

The weather conditions that prevailed during 1934 were somewhat similar to those of the previous year, except that the months of November and December were comparatively dry. On the whole however 1934 was a wet year with a total fall of 134.33 in.; this being 15.72 in. above the average of 118.61 in. over a period of fifty years. March was the wettest month, with a fall of 22.65 in., and June the driest, with 3.20 in. for the month. The wettest day of the year also occurred in March when 6.16 in. fell on the 19th. November and December were dry and rather pleasant summer months, particularly December which had only one day with extreme temperature, namely, 91° F., and an average daily sunshine of 8.8 hours.

There are now 44 rainfall stations in the Colony which forward to the central office at Suva monthly returns from which the normals are worked out each month and a summary published in the Annual Meteorological Report. Salialevu, Taveuni, again proved to be the wettest station, with a total fall for the year of 213.69 in. This is in marked contrast with a total fall of 47.54 in. recorded at Richmond, Kadavu, which is the least amount recorded at any station during the year. Both these stations had the wettest and driest months respectively, an exceptional fall of 65.72 in. occurring at Salialevu in March, whilst only 0.23 in. fell at Richmond in June.

TEMPERATURES.

The mean temperature for the year was 77.6° F., an increase over the average of 0.6° F., but 0.2° F. lower than last year. January proved to be the hottest month and July again the coolest.

PRESSURE.

Pressure for the year was again above normal especially during the summer months.

WINDS.

The prevailing direction of wind for the year was East, as shown by the following table, which records the wind frequency for 730 observations :—

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms.
63	142	238	130	35	30	20	10	62

SUNSHINE.

The average daily sunshine for the year amounted to 5.2 hours. May, a cloudy and wet month, had very little sunshine, the average daily hours being 2.3. For the sixteen days (13th to 29th) the total amount of bright sunshine was only 1.1 hours reducing the average for the period to 0.07 hours daily. December was a month of sunshine, the total hours being 274.1. There were no sunless days.

DESCRIPTIVE MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY.

January.—A hot summer month with mean temperature 2.1° F. above the average. The extreme temperature of 95° F. which occurred on the 20th was the highest temperature recorded during the year. Rainfall was a little less than normal, the deficiency being 2.21 ins.

February.—A normal month as regards temperature, but wet and humid. Rainfall exceeded the average by 8.39 ins.

March.—Mean temperature was slightly above normal. A very wet month, rainfall exceeding the average by 13.75 ins. There were only five days without rain.

April.—A normal month. The strongest gust of wind recorded during the year occurred on the 14th at 2.42 p.m. when the wind reached 40 m.p.h., force 8.

May.—A very wet month with temperature slightly below normal. Rain fell on 25 days totalling 20.92 ins., an excess of 10.73 ins. on the average. There were nineteen sunless days.

June.—A fine month. Rainfall was 3.35 ins. less than normal, while mean temperature was slightly in excess.

July.—A wet humid month for the time of the year. Temperature was normal whilst rainfall was 4.49 ins. in excess of normal. During the heavy fall of rain on the 9th, 1.72 ins. fell in one hour, between 4 and 5 p.m.

August.—Mainly dry and warm. Most of the rainfall for the month fell on the 8th, the total for the month being 2.79 ins. below the average. Mean temperature was 1.2° F. above the average.

September.—A normal month generally, temperature showing a slight decrease compared with the average and rainfall an increase of 2.21 ins.

October.—Rainfall, pressure, and temperature all exceeded the averages. The first twenty days were fine and pleasant, but the remainder of the month was exceptionally wet. An unusually heavy fall of rain occurred on the 21st, when 2.45 ins. of rain fell in 37 minutes.

November.—A fine and dry summer month, rainfall being 4.56 ins. less than the average. Most of the month's rainfall fell on the nights of the 12th to the 15th.

December.—A fine and pleasant summer month. Mean temperature was 1° F. above the average. Rainfall was less than the average to the extent of 6.40 ins. There were fifteen days in the month on which the amount of bright sunshine exceeded 10 hours.

General.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., administered the Government throughout the year.

Among the New Year Honours a Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was conferred on Mr. A. W. Seymour, Colonial Secretary.

Among the Birthday Honours the rank of Knight Bachelor was bestowed upon His Honour Captain Sir Maxwell Maxwell-Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. (Retd.), Chief Justice; Mr. N. B. Casey, Superintendent of Prisons, was awarded the distinction of Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and a similar honour was awarded to Sowani Puamau, Native Medical Practitioner.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1934, was £261,165, the largest in the history of the Colony. In addition, the Colony possesses the following reserves—Immigration Fund Proceeds Account, £140,000, and a Reserve Fund, £110,000. The finances of the Colony are in a sound state.

At the beginning of the year the new Fiji coinage was issued, silver coin of the denominations 2s., 1s., and 6d., and copper-nickel coin, 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There was also a new issue of Fiji Currency notes of values £20, £10, £5, £1, 10s. and 5s.

Increased interest was taken overseas in gold mining activities in Fiji. The two principal finds, one at Tavua (Viti Levu) and the other at Yanawai (Vanua Levu) have been proved and mining has commenced.

The development of road communication on Viti Levu was continued, and a proposal to complete the circuminsular road approved.

At the end of the year the Rockefeller Foundation donated a sum of £2,200 towards the cost of a new pathological laboratory at the Colonial War Memorial hospital in Suva.

Sessions of the Legislative Council were held in March, June, and October.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher or Agents.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	
Fiji and the Fijians. By Rev. T. Williams and Rev. J. Calvert.	Alexander Heylin, London. 1860. 2nd Edition (2 vols.)	6s.	Nuk
Viti. By Berthold Seeman ...	Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London. 1862	10s.	hombia nutha
King and People of Fiji. By Rev. J. Waterhouse.	Wesleyan Conference Office. 1866		
Natives' Taxation and Communal System in Fiji.	Cmd. 2240—His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1904...	25s.	
The Fijians. By Basil Thomson ...	Heinemann, London. 1905		AUTHALA
The Hill Tribes of Fiji. By A. B. Brewster.	Seeley, Service and Co., Ltd., London. 1922 ...	21s.	UNI
Journal of William Lockerby ...	Hakluyt Society, Cambridge University Press. 1925		NAIT
Journal of Thomas Williams. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney. 2 vols. 1931		
Fiji and Fijians, 1835-1856. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, and The Australian Book Co., London	25s.	Kaimbu HATA
The Discoverers of the Fiji Islands. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Murray, London. 1933 ...	15s.	Vatuvava

The following official publications can be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, or from the Government Printer, Suva.

The Colony of Fiji—1874-1931. Lib. edition. 6s. Mag. edition. 4s.

Annual Blue Book, 1934. 5s.

Census Report, 1921. 5s.

Forests of the Colony of Fiji—Report by Mr. R. A. Sykes (without maps). 2s.

Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, 1934. 2s.

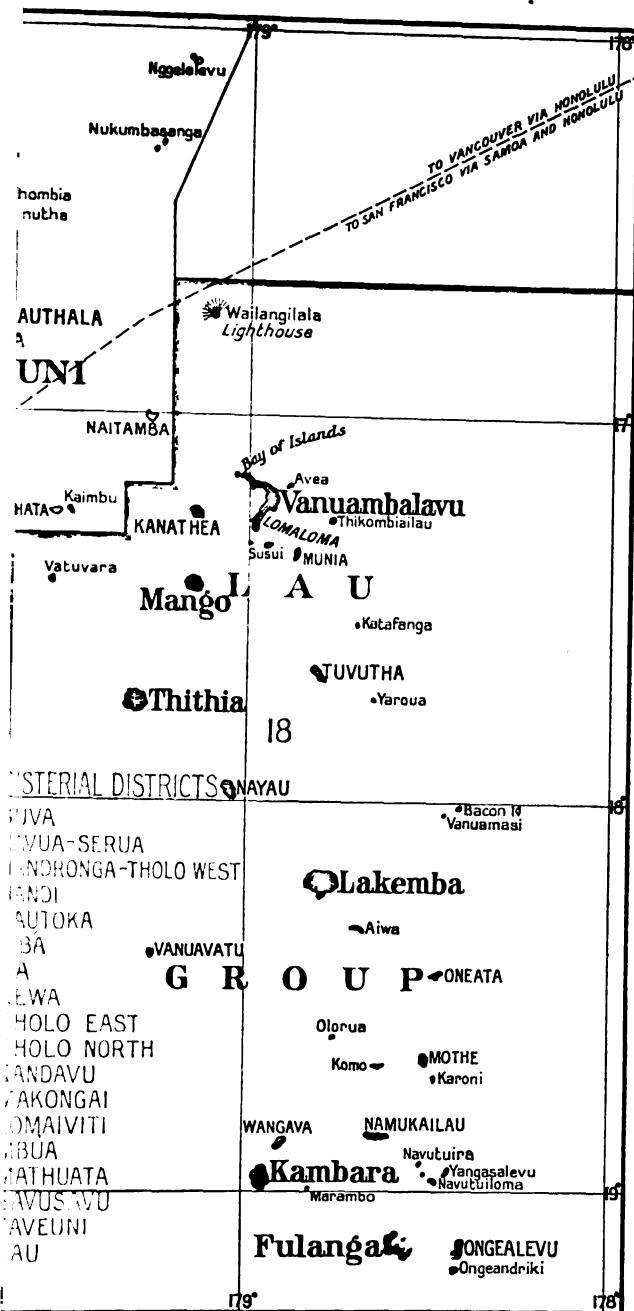
Annual Report of the Director of Agriculture, 1934. 1s.

The Agricultural Journal, published half-yearly or more frequently if required, is obtainable from the Director of Agriculture, Suva. 1s. per copy.

Postage is charged extra on all official publications.

A more complete bibliography will be found in "The Colony of Fiji—1874-1931."

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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3093.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (3s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3719.] 3d. (3d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3028.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3029.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4308.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

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LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2;
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COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

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MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

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Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1718

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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GRENADA, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1649 and 1703
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GRENADA, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Situated in the extreme south of the Caribbean Sea, Grenada is the nearest British island to the mainland of South America, with the exception of Trinidad and Tobago. It lies 90 miles north of Trinidad and between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' north latitude and 61° 20' and 61° 35' west longitude. The island is about 21 miles in length and about 12 miles in its greatest breadth. Its area is about 120 square miles, but, including Carriacou, an island to the north, the area of the Colony of Grenada is 133 square miles.

Grenada is mountainous and well watered by streams. Its coastline is rugged, especially on the western coast, and towards the south is deeply indented with bays. St. George's Harbour, land-locked and deep-watered, is one of the most beautiful in the West Indies.

The mountain spurs, clothed with forests to their summits, divide the island into numerous picturesque valleys. There are two small lakes, formed in extinct craters, one called the Grand Etang

situated near the centre of the island 1,740 feet above sea-level, while the other, Lake Antoine, is near the sea on the eastern coast.

Climate.

The climate from December to the end of April, when the heat is tempered by the prevailing trade winds, may be described as good. In the autumn, from July to the end of October, there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. During this period, the climate, although not really unhealthy, is debilitating to Europeans. Even during the hot season, except in the towns themselves, which are all near the sea, conditions are not unpleasant. Now that electric power is available in St. George's, fans are being introduced into houses and offices. The highest temperature in 1934 was 90° on several days and the lowest 70° on more than one occasion. The mean of maximum temperatures was 86° and the mean of minimum 72°. The rainfall varies according to altitude. In the lowlands of the south the annual amount is as low as 30 inches. In the mountainous centre it approaches 140 inches. At St. George's, midway between the two, the rainfall in 1934 was 105.80 inches.

Over the past 30 years the average at St. George's has been 84.44 inches.

History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, but for more than 100 years after its discovery the island was left in the undisturbed possession of the aboriginal inhabitants who were of the Carib race. Early in the seventeenth century both English and French adventurers made efforts at occupation of the island, and after being owned by French proprietors for some years it was annexed to France in 1674. In 1763 the island was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, but was recaptured by the French in 1779 and held by them for the next four years. In 1783, by the Treaty of Versailles, Grenada and the Grenadines were finally restored to Great Britain.

In 1795-96, influenced by the French Republic, a rebellion broke out, and the Lieutenant-Governor and 48 other British subjects were massacred by the rebels. The rising was suppressed in June, 1796, by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the ringleaders executed.

The later history of the Colony has been peaceful and uneventful, and Grenada has reached a high state of development.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Grenada, with St. Vincent and St. Lucia to the north, form the group known as the Windward Islands, under a Governor who resides, for the most part, in Grenada. He is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils.

The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all *ex officio*, with such other persons as may be nominated by the Crown. The period of the appointment of members other than *ex officio* members is six years.

The Legislative Council is partly elected, and its constitution provides for an official majority. It consists of eight official members, three nominated members, and five elected members. The official members are the Governor, who is President and has an original and a casting vote ; the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all three *ex officio* ; together with the officers lawfully discharging the functions of the following offices :—Chief Medical and Health Officer, Superintendent of Public Works, Director of Education, and the Commissioner of Carriacou.

In the absence of the Governor from Grenada the Colonial Secretary becomes Administrator.

In the absence of the Governor from the Windward Islands, the administration of the group automatically reverts to the Colonial Secretary of Grenada unless a dormant commission has been issued to another official. The Administrator of St. Vincent at present holds such a commission.

Municipal affairs are largely in the hands of a District Board in each parish, composed of an equal number of nominated and elected members. The numbers vary between 8 and 14 according to the importance of the parishes.

In the island of Carriacou the affairs of the town of Hillsborough are managed by Town Wardens appointed by the Governor.

Other bodies assisting in the local government are the Central Water Authority, the Sanitary Authority, the Central Road Authority, the Electricity Authority, the Board of Secondary Education, the Board of Primary Education, and the Forestry Board.

III.—POPULATION.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Grenada were Caribs, but that race is now quite extinct. The native population is composed mainly of negroes of African descent. The population, according to the census of 1921, was composed of :—

Black	...	...	...	...	51,032
Mixed	...	...	...	...	11,673
Oriental	...	...	...	...	2,692
White	...	...	...	...	905
Total					66,302

of whom 37,455 were females and 28,847 males.

The population of St. George's, the capital, at that date was 4,629.

No census was taken in 1931, owing to financial circumstances, but the population at 31st December, 1934, was estimated at 83,888. The estimated totals at the end of the preceding 5 years were :—

1929	...	...	...	...	75,867
1930	...	...	...	...	76,967
1931	...	...	...	...	78,662
1932	...	...	...	...	81,000
1933	...	...	...	...	82,624

The following table indicates the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 during the past decade :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1925	...	...	...	...	33·54	16·5
1926	...	...	...	...	33·53	20·3
1927	...	...	...	...	31·29	15·6
1928	...	...	...	...	33·33	16·5
1929	...	...	...	...	32·24	16·8
1930	...	...	...	...	32·63	15·8
1931	...	...	...	...	30·24	17·2
1932	...	...	...	...	32·60	13·8
1933	...	...	...	...	32·53	14·3
1934	...	...	...	...	32·16	13·6
Averages					32·40	16·04

A comparison of the percentage of deaths among children up to five years of age during the past five years is given below :—

Percentage of Deaths.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Under One Year.</i>	<i>1-2 Years.</i>	<i>2-3 Years.</i>	<i>3-4 Years.</i>	<i>4-5 Years.</i>	<i>Total percentages under 5 years.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
1930	24·5	17·2	3·7	1·1	1·1	47·6	1,220
1931	22·7	15·9	3·0	1·1	·7	43·4	1,355
1932	20·6	14·7	3·3	2·0	·5	41·1	1,104
1933	21·5	12·1	3·8	2·3	1·2	40·9	1,179
1934	23·8	13·6	2·2	2·2	1·0	42·8	1,143

The death-rate per 100 births of infants dying under 1 year in 1934 was 10·0, as compared with 9·44 in 1933.

Marriages registered during the year totalled 449, being 90 more than in the preceding year. The rate for the year was 4·8 per thousand persons living. The numbers and rates for the preceding five years were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number.</i>	<i>Rate per</i> <i>1,000.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	351	4·6
1930	...	...	...	...	345	4·4
1931	...	...	...	...	227	2·8
1932	...	...	...	...	263	3·5
1933	...	...	...	...	319	3·9

The arrivals during the year were 2,851 and the departures 3,142 as against 3,384 and 3,269, respectively, in 1933.

IV.—HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

General diseases and injuries form the largest disease group. From the departmental returns for 1934, covering a total incidence of 31,131 cases of general systemic and preventable diseases, the following percentage analysis shows the group incidence, and the percentage analysis of a total deaths incidence—of 1,143 deaths—is also given :—

	<i>Total</i> <i>Incidence.</i> <i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Deaths.</i> <i>Percentage.</i>
Preventable diseases (including pneumonia and tuberculosis).	30·29	11·47
General diseases and injuries ...	32·12	37·10
Genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal).	23·14	4·26
Diarrhoea and enteritis	4·35	15·25
Skin and connective tissue diseases	7·05	·96
Circulatory diseases	·89	10·52
Respiratory diseases	·59	7·79
Digestive diseases	·79	8·47
Nervous diseases	·89	4·18

On an analysis of infective diseases and their mortality—on a percentage basis of 10,268 cases reported with 234 deaths—these were grouped as follows :—

					<i>Total Incidence. Percentage.</i>	<i>Total Deaths. Percentage.</i>
Malaria	...	...	...	...	66.11	24.79
Influenza	...	...	...	...	10.43	—
Yaws	...	...	...	...	11.32	—
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	5.12	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	4.13	26.21
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.65	24.16
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.43	15.81
Enteric fevers	...	...	...	...	0.73	2.53
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	0.12	3.85
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	0.19	.88
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0.77	1.77

Influenza and whooping cough were very prevalent throughout, the year with marked effect on the incidence of respiratory diseases and the death-rate therefrom.

Meteorological conditions were abnormal. The first four months of the year in Grenada represent the dry season, and frequently actual drought is experienced during this period ; in 1934, however, in the first four months a rainfall of 21.37 inches was recorded, as compared with an average of 12.25 inches during the previous seven years. The remaining months of the year, in particular July to December, represent the rainy season, and during this period also the rainfall exceeded the seven years' average.

There was an increase in the number of cases of malaria reported—6,701 as compared with 5,318 in 1933. The number of deaths reported was also greater, 90 deaths being registered as due to this cause, as against 73 deaths in the previous year.

The incidence of venereal diseases is again higher than in the previous year, and constitutes a problem requiring attention. Prophylaxis introduced in the Police Force in 1930 continues to be of great value, there being no cases reported during the year.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of yaws dealt with in 1934, 1,181 being treated as compared with 1,386 in 1933.

While preventable diseases on the whole still maintain the highest incidence, the total death-rate from these was lower in comparison with other causes of mortality, notably so in the case of enteric fevers, where out of 36 cases notified there were only 6 deaths, as contrasted with 32 cases and 8 deaths during 1933.

No other disease occurring during the year calls for special comment.

The vast majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, either on cocoa and nutmeg estates, or on small holdings and garden lots, where corn, fruit, ground provisions, and other vegetables are cultivated. There is an appreciable fishing industry, and sailing vessels and boats are constructed principally in Carriacou and Petite Martinique, two island dependencies of Grenada. Modern industrial undertakings are not found, and no disease occurring can be classified as occupational. Soil pollution, apart from anopheline mosquitoes, is responsible for the greater part of disease incidence.

Provisions for Treatment.

(a) Medical and Health Staff.

The staff of the Medical and Sanitary Department includes a Chief Medical and Health Officer; Resident Surgeon (Colony Hospital); eight District Medical Officers; and a Medical Officer, Malaria Campaign, which is vacant. The nursing staff distributed through the medical institutions and district medical stations consists of one European Matron (Colony Hospital) and fifty nurses; there are also nine male and eight female attendants at the Mental Hospital. Hospitals and dispensaries have four stewards, and there are six dispensers. The Sanitary Department is staffed by a Chief Sanitary Inspector (post vacant) and seven District Sanitary Inspectors. The usual minor staff of male nursing orderlies, messengers, porters, etc., is provided for. There is a small well-equipped bacteriological laboratory.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries, etc.

There is a well-equipped Colony Hospital (151 beds) at St. George's, which deals with the major part of the medical and surgical cases of the Colony, and two smaller district hospitals—one in the thickly populated parish of St. Andrew's (23 beds), and one in the island of Carriacou (30 beds). A hospital for consumptives has 20 beds, and there is provision for 20 lepers, 10 female and 10 male, at a Leper Settlement. The Mental Hospital has accommodation for 118 lunatics. The House of Refuge accommodates 86 inmates, 46 males and 40 females.

There are seven dispensaries, and seventeen medical visiting stations, each with a resident nurse-midwife, and in each of which is a room with couch for emergency cases.

The Colony Hospital and the two district hospitals dealt with 2,358 cases during 1934; this total includes 913 cases in the maternity section, including 504 pregnancies and 374 births, the balance being cases of premature birth and 30 cases of abortion.

The medical visiting stations, established in 1926, have provided an invaluable aid to the District Medical Service, especially in the field of maternity and child-welfare. During 1934 the District Nurses attended 1,011 confinements, 1,599 cases of infants, and 2,539 general nursing cases.

The dental clinic, established in 1931 at the Colony Hospital, was a valuable adjunct in the treatment of school children during 1934; in addition to children belonging to St. George's treated at the clinic, 200 children were brought in from schools in outlying parishes. A total of 935 patients was dealt with during the year, involving 1,771 treatments.

Preventive Measures.

The Sanitary Department has been active throughout the year all over the Colony to combat mosquito-breeding. Fly-breeding is also dealt with, and the remarkable reduction in the incidence of enteric fever and dysentery owes no small degree of its success to anti-fly measures together with extensive anti-typhoid inoculations, though no corresponding measure was applicable in cases of amoebic dysentery. This latter disease—so far as reported cases are concerned—seems to be disappearing, the total number of cases notified during the year being only 6 as compared with 30 in 1931.

Maternity and child-welfare is principally dealt with by District Nurses, resident all over the Colony. In St. George's and its environs the good work of the Maternity and Child Welfare League was continued. The infant mortality rate during 1934 was 102.0 per 1,000 living births; the rate in 1933 was 94.12 per 1,000.

Medical inspection of school children is carried out regularly by District Medical Officers who report to the Chief Medical and Health Officer on a form which gives the number inspected, the number of the various affections found, with reports on the general condition of pupils, and on the sanitation and latrine accommodation of each school. Parents and guardians are sent a form signed by the Medical Officer advising treatment in the case of every child found in need thereof. During 1934 over 20,457 inspections were made by Medical Officers. Following up of cases by District Nurses to ensure the carrying out of treatment was a new feature of great value introduced during 1933.

Education in elementary hygiene continues to be conducted in the primary schools, and the teachers have been made to understand that this is a subject which must be treated as important in the school curriculum.

Instruction of the adult population is principally given by Medical Officers in their routine, and by the Sanitary Inspectors and District Nurses in the homes of the people.

V.—HOUSING.

The latest accurate information regarding the habitations of the people is that furnished by the census of 1921, which showed a total of 15,188 houses made up as follows :—

<i>Class.</i>			<i>One-room.</i>	<i>Two-room.</i>	<i>Three or</i>
			<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>more rooms.</i>
					<i>Per cent.</i>
Stone	...	...	16.3	15.1	68.6
Wood	...	...	13.5	71.2	15.3
Mixed	...	...	7.1	29.5	63.4
Other	...	...	21.5	78.3	0.2

Of the total population at that date there were in :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>			
Stone houses	2.4
Wooden houses	85.2
Mixed houses...	8.2
Other houses	3.2
Public institutions	1.0

and the average number of inmates per house was :—

One-room	...	...	...	3.0
Two-room	...	...	...	4.6
Three or more	...	...	...	5.7
Average all classes.	...	...	...	4.6

The census report of 1921 stated that while the majority of houses in the Colony with one or two rooms contained less than the average number of inmates shown above, many others were occupied by a far greater number than they were probably capable of accommodating with anything like a proper regard to health, comfort, and decency, and that, proportionately, overcrowding was more pronounced in the case of two-roomed houses. In one case there were as many as 13 persons in a one-roomed house, and in another 19 in a two-roomed house.

In the absence of a census in 1931 no recent accurate figures are available but according to the tax rolls of 1934, there were 9,003 houses outside the towns, and the rate rolls of the several towns listed 2,995 houses, a total of 11,998. These figures do not include houses of an annual rental value of £5 and under which are now exempt from taxation.

Generally speaking, housing conditions outside the towns have not materially changed in the past decade, though a considerable number of better-class houses have been erected in recent years by persons of the middle class, mainly returned emigrants and prosperous peasant proprietors.

Except in St. George's where housing schemes have been initiated by the District Board, no effort has been made to ameliorate conditions. Inspections of houses of all classes are carried out by the Sanitary Department as a routine measure.

There is one Building Society in the Colony established in 1925.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The Colony is purely agricultural and for purposes of external trade produces cocoa, nutmegs, mace, cotton and cotton-seed, fruit, cattle, sheep, poultry, copra, lime juice and lime oil, vegetables, hides, turtle and turtle-shell, mahogany, cedar, and logwood. Considerable attention is being given also to the production of the Gros Michel banana.

Cocoa.—This is the principal cultivation in the island and accounts for slightly over 50 per cent. of the exports.

The quantity and value of the cocoa crop exported during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

Year.					Quantity. cwt.	Value. £
1930	...	...	...	...	84,863	192,543
1931	...	...	...	...	87,656	153,923
1932	...	...	...	...	87,836	101,231
1933	...	...	...	...	91,339	106,535
1934	...	...	...	...	77,423	100,743

Nutmegs.—The area under this cultivation continues to be extended.

Crop and exports for the past five years have been as follows :—

Year.					Quantity. cwt.	Value. £
1930	...	...	...	...	19,972	67,794
1931	...	...	...	...	26,195	54,808
1932	...	...	...	...	27,305	36,859
1933	...	...	...	...	28,287	37,024
1934	...	...	...	...	31,284	48,778

Mace.—This is a derivative of the nutmeg, being a lace-like covering of the kernel. It commands a high price. The quantities produced and exported in the past five years were as follows :—

Year.					Quantity. cwt.	Value. £
1930	...	...	...	...	3,567	41,395
1931	...	...	...	...	3,658	28,864
1932	...	...	...	...	4,181	23,090
1933	...	...	...	...	4,416	22,476
1934	...	...	...	...	4,402	25,103

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton is practically confined to the island of Carriacou. The type grown is Marie Galante, similar to the American (Middling Upland) and commands a somewhat

similar price in the Liverpool market. Steps are being taken to propagate an improved variety.

The following table gives the exports during the past five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	3,256	15,395
1931	2,369	6,272
1932	3,119	6,776
1933	3,174	4,183
1934	2,570	4,101

Grenada does not grow sufficient sugar to supply the local demand and the importation of raw sugar amounted in 1934 to 1,721,776 lb., of the value of £7,731. A project has been started with the object of increasing home production.

The values of lime and coconut products exported in 1934 were £7,593 and £2,325 respectively.

Rum is manufactured at ten sugar estates but none is exported. The quantity made last year was 31,914·9 proof gallons.

Ice is manufactured at a Government factory in St. George's.

The staple products of the Colony are almost entirely exported and there are no records from which local consumption can be ascertained.

Production in all cases is entirely a matter of individual effort. There is ample labour and no recruiting is necessary.

There is no established fishing industry, but supplies of good fresh fish are constant, as there are several good fishing grounds near the coast. The fishermen do not venture far from land, and pursue their occupation in small canoes and shallow boats.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total value of import and export trade amounted to £465,712, imports representing £246,862, and exports £218,850, leaving an apparent unfavourable trade balance of £28,012.

Imports.

The principal articles imported in the last three years were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Flour	31,171	25,006	27,454
Cotton piece-goods	19,701	18,425	24,671
Fish, dried	8,583	8,984	9,735
Wood, etc., unmanufactured ...	10,137	8,701	10,031
Boots and shoes	8,321	7,025	7,606
Rice	8,646	6,424	7,104
Sugar, unrefined	7,731	6,147	13,767
Motor cars	5,401	5,501	5,609
Motor spirits	6,130	5,917	6,197
Kerosene oil	4,155	4,731	4,975
Motor parts	1,411	4,244	4,833
Hardware	4,329	3,567	4,269

Exports.

The principal exports during the last three years were as under :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>
	£	£	£
Cocoa	100,743	106,535	101,231
Spices, nutmegs	48,778	37,024	36,859
Do. mace	25,103	22,476	23,090
Lime oil	6,862	6,613	10,720
Cotton, raw	4,101	4,183	6,776
Cotton seed	1,298	1,781	1,531

The sources of supply of imports and destination of exports in 1934 may be seen from the following table :—

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	<i>of total.</i>	£	<i>of total.</i>
United Kingdom	105,970	42·9	65,885	30·1
United States of America	25,823	10·5	74,440	34·1
Canada	40,998	16·6	46,063	21·0
Other British possessions	49,617	20·1	30,201	13·7
Other foreign countries	24,454	9·9	2,261	1·1

In the previous year the percentage of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom amounted to 44·7 and 43·0 respectively.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard weekly rates of wages for the labouring classes, agricultural, manual, and artisan, have been maintained during 1934, though, owing to the low prices obtained for staple products, estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week. Those employed obtain on the average two to three days work per week.

Ruling daily rates are :—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Agricultural]	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	3s. to 8s.	1s. 2d.

In domestic service the monthly wage, which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows :—

Beef, fresh	...	...	...	6d.	per lb.
Mutton, fresh	...	...	...	8d.	„
Pork, fresh	...	...	...	8d.	„
Chicken	...	...	...	6d.	„
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	6d.	„
Eggs	...	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	per dozen.
Milk	...	...	...	3d.	per bottle.
Potatoes	...	...	...	2½d.	per lb.
Rice	...	...	...	2½d.	„
Butter	...	...	...	2s.	„
Sugar	...	...	...	2½d.	„
Bread	...	...	...	3d.	„
Flour	...	...	...	2½d.	„

Board and lodging can be had at £8—£9 per month. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably on £35—£40 a month, and, with a more restricted range of activity, on £20—£25 a month.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Educational matters are looked after by the Boards of Primary and Secondary Education over which the Director of Education presides.

There is a Government Secondary School (boarding and day) for boys at which the attendance now averages about 126. The school has a science laboratory and gymnasium, as well as its own playing fields.

Carpentry is taught to boys from both the secondary school and the primary schools in a Manual Training Centre in St. George's.

Three secondary schools for girls receive grants-in-aid from the Government. The numbers on the rolls average from 70—130.

The total expenditure by Government was £1,601.

The number of recognized primary schools at the end of the year was 60.

The number of pupils on the rolls in 1934 was 13,400, the average attendance being 8,629 or 64.3 per cent.

The total expenditure by the Government was £11,673.

A public library is maintained by Government in St. George's.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

(i) By Sea.

A fortnightly mail, passenger, and cargo service with Canada was established at the end of 1928 by the Canadian National Steamships Company, the service being undertaken by modern oil-burning vessels with excellent passenger accommodation and equipped with

cold storage. The steamers start from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and land passengers on the return journey at St. John, New Brunswick, proceeding afterwards to Halifax to load for the voyage south. These steamers call also at Boston, Massachusetts, during the summer.

Steamers of the Furness Withy Line supply a direct passenger and cargo service between Grenada and New York, calling at intervals of about fourteen days. The voyage occupies seven days.

There is a regular direct monthly service to London by the passenger steamers of the Harrison Line, while frequent calls are made by cargo steamers of this Company, especially during the crop season from December to May.

The cargo steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line from New York and from Canadian ports call at intervals of about a fortnight.

Steamers of the American Caribbean Line bound for New York call fortnightly.

Numerous sailing vessels ply between Grenada and Trinidad, Barbados, and other neighbouring islands.

(ii) By Cable and Wireless.

The cable line of Cable and Wireless Ltd. connects Grenada with the outside world.

A wireless station is maintained at St. George's by Cable and Wireless, Limited, but is not in operation at the present time.

A subsidiary Government-owned wireless station is installed at Carriacou, and communicates with Grenada, direct or, as is actually the case at present, via Barbados.

(iii) By Land.

There is no inland telegraph service. A telephone service, recently reconstructed, has been established by Government for many years. There are six exchanges and 2,115 miles of subscribers' lines. The number of subscribers in 1934 was 739.

The island is well supplied with roads. All the first-class roads and practically all the second- and third-class roads are suitable for motor traffic. The total mileage is 393.

There are regular services of motor omnibuses between all the towns.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and of the Royal Bank of Canada are established in St. George's with agencies in Grenville.

English coinage is in use and five-dollar notes issued by the two banks are in circulation.

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the Colony.

Imperial weights and measures are standard.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

This Department is responsible for practically all Government engineering work including roads, bridges, buildings, water-works, Crown lands and surveys, land drainage, machinery, harbour, sanitary, electric lighting, cold storage, telephones, etc.

Works throughout the Colony are controlled by the Superintendent of Public Works, and the staff consists of two senior assistants, one electrician, and one mechanic at Headquarters, and three District Road Surveyors. The office staff comprises one chief clerk and accountant, one storekeeper, one second clerk, and two typists. The total expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was £59,400, inclusive of a sum of over £21,000 expended on Colonial Development Works.

Roads.—The total length of roads maintained during the year was 393 miles of which 82 miles are surface treated with oil or emulsion and about 250 miles metalled.

Special road work during the year consisted of the construction and surface treatment with oil or emulsion of a $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile section of the Point Salines byway and eight miles of Grand Etang road.

Concrete mile-marks were also placed throughout the main highway round the Colony, a distance of over 50 miles.

Water-works improvements included completion of extension at Chantimelle, also separation of the Grand Anse district main from the St. George's works and its connexion to the Richmond Hill works with the object of improving the head and service generally. New supplies at Tuileries and Union were completed.

Land settlement schemes included the purchase and sub-division of five estates in Grenada and one in Carriacou.

Anti-malarial works were carried out in St. George's, St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's, and included drainage and reclamation of swampy areas.

Electric light extensions were completed through the districts of Springs and Belmont, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ imles.

The work of draining and filling the Queen's Park was continued during the year and completed.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

For purposes of the administration of justice, the following courts are established, viz., the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and Magistrates' Courts. There is a Police Magistrate in each of the two Magisterial Districts into which Grenada is divided, and the Commissioner of Carriacou is Magistrate of that District.

The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court, and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance, and prosecutions for criminal offences sent up for trial from the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown.

Prosecutions by the police in the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by police non-commissioned officers except in important cases when counsel is employed.

The criminal statistics of the Colony vary but little from year to year. In the year under review the number of persons dealt with in the Summary Courts was 2,551, as compared with an average of 2,682 for the three preceding years.

Out of this total of 2,551, the number of summary convictions was 1,774, and that of convictions in the Supreme Court 28, as compared with an average during the three preceding years of 1,924 summary convictions and 23 convictions on indictment.

Convictions for praedial larceny were 216 as against 167 in 1933, and 146 in 1932.

Police.

The strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1934, was one officer in command and 87 non-commissioned officers and men. Rural constables to the number of 204, for employment on special occasions, were also on the roll.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the police department assists in the protection of revenue, inspection of shops and weights and measures, while a fire brigade and Government band are under its management and control.

Prisons.

A prison for males with an adjacent separate building for females is situated near Richmond Hill, St. George's.

In both prisons there is an infirmary for sick prisoners.

During the year, 185 persons were committed to the male prison and 49 to the female prison, the daily average of inmates for the two prisons being 38.1 and 3.8 respectively.

No deaths occurred, and the general health of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Cases against juvenile offenders are heard in a separate building and at a different time from ordinary cases. There is no reformatory or other institution in the Colony for the detention of young offenders.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines imposed in the Magistrates' Courts.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following more important Ordinances were passed during the year :—

Importation of Textiles (Quotas).
 Revised Edition of the Laws.
 Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children.
 Loan.
 Land Acquisition.
 Labour (Minimum Wage).
 Workmen's Compensation.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue.**

The revenue of the Colony continued to be affected by trade depression during the year. The revenue from all sources amounted to £130,883, exclusive of the following amounts :—

		£
Receipts from the Colonial Development Fund ...	9,164	
Appreciation in market value of securities ...	3,451	
	<hr/>	
	£12,615	

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue in respect of the five years ending 31st December, 1934 :—

<i>Head.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs ...	70,743	59,494	58,206	62,548	66,956
Harbour and cargo dues ...	2,458	2,837	2,680	2,654	2,883
Licences, Excise, &c. ...	31,776	27,814	28,793	26,567	26,718
Estate duties ...	1,148	1,147	4,896	1,448	899
Income-tax ...	7,152	6,913	4,243	4,473	4,163
Fees of Office, &c. ...	6,471	6,005	6,095	8,069	5,684
Post Office ...	2,897	2,587	2,929	2,364	4,675
Telephones and electric lights ...	6,176	6,599	7,980	8,027	8,659
Water-supplies ...	2,981	2,829	2,837	2,875	3,933
Revenue from Government property...	5,547	4,536	25,489	6,076	4,357
Interest and Sinking Funds, &c. ...	1,289	1,343	1,390	1,231	4,994
Miscellaneous receipts ...	378	246	197	918	241
Land sales ...	179	134	168	177	172
Colonial Development Works ...	2,000	18,505	19,221	13,481	9,164
Repatriation payment ...	—	—	6,084	—	—
Reimbursement from Loan Fund for expenditure on Western Main Road.	—	—	29,247	356	—
Grant from Imperial Government under Trade Facilities Act ...	750	750	500	—	—
Grant from Rockefeller Foundation ...	—	—	525	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Revenue ...	£141,945	141,739	201,480	141,264	143,498

No changes were introduced in the methods of raising revenue.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £153,778, being more than the revenue by £10,280.

The following table shows the total expenditure during the last five years :—

					£
1930	...	...	...	...	168,088
1931	...	...	...	...	195,183
1932	...	...	...	...	155,343
1933	...	...	...	...	141,741
1934	...	...	...	...	153,778

The expenditure for the year 1934 includes £21,292 on schemes assisted under the Colonial Development Act.

Public Debt.

The net indebtedness of the Colony under Public Loans, after deduction of the amounts represented by sinking funds and repayments at the end of 1934 was £200,601 11s. 9d.

The particulars of the Loans are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Debenture Holders, Local Loan Ordinance, 1917	63,230	0	0
Stockholders for Electric Lighting and Telephone Reconstruction Loan	40,712	9	4
Loan for construction of St. Andrew's Market	6,905	2	7
St. Andrew's Water-supply Extension Loan	3,598	19	5
Colonial Development Loans	34,274	1	3
National Debt Commissioners of the United Kingdom for loss on Cable System	3,442	16	0
Road Loan	29,307	17	6
Sundry Public Works Loan	24,885	9	11
	206,356	16	0
Sinking Fund accumulated towards redemption of above	5,755	4	3
Net indebtedness	£200,601	11	9

Debentures under the Local Loan Ordinance, 1917, to the amount of £3,440, were redeemed during the year.

Assets.

The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st of December, 1934, was £86,089, which includes £6,620 excess expenditure to 31st December, 1934, on Colonial Development Works to be collected from Fund in 1935. The total liquid surplus assets of the

Colony (inclusive of Reserve Fund) at 31st of December, 1934, was £60,435 and the balance is made up as follows :—

	£	£	£
Loans to District Boards ...	2,205		
Loans to Central Water Authority	15,045		
	<hr/>	17,250	
Less accumulated Sinking Fund		10,484	
		<hr/>	6,766
Public Works and Electricity Stores			5,327
Colony Drug Store			1,223
Grenada Land Settlement ...			244
Queen's Park Pavilion Advance Account			781
Overdraft by St. Andrew's District Board			774
Overdraft by St. Patrick's District Board			379
Other Advances			3,540
			<hr/>
			£19,034
			<hr/>

Taxation.

The first Schedule to the Customs Duties Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under various headings on which import duties are collected. Duties are payable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* (British Preferential Tariff) on boots, chinaware, cotton manufactures, cutlery, electrical apparatus, glassware, wood manufactures of British origin, and 22½ per cent. *ad valorem* on similar foreign goods.

The tariff of import duties was revised in November, 1932, and among other changes amended duties were imposed as follows :—

	<i>British Preferential</i>	<i>General.</i>
Rubber and canvas boots and shoes, value 3s. per pair and under.	Free.	1s. per pair.
Do. value over 3s. per pair ...	4d. per pair.	1s. 4d. per pair.
Butter	—	£1 0s. 10d. per 100 lb.
Motor-cars and trucks and parts thereof.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Hardware	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Hosiery—cotton and artificial silk, value 6d. per pair and under.	Free.	6d. per pair.
Hosiery—over 6d. per pair ...	3d. per pair.	9d. per pair.
Hosiery—silk	9d. per pair.	1s. 6d. per pair.

The following specific rates of duty on spirits and tobacco were enforced at 31st of December, 1933 :—

	<i>British Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Brandy ...	... 20s. 0d. per proof gallon.	22s. 6d. per proof gallon.
Gin ...	... 17s. 6d. „ „ „	20s. 0d. „ „ „
Rum ...	... 12s. 6d. „ „ „	15s. 0d. „ „ „
Whisky ...	... 20s. 0d. „ „ „	22s. 6d. „ „ „
Cordials and		
Liqueurs ...	... 17s. 6d. „ „ „	20s. 0d. „ „ „
Tobacco, un-		
manufactured...	1s. 0d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured :—		
Cigars, Cigarettes	10s. 0d. „	14s. 0d. „
Other manufac-		
tured tobacco	7s. 0d. „	9s. 0d. „

Export duty is levied on the following local products :—

Cocoa ...	... 6d. per cwt.
Cotton ...	... 1s. per cwt.
Cotton seed ...	... 3d. per cwt.
Nutmegs ...	... 6d. per cwt.
Mace ...	... 1s. per cwt.
Lime juice	
(concentrated)	1s. per 100 gallons.
Lime juice (raw)	3d. per 100 gallons.
Lime oil ...	... 6d. per lb.
Copra ...	... 3d. per cwt.

Excise duty on rum made in the Colony was reduced from 6s. to 4s. 2d. per proof gallon and Trade duty from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. as from the 14th November and 12th December, 1934, respectively. Total collections of Excise duty in 1934 amounted to £7,682 0s. 8d. Trade duty at 2s. 6d. is collected on all imported spirits delivered for consumption; the total Trade duty collected for 1934 was £3,822 13s. 10d.

Under the Taxes Management Ordinance land tax is payable at the rate of 1s. per acre or part of an acre, and tax on houses varies according to the rental value, from 5s. to 28s. per house. Houses assessed at a value exceeding £30 p.a. pay 8 per cent. of such value.

Income tax is levied on all incomes exceeding £100. The rates are on a graduated scale which rises from 6d. in the £ to 5s. 6d. in the £. A flat rate is paid by a trading company at 3s. on every £, and by a Life Insurance Company at 1s. 0½d. on every £.

XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

Land in the possession of the Crown is small in area, and consists principally of mountain ridges in forest for preservation of the rainfall.

A remarkable feature is the number of small-holdings in Grenada. This condition is believed to be due to the general abandonment of sugar cultivation following upon the emancipation of the slaves in 1838. It has been fostered by various Land Settlement Schemes under which fair-sized properties were acquired by Government and, after division into small lots, re-sold to peasants on favourable terms spread over a number of years.

The land holdings, according to the tax rolls, are as follows :—

<i>Total acreage.</i>	<i>2½ acres and under.</i>	<i>Over 2½ to 5 acres.</i>	<i>Over 5 to 7 acres.</i>	<i>Over 7 to 10 acres.</i>	<i>Over 10 and under 100 acres.</i>
17,028	14,367	1,731	314	206	410

The number of large estates is comparatively small, and no lands are available for settlement on a large scale.

Trigonometrical and cadastral surveys of the Colony are contemplated.

APPENDIX.

List of Publications relating to GRENADA.

The Grenada Blue Book, 1934.

The Grenada Handbook, 1927.

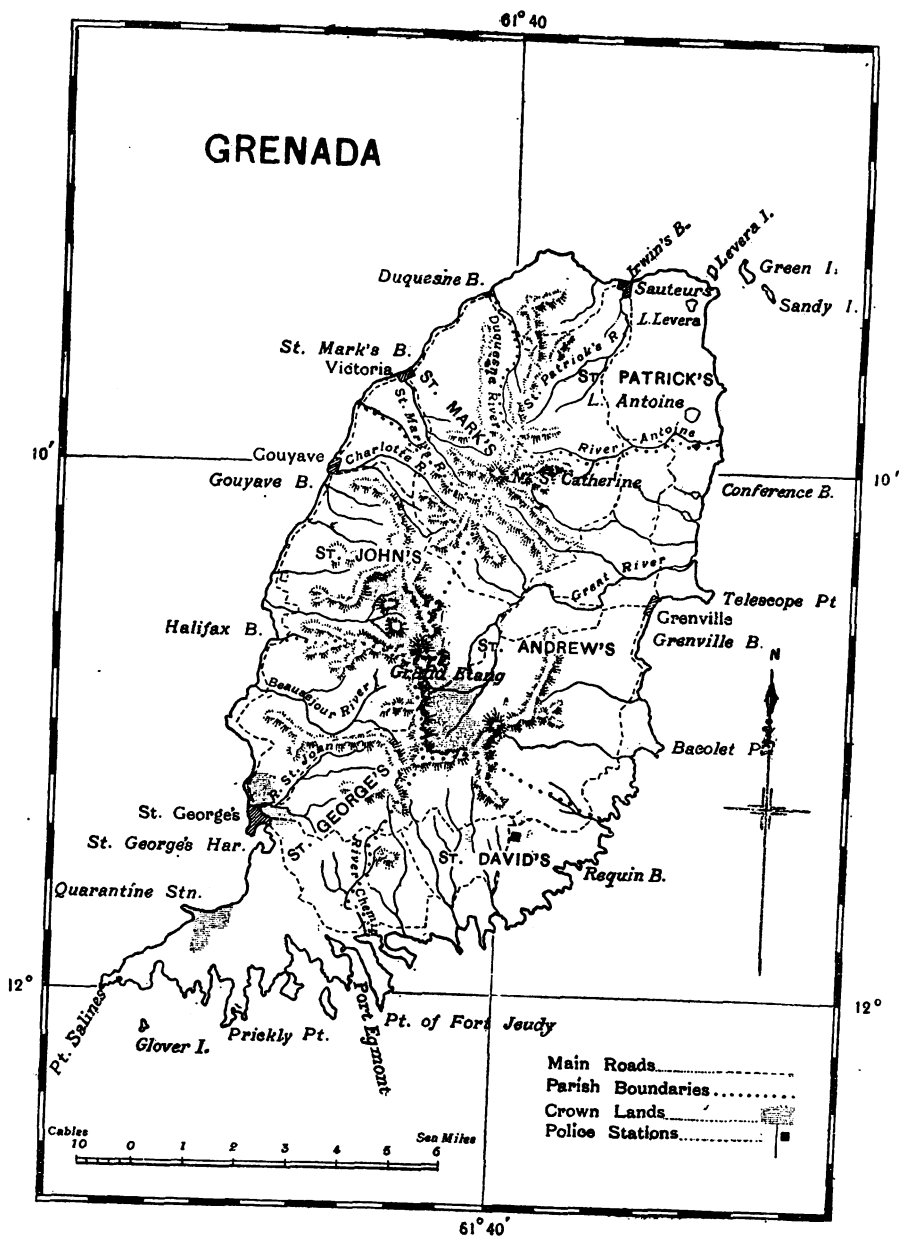
Report on a Malaria Survey by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1929.

Report on Geological Survey of Grenada and the Grenadines by Dr. K. W. Earle, 1932.

Report on Forestry in Grenada by Captain R. C. Marshall, 1932.

Report on Nutmeg Industry by the Imperial Institute, 1932.

Report on Geological Survey of Carriacou by Dr. E. H. Lehner, 1935.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

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[Continued on page 3 of cover.]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1717

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

GIBRALTAR, 1934

*(For Report for 1932 see No. 1629 (Price 1s. od.) and for
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{1}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 7' 16''$ North and longitude $5^{\circ} 21' 13''$ West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

*Brit. Gov. Pub.
Sutherland
12-24-35
15-205-*

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1934 shows 71·2° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 91° F. on the 20th of June and 2nd of August, and the lowest 36° F. on the 3rd of February. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1934, only 26·11 inches were registered, of which 9·30 inches fell in November.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1934 was 15,847 of whom 14,790 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring

Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 383, of which 196 were boys and 187 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 25·8. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 230 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 14·51 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 54·8 per 1,000 which is slightly higher than the record low figure recorded last year.

IV.—HEALTH.

Infectious disease was rather more prevalent than usual in the Colony during the year under review.

There was a mild epidemic of chicken-pox with 119 cases and there was also a small epidemic of diphtheria during the latter part of the year. Twenty-one cases of this latter disease occurred in all, one proving fatal. Fourteen of them occurred in Catalan Bay village and one other was a direct contact of a case occurring there. With the exception of one case which was diagnosed late, all patients responded well to antitoxin treatment.

In accordance with the routine practice, all members of the patients' families were examined bacteriologically and it was found that nineteen other children were carriers of the disease. The congested condition of the houses and the free intercommunication between all the inhabitants of the village made control difficult and it would appear that in future cases of this nature, the most effective method of stopping an epidemic would be to remove the initial case or cases to hospital.

The village school was closed as a preventive measure and the older children who are in the habit of attending schools in Gibraltar were temporarily prohibited from doing so. Propaganda dealing with simple preventive measures was carried out verbally and also by means of pamphlets printed both in English and Spanish.

The Colonial Hospital staff undertook the treatment of carriers and, although the limited accommodation at the Hospital did not permit of all the carriers being retained there, every effort was made to ensure that so far as possible they did not come into contact with other children.

It did not prove possible to trace the initial source of infection but there is little doubt that an undetected carrier among the children was responsible. The question of immunizing all children in Gibraltar against diphtheria is now being considered.

Eight cases of the enteric group of fevers were notified during the year, of which one proved fatal. The infection in five of the cases was traced to sources outside Gibraltar.

Mosquito-borne and other insect-borne diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout

the year by the permanent staff, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. It is, however, difficult to obtain the requisite number of men during this period who have had training or experience in this kind of work, as the employment is only of a temporary nature.

The usual anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily.

No cases of smallpox occurred among the resident population during the year and there was only one case of undulant fever, the first since 1927. The source of infection in this case was traced to Spain.

V.—HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating any Crown properties which require reconstruction and a number were completely reconditioned during the year. A number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year, and the Colonial Government constructed a new small block of flats in the South District.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

It will be recollected that new coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932 and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions,

or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony, and the 1934 figures relating to the quantity of bunker coal supplied show a considerable increase over the figures for the previous year. The number of vessels calling for bunkers has also increased considerably.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Artisans 8½d.—1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., 75 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was just under 7d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed

£450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £7,941 10s.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £1,003.

In addition, the Government paid £114 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,382, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,687, and 2,269 was the average number in attendance during the year.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of woodwork classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for woodwork and metalwork, and all boys taking courses

in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Only two candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Both were taking the examination for the first time and both were successful, one obtaining Honours.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Owing to a reduction in staff as a measure of economy, it did not unfortunately prove possible for a Nursing Sister to carry out inspections in the Government-aided elementary schools during the first half of the year. At the beginning of September, however, it proved possible to re-inaugurate this service and from that date until the end of the year monthly visits were carried out.

The children did not suffer in any way as a result of this lack of a school nurse, as the teachers sent all those who were thought to need attention to the Colonial Hospital as ordinary out-patients.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 111 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company under contract an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by Cable & Wireless Ltd., who under a special agreement pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

Cable & Wireless Ltd. has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of Cable & Wireless Ltd., and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1934 :—

<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
4,166	11,493,523	2,150	70,075	6,316	11,563,598

As compared with 1933, there was a net increase of 1,764 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of 1,367,947 in tonnage—an increase of 1,088 steamers and 676 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly.—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

Monthly.—Cunard Line, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are five private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, rue Cambon, Paris : London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 36 pesetas 85 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £110,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of £2,324 10s. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values :—£5, £1 and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1934 included the erection of a new Post Office in the South District, over which was built a block of flats. The improvements to Government House and Governor's Cottage were completed during the year and a start was made on

a scheme which included the construction of a passengers' waiting room on the passenger wharf and the replacement of the existing shipping offices, which were housed in long corrugated iron sheds, by new buildings. A retaining wall was also constructed round an area on the North Front which has been gradually reclaimed during the last few years.

The renovation of the few roads and paths which are under the control of the Colonial Government was also continued. The vast majority of the roads in Gibraltar are vested in the City Council.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, has an establishment of five inspectors, and eighty-seven other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only one case. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was fifteen.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1934 was 526, a decrease of 186 as compared with 1933 and of 291 as compared with 1932. Of this total, 16 were for offences against the person, 71 for offences against property, the remaining 439 being for other offences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-nine laws were enacted during the year.

This abnormal amount of legislation was due to the fact that the Gibraltar laws were undergoing revision with a view to the publication of a new revised edition in 1935. The previous Consolidated Edition was published in 1913 so a thorough overhaul of the local legislation was long overdue and a large number of consolidating and amending enactments were in consequence found to be necessary.

Of the forty-nine laws enacted during the year, forty-four were for this reason purely of local interest. The following is a summary of the remaining five which may be of some interest to persons outside the Colony:—

Ordinance No. 1.—The Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as requests had from time to time been received from various Colonies that grants of probates made in such Colonies should be re-sealed in Gibraltar. Such requests had to be refused as the local legislation did not extend to any grants save those emanating from Courts in the United Kingdom. The new Ordinance is based on the corresponding Imperial Act, (55 Vict. Ch. 6).

Ordinance No. 4.—The Estate Duties Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as it was felt that estates which up to that time paid a maximum of £12 10s. in duty should make some larger contribution to the Revenue of the Colony. Such a measure had been under consideration since 1923 and, in view of the fact that some of the main sources of revenue of the Colony rest on uncertain factors, it was decided not to postpone its introduction any longer but to impose a very low scale of duties.

Ordinance No. 6.—The Currency Note Ordinance, 1934, was enacted as it was considered desirable that the existing legislation on this subject should be replaced by an Ordinance drawn up in accordance with up to date practice. It is based on a model draft Ordinance prepared in the Colonial Office.

Ordinance No. 12.—The Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, was enacted with a view to effecting certain reductions in import duties, licences, etc. The principal alterations were the creation of a new reduced rate of duty for manufactured spirits imported in casks and a reduction in the duty upon wines imported in bottles, as the difference in the rates on wine introduced in bottles and in casks was considered too great.

Ordinance No. 29.—The Alien Traders Ordinance, 1934, was enacted to replace the original Ordinance of 1924 which had never really proved satisfactory. Various amendments which experience had proved to be necessary were incorporated and certain sections dealing with Companies were also included, as the position in this respect has completely changed since 1924 owing to the enactment of the Companies Ordinance in 1930.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1930	...	...	...	...	146,847	169,182
1931	...	...	...	...	151,415	178,955
1932	...	...	...	...	239,209	151,038
1933	...	...	...	...	195,401	166,059
1934	...	...	...	...	245,858	275,644

It was still considered necessary to pursue a conservative policy in framing the Estimates of expenditure for, although revenue collections showed a gratifying increase throughout the year, much of the Colony's revenue rests upon a precarious foundation.

Normal revenue (excluding appreciation of invested funds and the surplus on the Note Security Fund) amounted to £203,157, while normal expenditure (excluding expenditure under the head "Public Works Extraordinary" and Land Purchases and a transfer of £100,000 to the Reserve Fund) totalled £154,618. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £48,539, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world. The total revenue figure of £245,858 shown in the above table includes a sum of £12,520 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds, and a sum of £30,180, by which the Note Security Fund on the 31st December, 1934, exceeded the required 110 per cent. of the notes in circulation. The total expenditure figure includes a transfer of £100,000 to the Reserve Fund and a sum of £5,532 in respect of land purchases.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1934, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £200,000, amounted to £174,249, as compared with a figure of £204,035 at the end of the previous year, the reduction being due to a further transfer to the Reserve Fund. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1934 port dues yielded £14,142, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £101,287.

Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	8,058
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid	18,797
Rents of Government property	16,765
Interest on invested funds	15,757

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows :—

	<i>Rates of duty.</i>					
	<i>Full Rate.</i>			<i>Preferential Rate.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Malt Liquors :—						
For every gallon	0	0	10	0	0	7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows :—						
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles	0	1	0			
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles	0	0	6			
2. Motor Spirit :—						
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.						
Present duty, per gallon ...	0	0	6			
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—						
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks... ..	0	12	0	0	10	0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	0	11	0	0	9	0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	0	18	0	0	15	0

		<i>Rates of duty.</i>	
		<i>Full Rate.</i>	<i>Preferential Rate.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For every gallon of per- fumed spirits, irrespec- tive of strength... ..		0 13 4 or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the greater.	0 10 0 or 7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—			
Manufactured :—			
Cigarettes, per lb. ...	0 1 6	0 1 0	
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof	0 0 5		
Other manufactured to- bacco, per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 8	
Unmanufactured :—			
Tobacco, per lb. ...	0 0 5	0 0 4	
5. Wines, duties on :—			
If introduced in cask, per gal.	0 1 0	0 0 10	
If introduced in bottle, per gal.	0 3 0	0 2 0	

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign-grown tobacco.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and there is evidence that it is bearing fruit.

The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the year was quite satisfactory, though the total was probably not quite so high as in 1933. Many tourists, however, took advantage of the facilities available for using Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain and Morocco.

There was a slight falling off in the number of cruising steamers which included this port in their itinerary. The total number which called at Gibraltar in 1934 was 109 as compared with 125 in 1933.

On the 12th March, The Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Cunliffe-Lister landed at Gibraltar from the Union Castle liner *Dunluce Castle* on their return journey to England from Kenya. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister visited His Excellency the Governor at Government House where the members of the Executive Council and the Chairmen of the local representative bodies were presented to him. Later, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, the Secretary of State visited the various places of interest in the Colony.

On the 20th March, the Right Honourable Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, G.B.E., M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by various members of the Board of Admiralty, visited Gibraltar. On the following day, the First Lord held a review of the combined Home and Mediterranean Fleets at North Front.

On the 2nd April, Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout and Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, arrived at Gibraltar in the White Star liner *Adriatic* which was specially chartered for a Mediterranean cruise for boy scouts and girl guides. A rally was held by the Gibraltar boy scouts and girl guides in the afternoon. Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, inspected the parade but Lord Baden-Powell was unfortunately not able to be present as, owing to his recent illness, he was not able to land. On the 31st October, the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide again visited Gibraltar on their way to Australia. The Gibraltar boy scouts and girl guides again held a combined rally which was inspected by Lord Baden-Powell who had completely recovered from his illness.

On the 19th April, His Excellency the Governor proceeded to Seville to pay his official call on His Excellency General Nuñez Prado, General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division in that city. His Excellency remained in Seville on the 20th April and, after the completion of his official call, lunched with His Excellency General Nuñez Prado, afterwards visiting the Fair and various places of interest.

On the 10th July, His Highness the Emir of Trans-Jordan landed at Gibraltar on his way back to Amman after paying a visit to the United Kingdom as the guest of His Majesty's Government. After inspecting the Guard of Honour, His Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, visited the principal places of interest in the Colony, being later entertained to tea by His Excellency at Governor's Cottage.

APPENDIX.

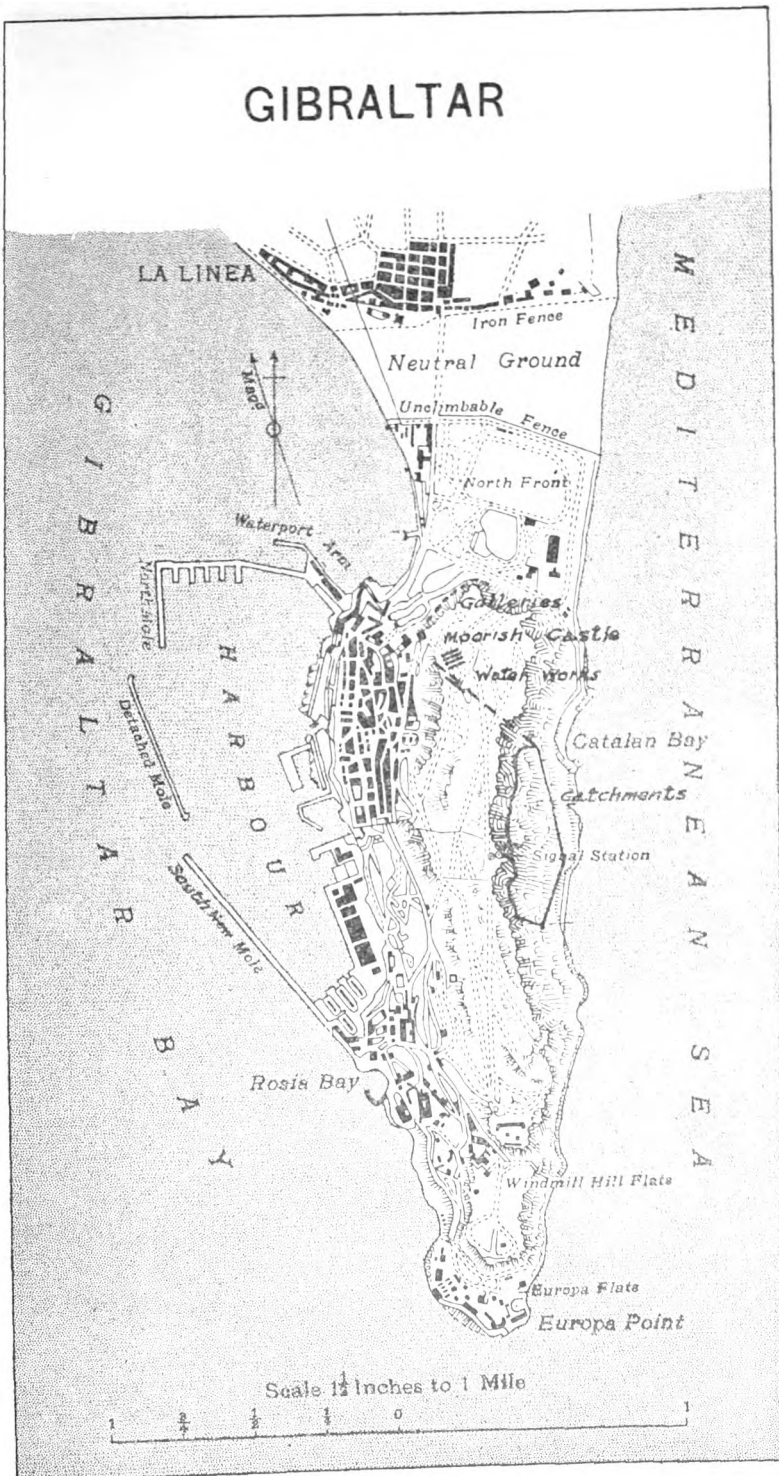
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1934

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE
PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU
FOR THE YEAR
1934

BY
C. C. BROWN
British Adviser, Trengganu

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1934

I.—Geography, Climate and History

1. Trěngganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55" North latitude and the meridians of 102° 23" and 103° 30" East longitude. It is bounded by Kělantān on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Běsut, Trěngganu, Dungun and Kěmaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,080 square miles, its length being about 135 miles and its greatest breadth about 77 miles. The western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

The country is divided into sixteen river basins. All these rivers flow into the China Sea, and the Trengganu and the Kěmaman can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar at the entrance.

The Pěrhěntian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul islands belong to the State. These islands are inhabited, though sparsely, and Kapas offers good anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

2. The North-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 191.55 inches: the average is about 115 inches.

3. The following was the fainfall recorded in 1933 and 1934:—

	1933	1934
Kuala Trěngganu ..	111.36"	88.49"
Kěmaman ..	107.36"	78.90"
Běsut ..	122.63"	114.83"

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 92° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trěngganu on 9th June, 1934, the lowest 75° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trengganu on 9th January, 1934.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 76° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trěngganu on several occasions, the lowest 63° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trěngganu on 31st January, 1934.

4. The early history of Trěngganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trěngganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how Hang Jěbat and Hang Kasturi slew a Trěngganu prince, Měgat Panji 'Alam, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

5. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trěngganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trěngganu.

The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is by far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trěngganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone is now in the Raffles Museum, Singapore.

6. The Ruling House is descended from the BĒDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, father of the BĒDAHARA ABDUL JALIL who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, who came to the throne in 1920 is twelfth of the line.

7. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730-1792) sent the *bunga ěmas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially, until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trěngganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". What exactly those rights were in respect of Trěngganu is doubtful. The Trěngganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga ěmas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of good will, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

8. A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and Trěngganu, whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Trěngganu shall receive "a British Officer to reside in Trěngganu to be an Agent with functions similar to those of a Consular Officer". This Article was repealed by a subsequent Treaty made in 1919, whereunder the Sultan agreed to "receive a British Officer to be called the British Adviser who shall live within the State of Trěngganu, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion". Some account of the functions of the British Adviser is given in the succeeding chapter of this report.

II.—Government

9. Trěngganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 13 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the

State. Under him is the (Malay) State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. Four seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service hold executive offices as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and as Collectors of Land Revenue in the three districts into which the State is divided, *viz.* Kēṃaman (south), Kuala Trēngganu (central), and Bēsut (north), respectively. Similarly seconded officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in executive control of the Police, Public Works, Medical and Survey Departments respectively: and an officer of the Malayan Customs and Excise Service has been seconded for service as Preventive Officer, Customs. Otherwise the administration of the State is carried on by Malay officers, the principal of whom are the State Commissioners, Kēṃaman and Bēsut respectively, the Judge, the Superintendent of Marine and Customs and the State Treasurer.

10. The British Adviser is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, but otherwise is purely an advisory officer. As stated in the preceding chapter, under the Treaty of 1919 his advice has to be asked and acted upon in all general administrative matters, and though the law of the constitution which established the State Council was passed before that Treaty and he is therefore not statutorily a member of the Council, he attends all meetings when he is at headquarters and his advice is invariably asked before any resolution is passed. If a meeting is held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not been previously obtained.

11. The Seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who officiate as Collectors of Land Revenue in Kēṃaman and Bēsut respectively are also Assistant Advisers and are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in those districts which call for his advice.

12. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 51 times in 1934.

13. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is that in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised Malay versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder.

III.—Population

14. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789, *viz.* 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	...	..	..	164,564
Chinese	..	..	..	13,254
Indians	..	..	..	1,371
Europeans	..	..	..	85
Eurasians	..	..	..	15
Other races	..	..	..	550

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

Districts	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Other Malaysians		Others		Total of all races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuala Trěngganu	36,045	40,775	1,746	905	14	3	4	4	354	28	53	31	70	40	38,286	41,786
Kěmaman	5,313	4,906	3,552	971	7	1	4	2	388	22	244	98	91	34	9,599	6,034
Kěmasek & Kretir	2,369	2,217	1,724	280	4	..	1	..	33	..	39	17	8	6	4,178	2,520
Paka	1,329	1,387	1,320	229	..	..	..	..	82	1	4	2	72	26	2,807	1,645
Dungun	3,549	3,410	738	181	..	..	..	..	292	7	18	3	69	31	4,666	3,632
Marang and Měrchang	4,814	4,985	149	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	2	3	4,982	5,027
Ulu Trěngganu	7,626	7,772	274	100	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	1	2	..	7,914	7,874
Batu Rakit	5,331	5,312	334	53	1	..	..	..	24	..	9	7	4	..	5,703	5,372
Běsut	13,486	13,329	525	134	5	..	..	..	105	11	51	26	47	45	14,219	13,545
Total ..	79,862	84,093	10,362	2,892	31	4	9	6	1,301	70	424	185	365	185	92,354	87,435

The estimated mid-year population for 1934 calculated by the geometrical method, was 189,161. This method of calculation is suitable for Trëngganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration.

15. The total number of births according to sex was 3,212 males and 3,118 females. The birth rate was 33.46 per mille. There were 170 still-births reported.

The following tables shows the births according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
6,037	264	7	nil	nil	22	6,330

16. The total number of deaths registered was 4,590 (2,463 males and 2,127 females), of which 1,401 (or 30.52 per cent.) were deaths under one year, *viz.* 790 males and 611 females. The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month was 446 (in August) and the smallest 328 (in June). The death rate was 24.27 per mille. The infantile mortality rate was 221.33 as compared with that for 1933 which was 163.75 per mille. The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
4,281	273	17	nil	nil	19	4,590

17. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1933 and 1934:—

		1933	1934
Births, males	.. ..	3,728	3,212
Births, females	.. ..	3,350	3,118
Birth-rate	.. per mille	38.01	33.46
Deaths, males	.. ..	1,940	2,463
Deaths, females	.. ..	1,679	2,127
Death-rate	.. per mille	19.43	21.27
		1933	1934
Greatest number of deaths in any one month	..	586 (December)	446 (August)
Lowest number of deaths in any one month	..	175 (August)	328 (June)
Infantile mortality rate	..	163.75 per mille	221.33 per mille.

IV.—Health

18. *Medical Staff.*—The total Government medical staff during the year consisted of one Medical Officer (seconded from the Malayan Medical Service), 2 Dressers Grade I, 2 Dressers Grade II, 6 Dressers Grade III, 8 Probationer Dressers, two Maternity Nurses and four Vaccinators.

There are only 3 private practitioners in the State: they are Asiatics employed solely by mining companies.

19. *Disease.*—Reliable information as to the incidence of disease in Trëngganu can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact but not as to the cause, since the great majority of the deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of any one qualified to make a proper diagnosis, and in these reports malaria, typhoid and other

diseases are generally described simply as *dēmam panas* ("fever"). An attempt has however been made to secure greater accuracy in describing causes of death, by issuing to the Deputy Registrars a revised and enlarged list of diseases in the Malay language: and this attempt has met with some success.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the Government medical staff:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Malaria	5,775	5,408	6,180	10,718	12,965
Fever unspecified ..	2,799	862	574	1,695	1,019
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding influenza) ..	1,437	1,357	1,676	3,109	4,608
Influenza	1,621	1,820	2,070	2,278	2,986
Yaws	3,386	2,601	3,434	4,789	4,400
Beri-beri	915	1,181	433	782	968
Intestinal parasites ..	1,894	3,539	4,940	8,561	11,080

(a) *Dangerous Infectious Diseases*.—No case of cerebrospinal fever, cholera, plague or small-pox occurred in 1934. Four Vaccinators are employed by the Department and they performed 9,146 vaccinations as against 10,857 in 1933.

(b) *Malaria*.—The incidence varies widely in different parts of Trěngganu. The coast-line which is the most densely populated part of the State is fairly free from malaria. The spleen-rate of 783 school children examined at Kuala Trěngganu was only 0.26 per cent. The rate varies at other towns or villages on the coast from nil at Sětiyu to 18% at Kretir. The further one goes inland however the higher becomes the incidence of the disease until in the villages furthest up river almost all the children and most of the adults have enlarged spleens. The larger islands would appear to be highly malarious, as the spleen-rates on Pulau Pěrhěntian and Pulau Redang were found to be 80 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively.

(c) *Bowel Diseases*.—The low incidence of dysentery and enteric is remarkable in view of the low hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Helminthic infections on the other hand are extremely prevalent.

(d) *Beri-beri*.—This disease is common on the coast where the population depends on fishing for a livelihood and buys the polished rice which it eats: but it is rare in the interior where the home-grown unpolished rice is the staple diet.

(e) *Yaws*.—This disease is extremely prevalent, though an active curative campaign against it is being carried out.

20. *General Hospitals*.—There is only one general Government hospital in the State, viz. the hospital at Kuala Trěngganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty-six patients.

In-patients.—The total number of patients admitted was 1,775 as against 1,710 in 1933, the numbers of Malay and female patients shewing increases of 54 and 1 respectively over the figures for the

preceding year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 3.49 per cent. or, if the deaths within 48 hours be omitted, 3.15 per cent.

Out-patients.—The total number of out-patients treated at the hospital was 7,810 as against 5,720 in 1933.

21. *Prison Hospitals.*—The only prison, in the true sense of the term, in the State is that at Kuala Trengganu, where there is an eight-bed ward for male prisoners, with a dispensary attached. There is no hospital accommodation for women and if any of the few female prisoners fall seriously ill, they are sent to the General Hospital in Kuala Trengganu for treatment.

In-patients.—There were 41 admissions as against 47 in 1933 with two deaths as in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number treated as out-patients was 458 as against 306 in 1933.

(The daily average number of prisoners in this prison in 1934 was 109 as against 122 in 1933).

22. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.*—Forty-four confinements were conducted by the midwife in the Kuala Trengganu hospital, the same number as in 1933. One hundred and twelve labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child welfare clinic as against one hundred and twenty-seven in the previous year; in addition she attended to 2 cases of miscarriage and altogether paid 2,398 outside visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal treatment and 29 came. The two Government midwives are the only certified midwives in the State.

A women and childrens clinic is maintained by the Government in Kuala Trengganu. There were 2,948 new cases and the total number of attendances was 7,130.

23. *Mental Patients.*—There is at present no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients in Trengganu, and they are confined in cells within the Prison compound. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1933 was 29 and there were 45 admissions during 1934 making a total of 74 cases treated (including 14 females) as compared with 43 cases in 1933. A number of these were under observation only, and others were cases of mental defect not amounting to insanity. Twenty-seven were discharged, seven died and six were transferred to the Singapore Mental Hospital.

24. *Lepers.*—There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the hospital for male lepers. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department and this contained 54 names at the end of 1934.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There is a permanent Government Dispensary under the charge of an experienced Dresser at the following district headquarters:—

B&esut

Kuala Brang

Kuala Dungun

Chukai (K&emaman).

There are also, in Kuala Trengganu, a town dispensary and an out-door dispensary attached to the General Hospital. In 1934 a

dispensary was established, in charge of a permanent dresser, at Kampong Buloh on the Kelantan road. There are in addition small dispensaries at Sētiyu and Kēmasek in charge of travelling dressers and there is also a travelling dresser attached to the General Hospital in Kuala Trēngganu.

An attempt is thus being made to look after the health of the coast-dwelling population (which is the greater part of the total population) by a string of dispensaries from Bēsut in the north to Kēmaman in the south, the Kuala Trēngganu Hospital being roughly in the centre. The Kuala Brang dispensary supplies the needs of part of the population of the upper reaches of the Trēngganu river, and the dresser at the dispensary makes frequent visits to the outlying villages. The only inhabited parts of the State which, owing to lack of staff and difficulties of travel, receive little medical attention are the upper reaches of the Bēsut, Dungun and Paka rivers, but this defect should be removed to some extent in 1935 as provision has been made in the Estimates for the appointments of travelling dressers for the Bēsut and Dungun rivers.

The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (a) tours of vaccinators (b) distribution of simple drugs (such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, vermifuges, etc.) by outlying police and Customs stations. The following table gives some idea of the work done by the dispensaries, travelling dressers, vaccinators and others in the State:—

Station	New Cases	Total Attendances
1. Bēsut Dispensary	8,707	9,595
2. Dispensary, Sētiyu	7,327	8,338
3. Kuala Trēngganu Town Dispensary including Welfare Clinic	17,936	29,035
4. Kuala Trēngganu Hospital, Out-patient Department	5,584	7,810
5. Kuala Trēngganu Hospital Travelling Dresser	4,197	5,187
6. Kuala Brang Dispensary	9,970	10,528
7. Kuala Dungun Dispensary	7,805	11,159
8. Dispensary, Kēmasek	3,618	3,723
9. Kēmaman Dispensary	12,556	15,432
10. P.W.D. Dresser, Kampong Buloh	746	819
11. Vaccinators	14,946	14,946
12. Police and Others	834	834
Total	94,226	117,406

The number of total attendances shows an increase of 5,717 or 5.12 per cent. over the number in 1933.

26. *Veterinary.*—There is no Veterinary Department in Trēngganu and work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year.

27. *Buildings.*—No major works were undertaken during the year. The drainage round the Hospital wards was improved and extended.

28. *Legislation.*—Two Enactments of considerable importance as affecting health conditions in the State came into force during the year, viz. the Public Health Enactment, 1352 dealing with the prevention of introduction and spread of disease, and the Labour Enactment, 1352 under which powers are given to compel employers of labour to provide suitable accommodation and medical attention for their employees and to pay for the cost of their treatment in Government medical institutions.

A new Town Board Enactment is in the course of preparation.

29. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is, in the circumstances a matter for congratulation.

MINES

30. *Labour Conditions.*—There are two iron and three tin mines only which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average labour force employed monthly being 2,100. Twenty nine deaths occurred, of which three were due to accidents. There were 485 cases of malaria recorded with one death. A Japanese doctor and a hospital are maintained on both of the iron mines, and there is a dresser on each of the two largest tin mines.

ESTATES

There is only one estate of any size in Trengganu, a large coconut and rubber estate at Kretir which employed a monthly average of 403 labourers and maintains a hospital with dresser attached. The health conditions were not so good as in 1933 as the number of malaria cases increased and there were three deaths from this cause. The total number of deaths on this estate was 7 against 5 in 1933.

V.—Housing

31. Trengganu is a State of few large towns. The capital, Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 13,972 at the 1931 Census is easily the largest in the State. The only other places of any size are Chukai (Kĕmaman) (5,468) and Kuala Bĕsut (2,939). In these towns fairly wide municipal limits have been fixed within which no building can be erected until the plan has been passed by a Committee of the Town Board which includes the Engineer and the Medical Officer among its members. There is thus in town areas little chance of dwelling houses being erected which are insanitary at the outset, though the Boards have always to be on guard against the danger of illegal construction of cubicles and thereby of over-crowding.

This however is an evil confined mainly to Chinese, and as that race constitutes less than 8 per cent. of the population of the State and the total town dwelling population represents only 12.4 per cent. of the whole, the over-crowding problem is not a serious one in Trengganu. The State in fact shares with Kedah the honour of having the lowest house density in Malaya.

The rural population is housed for the most part in home-made buildings with split bamboo walls and thatched roofs which cannot keep out air whether the inmates like it or not. The Tréngganu standard of living fortunately does not rise to plank walls and corrugated iron roofs to any appreciable extent, and the houses of the greater part of the population are probably as healthy as are to be found in the Peninsula, though they are often built close together in no particular order, lack drains and latrines and are lived in by persons of negligent and potentially insanitary habits.

In the comparatively few places of employment in the State where the labour force is such as to necessitate the providing of cool lines, the housing is satisfactory.

VI.—Production

MINERALS

32. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.	pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.
Tin ore ..	9,344.43	444,015 73	43,983 78	5,877.03	403,596 17	38,196 70
Wolfram ..	521.08	10,422 60	521 08	407.93	9,158 60	407 93
	Tons			Tons		
Iron ore ..	203,105½	855,838 63	85,583 85	357,833.33	1,510,866 59	151,086 68
Manganese ..	9,228	73,823 96	7,382 40	10,326.56	82,499 52	8,249 95
		1,384,100 92	137,471 11		2,006,120 88	197,941 26

1934			
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.
Tin ore ..	8,148.00	653,309 00	61,023 40
Wolfram ..	386.00	7,727 06	401 34
	Tons		
Iron ore ..	557,468 00	2,102,124 00	} 239,827 79
Manganese ..	9,681 00	77,451 00	
		2,340,611 00	301,252 53

All Tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

33. The production of tin ore was restricted in accordance with the International Agreement. The steamers exporting iron ore to Japan are prevented by a bar from entering the river mouths and the

ore has to be taken out to them in lighters. Transshipment is impossible during the North-east monsoon, and consequently export, and to a large extent production, is suspended for at least four months in the year.

34. Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres were held under Mining Leases and 1,950 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for Mining Leases after final survey. Fifteen applications for licenses to prospect for wolfram were approved, under two of which areas have been selected for mining.

35. Four tin mines produced 91 per cent. of the total ore exported from the State. Two of these were worked by Chinese on tribute. Their labour force at the end of the year consisted of 498 Chinese, 109 Indians and 262 Malays. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 363,139, and 177 respectively. The daily rate of pay varied from 55 cents a day in the case of unskilled Malays to \$1.50 for skilled Chinese. A large majority were paid at least 80 cents a day.

The 27 other tin mining properties are partly Malay and partly Chinese owned. They were mainly worked by Chinese.

The two iron mines are owned by Japanese. The average labour force employed was 2,100 and wages compared favourably with those paid on the tin mines.

36. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1933		1934	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Rents on Mining Land ..	7,946	72	8,439	70
Premium on Mining Lands ..	—	—	2,000	00
Prospecting Licences ..	260	00	1,280	00
Individual ..	—	—	171	00
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Export duty ..	8,206	72	11,890	70
	197,941	26	301,252	53
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	206,147	98	313,143	23

AGRICULTURE

37. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

38. A great deal of rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, consequently, of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1933-1934 there were 30,466 acres under wet rice and 10,894 under dry rice. The crop was about 5.4 millions of gantangs of padi which would yield $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions of gantangs of rice. Approximately 300 gantangs of rice are equivalent to one ton.

39. No reliable data are available for estimating the area of land cultivated with rubber. A reasonable approximation would be 30,000 acres. Four thousand and one tons of rubber valued at \$1,722,323 were exported, and for all practical purposes the quantity exported can be assumed to be the quantity that was produced. The

price of rubber rose on the introduction of Regulation and was maintained at a level which yielded a satisfactory return to small holders. The quality of the rubber produced by them is however poor. It is hoped that the results of a visit made during the year by a Malay instructor from the Rubber Research Institute will be to raise the standard of rubber marketed locally.

40. Coconuts are extensively grown in the State but, as in the case of rubber, the area of land under this cultivation cannot be accurately calculated. An estimate is 28,000 acres, of which probably half would be land on which coconuts were interplanted with fruit trees. As a commercial crop coconuts have little value in the State at present, not only on account of the low prices ruling for copra but also because the Trèngganu Malays have not yet attained a reasonable degree of proficiency in the art of drying their nuts and the local copra has a bad name in outside markets. Measures are being taken to improve the quality and the marketing of the produce. The export of copra in 1934 amounted to 21,172 pikuls valued at \$62,772 as against 31,761 pikuls valued at \$159,730 in 1933. The quantity and value of the crop actually produced cannot be estimated, but as there is considerable local consumption of coconuts, which form part of the Malay diet, the figures for production would appreciably exceed those for export.

41. The figures for export of arecanuts and gambier in 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

	1933		1934	
	Quantity pikuls	Value	Quantity pikuls	Value
Arecanuts	.. 17,893	92,588	11,745	55,268
Gambier	.. 1,004	25,946	1,237	27,175

Local consumption of both these crops is appreciable, and the exports do not represent the quantity produced.

42. Other comparatively important crops for which no statistics exist are vegetables, spices and tobacco. Vegetables are grown principally by Chinese both for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of Malays and Chinese. Tobacco is grown by Malays in the inland districts for their own consumption or for purely local sale or barter: and from the fact that imports of unmanufactured tobacco are steadily decreasing it is evident that so far as local consumption is concerned, this cultivation is increasing in importance.

LIVE STOCK

43. No machinery exists at present for an accurate census of live stock in the State. Estimates are as follows:—

Cattle	..	..	.. 22,600
Pigs	..	..	.. 4,500
Sheep	..	..	.. 2,600
Goats	..	..	.. 5,700
Poultry	..	..	.. 228,000

44. The export trade in live stock is small. Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. Pigs are reared by Chinese, principally for sale in the local market.

45. Imports and exports in 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

			Imports		Exports	
			1933	1934	1933	1934
Buffaloes	..	..	—	—	3	55
Cattle	..	..	—	—	133	540
Pigs	..	..	111	221	232	102
Sheep	..	..	62	5	—	—
Goats	..	..	41	1	43	2
Poultry	..	..	539	2,178	809	909

MARINE PRODUCE

46. There are fisheries throughout the length of the Trěngganu coast line, and it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the Malays of this State excel those of any other part of the Peninsula as fishermen. The fishing is done entirely by Malays, though the financing and marketing side of the industry is, as elsewhere, almost wholly in the hands of Chinese. Deep-sea fishing by drift-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practised from April to October, but the North-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March or the establishment of the large staked fish traps common on the West coast of the Peninsula. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and the export of fish is the principal industry of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sun-dried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *bělachan*, exported. Notable features of the fishing in 1934 were the increase of fishing by Japanese in Trěngganu waters and the quantity of *bilis* (anchovies) caught by the local fishermen. The Japanese come up from Singapore in power boats carrying ice tanks and the punts which are lowered for the actual fishing operations. The fish is taken back to Singapore in cold storage and sold in the fresh fish market. Licences to fish are issued, and export duty on the catch is collected by the Straits Settlements Fisheries Department on behalf of the Trěngganu Government.

The *bilis* (anchovy) is the principal quarry of the fishermen who use the drag-nets worked close into the shore and known as *pukat tarek*. Remarkably heavy catches were made and over 40% of the total quantity of dried fish exported during the year consisted of *bilis*.

Market prices were slightly lower than last year, averaging \$8.36 a pikul as against just over \$9 a pikul in 1933, and there were of course considerable fluctuations according to quantities marketed: but on the whole 1934 was definitely a better year for the fishermen than 1933.

47. The exports of marine produce in 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

		1933		1934	
		Quantity pikuls	Value \$	Quantity pikuls	Value \$
Dried fish	..	77,790	702,266	94,571	791,223
<i>Belachan</i>	..	2,662	26,653	2,348	12,371

FOREST PRODUCE

48. The forests of Trěngganu are of considerable value, but exploitation on any large scale has not been encouraged as there is at present no Forests Department in the State and consequently no safeguard against wasteful methods.

49. *Chengal* (*balanocarpus heimii*) and *merbau* (*Intsia* spp.) occur throughout the State, but the most plentiful hardwoods are those of the *resak* (*Vatica* spp.) group, known locally as *tengkawang*. Measures are now taken to restrict the use of *chengal* to boat building and heavy constructional work for which *tengkawang* is unsuitable.

50. *Kapur* (*dryobalanops aromatica*), a semi-hardwood, is from an economic point of view the most important of all Trěngganu timbers. It is found only in the southern half of the State, where however it is plentiful and comparatively accessible. This timber is not highly esteemed locally but there is a good export market for it.

51. For soft woods Trěngganu forests are believed to compare favourably with any in the Peninsula. *Meranti* (*shorea* spp.) and *keruing* (*dipterocarpus* spp.) are found in equal abundance throughout the State. The supplies of *meranti* in particular will be a valuable asset when improvement in internal communications facilities development.

52. Minor products include resin (*damar*), india rubber (*jelutong*), gutta percha (*getah taban*) and rattans. No permits were issued for the extraction of resin as there were no suitable applicants: unskilled tapping has in the past caused considerable damage to the trees and as no staff is available for supervision, only applicants of proved skill and reliability can be licensed for this work.

53. An improvement in the timber trade is illustrated by the following table of quantities and values of timber exported:—

		1933		1934	
		Tons	Value	Tons	Value
			\$		\$
Round Timber	..	1,468.14	20,339	3,085	65,000
Converted Timber	..	3,397.95	65,792	1,543	27,026
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		4,866.09	86,131	4,628	92,026
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

MANUFACTURES

54. Of manufacturing, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, there is little, if any, in the State. At Kěmaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 3,085 tons of converted timber (principally *kapur*) valued at \$65,000 and there are a few small licensed samsu distilleries.

But of articles made by hand there is a fairly considerable output. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD wrote of Trěngganu in 1895 as "the Birmingham of the Peninsula" and the local craftsmen still produce an appreciable quantity of silks, cotton fabrics and metal work.

The following table shews a considerable increase in the output of silks and metal work, as there was no rise in prices:—

	Value of Exports	
	1933	1934
Pure silk sarongs ..	\$ 33,919	\$ 119,818
Half silk sarongs ..	4,795	1,910
Brass and "white brass" ware ..	22,479	32,019
	<u>\$61,193</u>	<u>\$153,747</u>

Thanks to the efforts of the Hon. Secretary of Trěngganu Arts and Crafts the local weavers are raising their standard of dyeing, and quality for quality silk sarongs made in Trěngganu are cheaper than those of any other part of the Peninsula. This year the State had a stall in the Village Industries Section of the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association's Show at Kuala Lumpur in August. This was a new venture which was attended with considerable success. The Stall was awarded the Association's silver medal, the highest award given in the Village Industries Section; and its contents attracted much interest. As the result of purchases on the spot or of orders following the Show fast-coloured silk sarongs to the value of over \$4,000 were sold: and it is probable that the largely increased export of sarongs from Trěngganu during the latter part of 1934 was due to the publicity obtained by the Stall at the Show for this product of Trěngganu craftsmanship. For these happy results the greatest credit is due to the Hon. Secretary, the wife of one of the Seconded officers.

VII.—Commerce

55. The total trade amounted to \$10,041,799 as compared with \$7,264,698 in 1933 and \$7,094,590 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Imports ..	3,128,765	2,693,951	3,460,829
Exports ..	3,965,825	4,570,747	6,580,970
	<u>7,094,590</u>	<u>7,264,698</u>	<u>10,041,799</u>
Less re-exports	756,237	568,368	675,041
	<u>6,338,353</u>	<u>6,696,330</u>	<u>9,366,758</u>

56. The values of imports for 1933 and 1934 under the various main heads were:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
Class I Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,568,577	1,749,819
Class II Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured ..	195,154	210,181
Class III articles wholly or mainly manu-factured ..	874,446	1,420,404
Class IV Coin and Bullion ..	900	62,275
Class V Sundries ..	54,874	18,150
	<u>2,693,951</u>	<u>3,460,829</u>

57. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and values of exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Articles			How counted	Quantity 1933	Quantity 1934	Value 1933	Value 1934
						\$	\$
Arecanuts	..	..	pikuls	17,893	11,745	92,588	55,268
Copra	..	..	"	31,761	21,172	159,730	62,772
Gambier	..	..	"	1,004	1,237	25,946	27,175
Rubber	..	..	"	41,261	67,228	577,715	1,722,323
Total Agricultural Produce			..	..	..	855,979	1,867,538
Timber	..	..	tons	4,866	4,628	86,131	92,026
Rattans	..	..	pikuls	4,737	2,409	19,035	6,538
Other Forest Produce	..	..	value	..	..	5,258	35,634
Total Forest Produce			..	..	..	110,424	134,198
Tin ore	..	..	pikuls	5,877	8,148	403,596	653,309
Iron ore	..	..	tons	357,833	557,468	1,510,867	2,102,124
Manganese	..	..	"	10,327	9,681	82,500	77,451
Wolfram	..	..	pikuls	408	386	9,159	7,727
Total Minerals			..	..	..	2,006,122	2,840,611
Dried fish	..	..	pikuls	77,790	94,571	702,266	791,223
Belachan	..	..	"	2,662	2,348	26,653	12,371
Other Marine Produce	..	..	"	5,450	2,269	54,772	14,844
Total Marine Produce			..	..	..	783,691	818,438
Cattle	..	..	head	133	540	2,712	12,352
Buffaloes	..	..	"	3	55	90	2,427
Poultry	..	..	"	809	909	491	628
Goats and Sheep	..	..	"	43	2	70	11
Eggs, salted and Turtle eggs	..	..	100's	844	1,468	712	1,272
Total Animals, etc.			..	..	..	4,075	16,690
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	125,392	228,445
Total (exclusive of re-exports)			..	..	..	3,885,683	5,905,920

58. Exports (excluding re-exports) rose from \$3,885,683 to \$5,905,920, an increase of 2,020,237. The corresponding figure for 1932 was \$3,209,588. The value of exports of agricultural products shewed an increase of \$1,011,559 over the 1933 figure. This was mainly due to the rise in the value of rubber which was standing at about 13½ cents a lb. at the beginning of the year, rose to over 25 cents a lb. and was about 20½ cents a lb. at the end of the year. Rubber Regulation came into operation on 1st June, 1934 and remained in force during the year.

The average price of copra throughout the year was about \$2.50 a pikul as compared with \$2.40 in 1933.

The value of minerals exported exceeded that of 1933 by \$834,489. There were slight decreases in the quantity of manganese and wolfram exported, but heavy increases in respect of tin and iron ore, the quantities of the latter exported being 557,468 tons as against 357,833 in 1933.

59. The price of tin ore was just over \$113 a pikul at both the beginning and the end of the year. The highest price was just over \$120 a pikul and the lowest \$110 a pikul. For December, 1933 the average price was \$114 a pikul. The Tin Restriction Scheme was in force in the State throughout the year. The quota allotted to Trěngganu for the year amounted to 10818 pikuls of tin ore, the actual export being 8,148 pikuls.

VIII.—Wages and Cost of Living

60. Trěngganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There is only one rubber estate comparable in size with the big plantations of the Federated Malay States and Johore, and with the exception of Bandi and Freda Tin Mines and the two Japanese-owned iron mines at Dungun and Machang Sa-tahun (Kěmaman) there is little mining on any appreciable scale. The Government's own undertakings are not such as to require imported labour: the financial position during the last few years has precluded the possibility of construction work, and for maintenance purposes local Malay labour is adequate. There was some increase in the employment of foreign labour during the year, but even so the numbers still remain very low, as is shown by the table below:—

	1933	1934
Chinese	2,014	2,115
Indians	384	602

61. There is no direct recruitment of labour from China or India, and such natives of those countries as are employed in Trěngganu are obtained from Singapore.

62. The majority of Indian labourers in the State are employed on the iron mines as lightermen or railway men and the Chinese are almost all employed as coolies on tin or iron mines. The following table shews the principal places of employment of foreign labourers, number employed and average wages paid:—

	Labour Force		Average Wages Paid	
	Chinese	Indians	Chinese \$ c.	Indians \$ c.
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd.				
Iron mine, Dungun ..	1,010	272	1 39	0 94
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Iron				
Mine, Kěmaman ..	290	142	1 33	0 64
Bandi Mine and Freda Tin				
Mine	295	91	0 90	0 70
Kajang Kěmaman (1925)				
Ltd.	69	34	50-0 80	0 60
Kretay Plantations ..	321	3	0 65	0 40
Sungei Ayam Tin Mines ..	130	60	0 80	0 60

63. There is unfortunately no staff available for making the investigations necessary before any accurate figures for cost of living can be given. The following estimates are accordingly only approximations.

Living is cheap in Trěngganu. Rice which is the staple food of all but the very few Europeans residing in the State was obtainable at an average price of \$3.45 a pikul (133 1/3 lbs.) during the year, and fish is probably cheaper in this State than any where else in Malaya. The cost of living of an Asiatic of the labourer class who has to buy his food probably does not exceed \$7 a month, and for Malays who grow their own rice it would be considerably less.

64. The subjoined table of market prices in Trěngganu and Singapore for principal articles of diet (cheapest qualities) will give some idea of the comparative cost of living so far as food is concerned:—

	Trěngganu		Singapore	
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Fish	8-15	a kati	20-30	
Beef	18-22	"	30-40	
Vegetables .. .	6-12	"	10-15	
Mutton	35-45	"	60-70	
Rice	16-20	a gantang	15-20	

Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in Trěngganu than in Singapore, but it can safely be said that as far as essentials go, the cost of living for all Asiatics in the State is lower than in the Straits Settlements.

IX.—Education

65. *Organisation.*—Education in Trěngganu is supervised by an Education Committee consisting of five members, of which the State Treasurer is president. The Commissioner, Lands and Mines is one of the members of the Committee. The State Treasurer acts as Superintendent of Education in addition to his own duties. This Committee controls the organisation of all Government schools, whether English or Vernacular (Malay), and no private schools can be opened in the State without its permission.

66. *Government Schools.*—There were at the end of 1934 one English school and twenty Vernacular (Malay) schools. There is also a school in which Arabic is taught. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and of teachers employed, enrolment, average attendance and proportion of attendance to enrolment:—

School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Proportion of attendance to enrolment
Malay	20	63	1,908	1,578	79%
Arabic	1	3	64	58	90
English	1	3	78	70	90

Instruction in the Kurân is given in the Malay schools. Fourteen special teachers were employed for this purpose, and the average attendance of pupils was 323. No fees are at present charged in any Government school.

67. There are no Aided schools in the State.

68. *Private School*.—There were at the end of 1934 one private school teaching English and three private schools teaching Chinese. In the latter a little English is taught also, but their main object is to teach Chinese literature and the Mandarin dialect. The following table gives particulars of these schools:—

School	No. of Teachers	Enrolment	Average Attendance
1. Crown Grammar School, Kuala Trèngganu (English) ..	4	44	40.83
2. Wei Sin School (Chinese) Kuala Trèngganu ..	7	90	83
3. Hua Keow School (Chinese) Këmaman ..	4	90	90
4. Kong Wah School, (Chinese) Dungun ..	1	40	33

The fees charged in these private schools range from \$2.50 a month to \$1 a month, but the pupils of poor parents are often admitted at a lower rate or free.

In addition, to the schools mentioned above free education in Chinese, and to some extent in English also, is provided on Freda Tin Mine for children of employees.

69. The financial stringency has prevented any expansion of facilities for education throughout the year. As has been observed in previous reports, there is no urgent need for such expansion in regard to English education, the facilities for which, though they may not supply the demand, are probably adequate for actual requirements in the present stage of the State's development. There is however an urgent need for increasing the number of vernacular (Malay) schools, which suffice at present for probably not more than 17 per cent. of Malay boys of school age, and for bringing up to proper strength the teaching staff of the existing schools, particularly as these schools now offer some education in gardening and handicrafts which will be of use to the pupils when they leave to help their fathers in agriculture or fishing. The improvement in the revenue position during the year has however warranted provision being made in the 1935 Estimates for some small extensions of Vernacular education.

X.—Communications and Transport

70. Trèngganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Këmaman) in the south, Kuala Trèngganu in the centre and Kuala Bësut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Këmaman) and Kuala Trèngganu at high tide all the year round, though during the North-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trèngganu river is often exceedingly difficult and silting has unfortunately decreased the depth of water over the Këmaman bar. At Kuala Bësut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, *viz.* Kijal, Këmasek, Kretir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit, and Sëtiyu, there is no protected anchorage and during the North-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

71. The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Kēmaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron-ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

72. There is a road to the north from Kuala Trěngganu which connects the State with the Federated Malay States Railway system at Kuala Krai in Kelantan. This road was completed in 1931 and as it is for the greater part only an earth formation which cannot stand continuous traffic in wet weather, it has been necessary for the last two years to close it for most of the period November to March. Repairs were however carried out during the year which enabled it to stand up very well to a mild monsoon and it is hoped that in future it will only be necessary to close the road under the worst possible weather conditions.

73. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in 1934 was as follows:—

	<i>Entered</i>		<i>Cleared</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Ocean-going steamers ..	86	294,267.56	86	294,627.56
Coasting steamers ..	133	39,117.00	129	37,994.00
Coasting Motor Boats ..	464	7,801.25	464	7,801.25
Sailing vessels ..	683	34,307.26	676	34,279.96
Total ..	1,348	375,493.07	1,355	374,342.77
Total entered ..			1,348	375,493.07
Grand total entered & cleared			2,703	749,835.84

74. The State possesses 145 miles of roads in all, of which 42½ miles are lightly metalled (13 miles having a bituminous coating), 89¼ miles are gravelled and 13½ miles are of earth formation. On all the public roads motor-cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles lorries and motor-buses (11 passenger capacity) are allowed.

Mails are conveyed within the State by coasting steamers, and by motor launches during the non-monsoon season, and during the latter period (April to October) there is a reasonably rapid regular service. Mails are sent outside the State to Singapore by coasting steamers, and there is a service twice a week by road between Běsut and Kelantan. There are five post offices and 8 postal agencies in the State. There is telegraphic communication from Kuala Trěngganu along the coast to Kēmaman and thence south *via* Kuantan in Pahang to Singapore. There is also telegraphic communication northward from Kuala Trěngganu to Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

76. Statistics of postal business in 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

	1933	1934
Letters, papers and parcels handled ..	415,572	512,466
Value of Money Order issued ..	115,405	167,756
Value of Money Orders paid ..	27,711	48,804
Telegrams forwarded & received ..	38,965	48,363

XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

77. The Currency, Weights and Measures in Trěngganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 <i>chupak</i>	.. ..	1 quart
1 <i>gantang</i>	.. ..	1 gallon
(a <i>gantang</i> of padi weighs 5 lbs., a <i>gantang</i> of rice 8 lbs.)		
1 <i>naleh</i>	.. ..	16 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>kuncha</i>	.. ..	10 <i>naleh</i> or 160 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>kati</i> (16 <i>tahils</i>)	.. ..	1 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>pikuls</i> (100 <i>katis</i>)	.. ..	133 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>koyan</i> (40 <i>pikuls</i>)	.. ..	5,333 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>bahara</i>	.. ..	400 lbs.
1 <i>hoon</i>	.. ..	.0133 oz.
1 <i>tahil</i>	.. ..	1 1/3 oz.

78. There are no Banks in the State.

XII.—Public Works

BUILDINGS

79. The 1934 budget made no provision for new buildings, and such small items as were found essential (additions and alterations to Rest House, Kuala Trěngganu, a strong room for the Běsut Treasury, latrines at Malay Schools, and a small sea-side bungalow for the Assistant Adviser, Kěmaman), were carried out from Minor Works. The capital cost of all buildings is now \$1,089,159 and the cost of upkeep in 1934 was \$14,926.

Towards the end of the year, funds were specially voted for new buildings (Customs Station, Bukit Yong, extension of Customs Office Dungun, Customs godown at Kuala Trěngganu, and a new Rest House, Kěmaman), and a start was made on erection.

ROADS

80. No new roads were constructed, and investigations for new roads were limited to inspection, no surveys being made. The mileage of road in the State remains at 145 miles 53 chains of which 13 miles 20 chains were bitumen coated. The Kelantan Road, after having been closed to general traffic for short periods in the first two months, remained open for the rest of the year, partly because the monsoon in November and December was the lightest in living memory and partly because 8 miles 2 chains of the worst portions of the road have been block metalled.

81. The expenditure on maintenance of roads throughout the State was \$373.28 a mile, as against \$336.53 in 1933, \$448.00 in 1932 and \$430 in 1931. During the year 34 miles 31 chains of earth roads were gravelled, leaving only 13½ miles of earth road in the State.

82. Some small improvements of paths and repairs to bridges thereon were effected.

ELECTRICITY

83. The only Government installations are those of the Istana Maziah (the official residence of His Highness the Sultan), the Hospital and the Residency. All worked satisfactorily during the year, the Istana Maziah batteries being renewed, after a reasonable life, at a cost of \$988.

MISCELLANEOUS

84. The greater part of the work carried out by the Public Works Department is still done departmentally. Contracts have been given for the new buildings now in hand, but the contractors are such that their carpenters and masons do nearly all their work under the guidance of the Department's overseers. All repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and machinery generally are still carried out by the Department's Workshop in Kuala Trèngganu, and the slightly enlarged programme of public works has necessitated some increase in the staff of fitters and carpenters. Carpenters are recruited from the local Malay population and two apprentice fitters have been obtained from the Federated Malay States Trades School.

85. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings amounted to \$36,777 out of a provision of \$38,395 and on Roads, Streets and Bridges to \$54,125 against an estimate of \$56,500.

XIII.—Justice and Police, Prisons

CRIME

86. The total number of reports made to the Police was 5,991 of which 1,360 disclosed no criminal offences. Previous averages are 6,102 and 1,476 respectively.

87. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime during the past four years:—

Offences	1932	1933	1934
Murder and Homicide ..	6	7	5
Death by Rash Act ..	—	—	2
Death by Negligence with Explosives ..	—	—	1
Gang Robbery ..	2	1	2
Robbery ..	10	6	8
Housebreaking with theft ..	77	192	193
Theft over \$100 ..	25	21	12
Theft of Cattle ..	16	14	8
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ..	—	—	9
Coins and Stamps ..	11	7	6
Michief by Fire ..	—	—	12

The owners' estimate of the value of property reported as lost in depredations was \$22,789 of which \$3,234 was recovered.

88. There were no banishments during the year.

89. Admissions to the State prison totalled 259 as against 282 last year. Of these 59 were Chinese 9 Indians, 188 Malays, 1 Javanese and 2 Siamese. Sixteen were females. At the end of the year 89 prisoners remained. There were 7 deaths in the Prison Hospital. There was one execution.

POLICE

90. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 292 of all ranks against an approved establishment of 297. It consisted of a Commissioner (a British officer seconded from the Malayan Police), one Assistant Commissioner, 3 Inspectors and 7 sub-Inspectors, 276 rank and file, three detectives, an armourer and clerical staff. All ranks except the Commissioner and the three detectives are Malays. There were 45 illiterate constables in the Force as against 44 in 1933.

91. Thirty-two men were recruited, of whom one had passed the Junior Cambridge examination and 7 of the VII Standard in English Schools. Twenty-three of the new recruits were Trèngganu Malays.

92. There were 187 disciplinary offences (punishable with fine, reduction or dismissal) against 211 in 1933 and an average of 326. The chief offenders were men locally engaged, to whom the threat of loss of employment means less than to men recruited from outside the State.

93. Three offences triable by the Courts of the State were committed by peace officers.

94. As the result of continued economy the expenditure on Police was \$130,349 only against an estimate of \$136,734. The average expenditure of recent years has been over \$144,000.

Revenue collected by the Police amounted to \$28,082 which was considerably more than the estimate (\$19,880). This increase may be mainly attributed to stricter enforcement of licensing regulations in respect of motor vehicles and firearms.

COURTS

95. The Courts Enactment, 1340 provides for the following courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law:—

- (1) the Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and "two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness "the Sultan";
- (2) The Supreme Court.
- (3) Courts of Magistrate of the First Class.
- (4) Courts of Magistrate of the Second Class.
- (5) Courts of Kàthis (Muhammadian judges in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.).
- (6) Courts of Penghulus.

The Supreme Court has three branches, *viz.* at Kuala Trèngganu where it consists of a single Judge (Malay), and at Kèmanan and Bèsut respectively where it consists of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly.

The Settlement Enactment, 1351, provides for the establishment of a Land Court consisting of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trèngganu, the State Commissioner in Kèmanan and the State Commissioner

in Bësut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears and decides appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes concerning land or interests in land other than land held by title under the Land Enactment, 1344, and in its original jurisdiction hears and decides such disputes when they are outside the Collector's prescribed scope. Its decisions are appealable to the Court of Appeal constituted under the Courts Enactment.

96. The Court of Appeal sat on 34 occasions, and heard 16 Criminal Appeals and 10 Civil Appeals from the Supreme Court, and 5 appeals from the Land Court.

97. In the Supreme Court 70 criminal cases and 53 criminal appeals were registered. Twenty-five civil suits, 72 civil appeals and 40 probate and administration suits were registered. Thirty-one land cases were also registered.

98. The following is a return of cases and suits tried by the Courts:—

		1934	
		<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Kuala Trëngganu	.. ..	1,071	188
Këmaman	.. ..	402	59
Këmasek	.. ..	171	21
Paka	.. ..	30	6
Dungun	.. ..	269	42
Marang	.. ..	121	13
Ulu Trëngganu	.. ..	94	10
Batu Rakit	.. ..	84	11
Bësut and Sëtiyu	.. ..	608	177

PRISONS

99. There is one State prison at Kuala Trëngganu which is administered by a British officer (the Commissioner of Police) as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and sub-warders and two wardresses. All members of the staff are Malay except the Superintendent.

100. The Police Station lock-ups, under the control of the Officer in Charge of Police District, at Këmaman and Bësut are prisons for sentences up to three months; and those at Marang, Dungun, Paka, Sëtiyu, Batu Rakit, and Kuala Brang, under similar control, for sentences up to one month.

101. The Prison buildings at Kuala Trëngganu consist of 24 stone cells with a capacity of 56 prisoners, 22 wooden cells holding 88 prisoners and a separated female ward with four cells.

102. The greatest and smallest totals of prisoners were 133 on 1st January and 87 on 5th December respectively. No juvenile offenders were admitted during the year.

103. The State prison was regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded nor was it necessary for them to try any offence against prison discipline.

XIV.—Legislation

104. The following new Enactments were passed in 1934:—

- The Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1932.
- The Labour Enactment, 1932.
- The Fire-arms (Amendment) Enactment, 1932.
- The Public Health Enactment, 1932.
- The Explosives Enactment, 1933.
- The Ferries Enactment, 1933.
- The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1933.
- The Land (Amendment) Enactment, 1933.
- The Regulation of Imported Textiles Enactment, 1933.
- The Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1933.

The Aliens (Amendment), Rubber Regulation, Regulation of Imported Textiles and Chandu (Amendment) Enactments were passed with a view to bringing Trèngganu legislation into line with that of other Malayan Administrations on the subjects to which these Enactments relate.

The Fire-arms (Amendment) and Land (Amendment) Enactments remedy certain defects in existing local legislation.

The Explosives Enactment is designed to amend and consolidate the law as to explosives and replaces legislation which had become inadequate for present needs.

The Public Health Enactment, 1932 supplies a deficiency which has existed hitherto, by giving powers for the taking of measures necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of dangerous infectious disease.

The Labour Enactment, 1932 which is modelled on the Kèlantan Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment, 1928 provides for regulating the conditions of labour and safeguarding the health and welfare of labourers. Industrial enterprise in Trèngganu had hitherto been on so modest a scale as not to call for legislation of this nature, but developments within the last few years have altered the position and legal control over labour conditions is now necessary.

The Ferries Enactment, 1933 gives the Government a greater measure of control over public ferries and provides for the granting of leases to work such ferries. It is of potential benefit to the public, whose interests as passengers are better safeguarded, and to the revenue of the State which will gain more from leases than from the licensing of individual ferrymen. This Enactment has not yet been put into operation.

XV.—Public Finance and Taxation

FINANCIAL

105. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

- (i) *Land*.—(a) Premiums on alienation of State Land, varying from \$1 to \$25 an acre for land alienated for agriculture or for mining; town land alienated for residential or commercial purposes is usually sold by auction, the prices realised varying from 1 cent to 8 cents a square foot;

(b) Annual quit-rents on alienated land varying from 40 cents to \$1 an acre for agricultural and mining land and from \$2 to \$4 an acre (or \$2 for 2,000 square feet) for land inside village or town limits;

(ii) *Customs*.—(a) *Import duties* on intoxicating liquors, at graduated rates from \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon; tobacco, at graduated rates from 70 cents to \$1.60 a pound; matches, at graduated rates from 96 cents a tin of 120 packets according to stick content of boxes; petroleum, at 12½ cents a gallon of kerosine and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

(b) *Export duties* on agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem*; 10% *ad valorem* on forest products, minerals, metals and metalliferous ores;

(iii) *Chandu*, or specially prepared opium, which is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoons;

(iv) *Posts & Telegraphs*.—Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones (and wireless), commission on money orders and C.O.D. parcels;

(v) *Municipal*.—House Assessment at the rate of 10% on annual valuation based on rental;

(vi) *Police*.—Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences;

(vii) *Stamp Duties*.—Payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight, 4 cents;

Cheques, and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof;

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents;

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges) \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof;

Power of Attorney, \$3;

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents;

(viii) *Death Duties*.—Stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue for probate of a will or letters of administration, leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probate or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 5% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than \$500.

106. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

107. The revenue for 1934 was \$1,699,319 against an Estimate of \$1,109,520 and against an actual revenue of \$1,165,578 in 1933 and \$986,901 in 1932.

108. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1933 and 1934 under the more important heads of revenue:—

Head of revenue	1933	1934	Decrease - Increase +
	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	99,684	186,355	+ 86,671
Land Sales	5,455	9,294	+ 3,839
Customs—			
Arecanuts	6,128	2,819	— 3,309
Copra and coconuts	7,840	2,916	— 4,924
Rubber	14,173	65,500	+ 51,327
Tin ore	38,197	61,023	+ 22,826
Iron ore	159,337	239,828	+ 80,491
Tobacco	140,393	158,880	+ 18,487
Spirits	11,391	14,939	+ 3,548
Petroleum	61,653	68,780	+ 7,127
Matches	31,654	27,128	— 4,526
Wolfram	408	401	— 7
Dried fish	35,113	42,909	+ 7,796
Licences—			
Posts and Telegraphs	23,835	29,575	+ 5,740
Chandu	150,466	211,289	+ 60,823
Municipal	41,389	41,948	+ 559

109. Under Land Revenue, annually recurrent rents came to \$126,224 against \$61,221 in 1933 and rents from annual licences were \$8,744 against \$8,295 in 1933.

110. The improvement in trade generally throughout 1934 is reflected in the revenue figures shewn above. The rise in the price of rubber enabled small holders to pay arrears of quit rents on lands cultivated with rubber and was responsible accordingly for a considerable increase in land revenue. Large increases are also recorded under tin ore, iron ore and rubber. There was a falling off under arecanuts, copra and coconuts and matches, but dried fish shewed an improvement which is gratifying as this is the largest single industry in the State and provides a livelihood for many thousands of Malays.

111. The following Postal returns show an improvement over the 1933 figures:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
Telephones	344	344
Commission on Money Orders	975	1,198
Sale of stamps	21,125	25,125

112. The main heads of Municipal revenue are:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
General Assessment ..	33,026	20,490
Market Fees ..	8,363	8,579

113. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land sales) for the past two years:—

	1933	1934
Lands and Forests ..	9.2	11.5
Customs ..	61	64.2
Licences, Excise ..	12.9	16.6
Other Revenue ..	16.8	7.7

EXPENDITURE

114. The expenditure was \$1,405,157 against an estimate of \$1,072,605 and actual expenditure of \$1,060,306 in 1933. The 1934 expenditure includes payments to the amount of \$329,553 for principal and interest on loans made by the Government of the Straits Settlements though the provision in the Estimates for this expenditure was \$37,150 only. Payment in full of salaries on which a levy has been imposed in 1932 was resumed from 1st July, 1934 which involved expenditure of \$20,670, for which no provision had been made in the Estimates. Expenditure on items for which provision was made did not exceed the Estimate.

115. Pensions (including Ruling House Allowances and Compassionate Allowances) amounted to \$122,479 against an estimate of \$117,671 and actual expenditure of \$102,694 in 1933.

116. Personal Emoluments absorbed \$636,248 or 45.27% of the total expenditure. In 1932 the expenditure on Personal Emoluments amounted to \$772,612.

117. Other Charges, annually recurrent, amounted to \$134,634 as against an estimate of \$199,376. The actual expenditure in 1932 was \$310,584.

118. Miscellaneous Services cost \$84,926 against an estimate of \$53,960 and an actual expenditure of \$109,551 in 1933. There were several unforeseeable items of heavy expenditure which had to be met from this vote.

119. Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure estimated at \$72,420 actually amounted to \$90,903 against \$80,119 in 1933.

120. The expenditure in 1934 on Public Works Special Services amounted to \$6,414.

121. Advances stood at \$17,264 of which \$11,923 represents Petty Cash advances to Government departments and \$5,341 advances to Government officers for purchase of vehicles and loans to Government officers for purchase of land for dwelling houses, repairs to dwelling houses etc. repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

122. Deposits, shewn as a liability, stood at \$119,529 at the end of the year.

123. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1934 stood at \$4,060,000. This sum represents \$3,600,000 principal and \$460,000 arrears of interest owed to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The State obtained a loan of \$1,000,000 in 1923 for development purposes, and this was followed by further loans of \$1,000,000 in 1925, \$1,500,000 in 1928 and \$100,000 in 1932. The money has been spent as follows:—

I. PUBLIC WORKS:		\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	..	312,568	
Buildings ..	..	132,827	
Furniture	..	54,912	
Roads & Bridges	..	2,247,994	
Telephones	..	15,871	
Town Improvements	..	10,454	
			2,774,626
II. SURVEYS	..		117,642
III. RESUMPTION OF CONCESSIONS	..		449,943
IV. MISCELLANEOUS	..		4,696
			<hr/>
Total loan a/c expenditure	..		3,346,907
Revenue a/c (expenditure from loan)	..		251,791
Balance cash	..		1,302
			<hr/>
Total of loans	..		3,600,000
			<hr/>

XVI.—Miscellaneous

LAND AND SURVEYS

124. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shewn in the following table:—

AGRICULTURAL OR TOWN LAND

	1933	1934
Number of grants registered ..	62	339
Number of transfers registered	67	80
Number of Charges registered	11	13
Certificates of title ..	54	489
Other Transactions ..	135	144

MINING LAND

	1933	1934
Mining Leases issued ..	—	—
Mining Certificates issued ..	—	1
Prospecting Licences ..	—	15
Other Transactions ..	—	13

125. The following transactions in respect of agricultural or town land were registered by Collectors:—

	1933	1934
Transfers ..	450	643
Other Transactions ..	581	572

126. The application books were closed for land for rubber cultivation throughout the State but applications for land for the cultivation of rice and foodstuffs were entertained.

127. At the end of the year the area of alienated land as shewn by the rent rolls was as follows:—

Agricultural land	165,193 acres
Mining land	9,078 „

Settlement of town lands was continued throughout the year and is now nearing completion.

128. The average effective strength of the Survey Staff was 19.68 as against 22.5 in the previous year, including the Surveyor in charge (seconded from the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States).

129. The revenue of the Survey Department was \$28,236 as against \$28,294 in 1933.

TOWN BOARDS

130. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

—			Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933	..	..	21,117	11,457	2,459	2,395	2,457
1934	..	..	20,119	11,843	2,906	2,345	3,325

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

131. During the year 7 tigers were shot, and rewards amounting to \$53 were paid for their destruction.

Nine persons were reported as killed by tigers.

XVII.—General

132. His Excellency Mr. (now Sir) ANDREW CALDECOTT, then High Commissioner for the Malay States, visited Trēngganu in August.

133. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and of His Highness the Sultan were duly celebrated.

134. His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, attended the Durbar held in Singapore in January. He also visited the Redang and Pērhentian Islands in July, accompanied by the British Adviser. The visit was enthusiastically welcomed by what is for these islands a large number of inhabitants, the normal population being swelled at that time by immigrant fishermen from the mainland.

135. H.M.S. "Herald" visited the State in August to continue the Admiralty surveys begun in 1933.

136. The State had to mourn the loss during the year of two prominent officers of long and faithful service. TĒNGKU ĒNDERA SĒGARA (TENGKU LONG), State Commissioner of Bēsut died on 28th September. He was the last Raja of Bēsut and in the capacity of

State Commissioner he served the Government meritoriously, as an officer of the old school, for 32 years. DATO' SĒRI ANDIKA DI-RAJA (OMAR BIN MUHAMMAD ALI) State Treasurer, died on 15th October after 30 years in the service of the State, during which he had won the esteem and affection of Malay and European officers alike.

137. Mr. C. C. BROWN, M.C.S., returned from leave on 20th February, 1934 and resumed duty as Adviser. The Chief Minister (HAJI NGAH MUHAMMAD BIN YUSUF, DATO' SĒRI AMAR DI-RAJA, C.B.E.) and the Judge (NIK WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN DAUD) remained in office throughout the year.

138. This has been the best financial year the State has enjoyed for a long time. By June the revenue position was sufficiently favourable to warrant remission of the levy on emoluments which the personnel, from His Highness the Sultan downwards, had patiently borne since the beginning of 1932: and funds became available during the year for loan payments to the Government of the Straits Settlements amounting in all to \$329,553 of which \$187,658 represented current interest due and \$141,895 repayment of principal. For these happy results the general improvement in trade was of course mainly responsible. But the revenue obtained would have covered little more than purely internal expenditure on the scale obtaining before 1932: and a tribute should here be paid to the former Adviser (Mr. G. L. HAM, M.C.S.,) to whom is due the credit for the financial reorganisation which has enabled the State to come through the difficult times of 1932 and 1933 as well as it has and to turn the increased prosperity of 1934 to such useful account.

C. C. BROWN,
British Adviser, Trengganu.

TRENGGANU,

18th April, 1935.

15th Muharram, 1354.

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APPENDIX A

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934

LIABILITIES	December 1933	December 1934	ASSETS	December 1933	December 1934
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Deposits in Treasuries	99,049	119,529	Cash in Treasuries and Bank ..	113,519	423,725
Cash in Transit ..	181	9,518	Cash in Transit ..	5,021	256
Assets over Liabilities	25,067	319,230	Advances to Depart- ments ..	2,210	11,923
			Loans to Government Officers ..	3,547	5,342
			Suspense Account ..		7,031
Total ..	124,297	448,277	Total ..	124,297	448,277

APPENDIX B

ACTUAL REVENUE FOR 1933 AND 1934

Head of Revenue	1933	1934	Increase or Decrease
	\$	\$	\$
Farms	19,400	14,877	- 4,523
Marine	26,215	29,993	+ 3,778
Chandu	150,466	211,289	+ 60,823
Customs	712,884	1,090,807	+ 377,923
Lands	99,684	186,355	+ 86,671
Municipal	41,389	41,948	+ 559
Police	22,974	28,082	+ 5,108
Courts	18,501	18,414	- 87
Posts & Telegraphs ..	23,835	29,575	+ 5,740
Miscellaneous	44,775	38,685	- 6,090
Sale of State Lands ..	5,455	9,294	+ 3,839
Total ..	1,165,578	1,699,319	..

APPENDIX C ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1933 AND 1934

Head of Expenditure	1933	1934	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions	102,694	122,479	19,785	..
Personal Emoluments	650,393	636,248	..	14,145
Other Charges (B. I & II)	110,798	134,634	23,836	..
Public Works (Annually Re- current)	86,870	90,903	4,033	..
Special Services .. ..	..	6,414	6,414	..
Loan Payments .. ..	..	329,553	329,553	..
Miscellaneous	109,551	89,580	..	19,971
Total ..	1,060,306	1,095,584	..	..

APPENDIX D STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1911-1934

Year					Revenue	Expenditure
A. H. 1330—Corresponding approximately to					\$	\$
	1911	..	..	..	191,418	188,044
„	1331	1912	..	..	182,011	196,717
„	1332	1913	..	..	166,380	178,424
„	1333	1914	..	..	183,723	183,470
„	1334	1915	..	..	236,798	234,687
„	1335	1916	..	..	392,791	288,646
„	1336	1917	..	..	545,857	399,337
„	1337	1918	..	..	647,563	642,085
„	1338	1919	..	..	874,674	661,778
„	1339	1920	..	..	547,619	759,054
„	1340	1921	..	..	669,763	858,303
„	1341	1922	..	..	642,679	788,902
„	1342	1923	..	..	779,032	766,534
„	1343	1924	..	..	1,007,283	899,476
„	1344	1925	..	..	1,302,008	1,067,956
„	1345	1926	..	..	1,364,105	1,341,410
„	1346	1927	..	..	1,402,151	1,542,404
„	1347	1928	..	..	1,361,026	1,520,149
„	1348	1929	..	..	1,391,471	1,524,706
„	1349	1930	..	..	1,235,230	1,445,709
„	1350	1931 (part) 8 months	..	..	676,338	845,556
	1932	..	..	..	986,901	1,095,584
	1933	..	..	..	1,165,578	1,060,306
	1934	..	..	..	1,699,319	1,405,157

APPENDIX E

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS FOR 1933 AND 1934

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. H. H. the Sultan ..	..	..	76,388	79,179
2. Interest ..	..	..	..	329,553
3. Pensions ..	..	..	102,694	122,480
4. Mentri ..	..	..	21,860	23,072
5. British Adviser ..	..	..	23,745	26,832
6. State Secretary ..	..	..	12,168	14,951
7. Audit ..	..	..	12,693	13,100
8. Treasury ..	..	..	9,937	14,245
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs ..	..	..	18,140	16,288
10. Education ..	..	..	36,544	37,062
11. Appeal Court ..	..	..	1,260	1,860
12. Supreme Court ..	..	..	13,536	9,571
13. Courts, Civil and Criminal	18,501	18,414	9,980	9,221
14. Kathi ..	..	..	3,208	3,525
15. Police ..	22,974	28,082	136,927	130,349
16. Prison ..	..	..	16,921	16,560
17. Medical ..	..	..	56,083	59,381
18. Printing ..	..	..	4,179	4,285
19. Customs ..	712,884	1,090,807	46,530	58,763
20. Chandu ..	150,466	211,289	4,365	3,333
21. Marine ..	26,215	29,993	7,397	6,945
22. Posts and Telegraphs ..	23,835	29,575	25,410	24,663
23. Commissioner of Lands and Mines ..	105,139	195,649	14,186	16,063
24. Collector of Land Revenue ..	..	..	25,927	23,261
25. Survey ..	..	..	27,045	21,837
26. Municipal ..	41,389	41,948	17,761	18,805
27. Miscellaneous ..	44,775	38,685	109,551	84,926
28. State Commissioner, East	..	..	16,610	15,983
29. Assistant Adviser, Kemaman ..	..	..	16,377	16,500
30. D. O. Kemasek ..	..	..	5,890	4,284
31. „ Paka ..	..	..	3,164	3,292
32. „ Dungun ..	..	..	6,926	9,783
33. „ Marang ..	..	..	5,023	5,635
34. „ Ulu Trengganu ..	..	..	8,974	7,967
35. „ Batu Rakit ..	..	..	3,043	3,318
36. State Commissioner, West	..	..	14,248	13,168
37. Assistant Adviser, Besut ..	..	..	14,337	15,293
38. P. W. D. ..	..	..	51,158	42,507
39. P. W. D. Annually Rec. ..	..	..	80,120	90,903
40. P. W. D. Special Services	..	..	..	6,414
41. Farms ..	19,400	14,877	..	..
TOTAL ..	1,165,578	1,699,319	1,060,306	1,405,157

APPENDIX F

HOUSING

Town Board areas	Total population	No. of houses Town Board
Kuala Trengganu	13,972	3,001
Ohukai (Kemaman)	5,468	951
Kuala Besut	3,961	592

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CHAPTER I. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

The first Europeans to visit the River Gambia were Aluise da Cada Mosto, a Venetian, and Antoniotto Usi di Mare, a Genoese. They were commissioned by Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal to lead an expedition along the African coast to the south of Cape Verde. They arrived in the River Gambia in 1455, but only proceeded a short way upstream. They repeated their voyage in the following year, when they proceeded further up the river and got into touch with some of the native chiefs. When they were near the river's mouth, "they cast anchor on a Sunday morning at an island in the shape of a smoothing iron, where one of the sailors, who had died of a fever, was buried; and, as his name was Andrew, being well loved, they gave the Island the name of St. Andrew." For some three centuries afterwards the history of the European occupation of the Gambia was largely the history of this island.

This discovery was followed by attempts on the part of the Portuguese at settlement along the river banks. The number of settlers never appears at any time to have been large and such few as there were intermarried with the native African races. The European strain in their descendants rapidly diminished and in course of time it became difficult to distinguish them from the indigenous races except for the facts that they styled themselves Portuguese, affected European dress and names, and professed to be Christians. Communities of Portuguese descent continued to live on the banks of the Gambia in separate villages well into the middle of the eighteenth century. Portuguese churches existed up to 1730 at San Domingo (near Albrada), Geregia (sc. Portuguese "egreja") near Kansala in Foni, Bintang and Tankular. The furthest Portuguese settlement up the river was at Setuko near Fattatenda.

In 1580 the throne of Portugal was seized by Philip II of Spain and a number of Portuguese took refuge in England. In 1587 one of these refugees, Francisco Ferreira, piloted two English ships to the Gambia, and returned with a profitable cargo of hides and ivory. In the following year Antonio, Prior of Crato, who laid claim to the Portuguese throne, sold to certain London and Devon merchants, the exclusive right to trade between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia. This grant was confirmed to the grantees for a period of ten years by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth. The patentees sent several vessels to the coast, but owing to Portuguese hostility did not venture further south than Joal—thirty miles to the north of the mouth of the River Gambia. They reported that the Gambia was "a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals. For long since one Frenchman entered with a small barke, which was betrayed, surprised and taken by two gallies of the Portugals".

Letters patent conferring (*inter alia*) the right of exclusive trade in the River Gambia were subsequently granted in 1598, 1618, and 1632 to other adventurers, but no attempt was made by the English to explore the river until 1618. The expedition in that year was commanded by George Thompson and had for its object the opening up of trade with Timbuctu. Leaving his ship at Gassan, Thompson proceeded with a small party in boats as far as the River Nerico. During his absence the crew of his ship were massacred by the Portuguese, but some of Thompson's party managed on their return to make their way overland to Cape Verde and thence to England. Thompson remained in the Gambia with seven companions, but was killed by one of them in a sudden quarrel. In the meantime a relief expedition had been sent out under the command of Richard Jobson, who also made his way up to the Nerico. Notwithstanding the fact that Jobson in his "The Golden Trade" gave a glowing account of the commercial potentialities of the River Gambia, the patentees, who had been involved by these trading ventures in considerable losses, did not further prosecute the exploration of the Gambia but confined their attentions to the Gold Coast.

In 1651 the Commonwealth granted a patent to certain London merchants, who in that and the following year sent two expeditions to the River Gambia and established a trading post at Bintang. Members of the expedition proceeded as far as the Barracunda Falls in search of gold, but the climate took its toll. In 1652 Prince Rupert entered the Gambia with three ships and captured the patentees' vessels. After this heavy loss the patentees abandoned further enterprise in the Gambia.

In the meantime James, Duke of Courland, who was the nephew and godson of James I of England, had in about 1651 obtained from various native chiefs the cession of St. Andrew's Island and land at Banyon Point (Cape St. Mary), Juffure and Gassan. Settlers, merchants and missionaries were sent out from Courland and forts were erected on St. Andrew's Island and at Cape St. Mary. During the next eight years a very flourishing trade was carried on between the Gambia and Courland. In 1658 the Duke of Courland was made a prisoner during a war between Sweden and Poland. As a consequence funds ceased to be available for the maintenance of the garrisons and settlements in the Gambia and in 1659 the Duke of Courland's agent at Amsterdam entered into an agreement with the Dutch West India Company, whereby the Duke's possessions in the Gambia were handed over to the Company until such time as the Duke should be in a position to resume possession thereof. In 1660 St. Andrew's Fort was captured and plundered by a French privateer in the Swedish service. The Dutch thereafter abandoned the fort and the Courlanders resumed possession.

After the Restoration English interest in the Gambia was revived as the result of information, which Prince Rupert had obtained in 1652 regarding the existence of a gold mine in the upper reaches of

the river. In 1660 a new patent was granted to a number of persons, who were styled the Royal Adventurers trading to Africa and of whom the most prominent were James, Duke of York, and Prince Rupert. At the end of that year the Adventurers sent an expedition to the Gambia under the command of Major Robert Holmes, who had been with Prince Rupert in the Gambia in 1652. Holmes arrived in the river at the beginning of the following year. He proceeded to occupy Dog Island, which he renamed Charles Island, and to erect a temporary fort there. On March 18, 1661, he sailed up to St Andrew's Island and called upon the Courlander officer in command to surrender, threatening to bombard the fort if his request was not complied with. There were only seven Europeans in the garrison and the Courlanders had no alternative but to submit. On the following day Holmes took possession of the fort, which he renamed James Fort after the Duke of York. An attempt was made in 1662 by the Dutch West India Company to gain possession of the fort, firstly, by inciting the natives of Barra against the English, secondly, by offering bribes to certain of the English officers and lastly, by bombarding the fort. None of these measures proved successful and the English remained in possession of the Island. In the meantime the Duke of Courland had lodged a protest against the seizure of his possessions in time of peace. On November 17, 1664, after protracted negotiations he relinquished in favour of Charles II all claim to his African possessions and in return was granted the Island of Tobago and the right for himself personally to trade in the River Gambia.

In 1672 the Royal Adventurers sold their forts and factories to the Royal African Company, which was incorporated in that year by royal charter.

In 1678 the French wrested the Island of Goree from the Dutch. The history of the next century and a half is the history of a continuous struggle between England and France for political and commercial supremacy in the regions of the Senegal and Gambia. By 1686 the French had acquired a small enclave at Albreda opposite to James Island. Except for short periods, during which trouble with the natives of Barra or hostilities with England compelled them temporarily to abandon the place, they retained their foothold there until 1856.

In the wars with France following upon the English Revolution James Fort was captured on four occasions by the French, namely, in 1695, 1702, 1703, and 1709, but no attempt was made by them to occupy the fort permanently. At the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the French recognised the right of the English to James Island and their settlements in the River Gambia.

One of the aftermaths of these wars was an outbreak of piracy along the West African coast. The English trade in the Gambia suffered heavily from the depredations of these pirates. In 1720 one of their number, Howel Davis, captured James Fort by stratagem and held it to a ransom of two thousand pounds. An even more serious

disaster occurred in the following year, when the garrison mutinied under the leadership of one of their officers, Major John Massey, and seizing one of the Company's ships themselves turned pirate. Finally in 1725 James Fort was very extensively damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

After these setbacks the African Company enjoyed twenty years of comparative prosperity. A very detailed account of the life and work of the Company's servants in the Gambia during this period is given in Francis Moore's "Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa." Factories were established as far up the river as Fattatenda and at other places and a fairly considerable trade was carried on with the interior of the continent.

Nevertheless, despite an annual subsidy from the British Government for the maintenance of their forts, the African Company became in course of time involved in grave financial difficulties. In 1749 James Island was found to be "in a most miserable condition, the people in a melancholy situation for want of goods to carry on a trade to support their garrison, not having had any supplies for upwards of five years, and not being allowed to trade for themselves—the consequence of which was that they were obliged to call in their out-factors on the continent.....By being so neglected the chief trade is gone down the River Senegal to the French factory." In the following year it was reported that the garrison at James Fort "was reduced by sickness from twenty-five or thirty men to five or eight; and, the officers being all dead, a common soldier had succeeded to the command."

By 1750 the position had become critical and an Act of Parliament was passed divesting the African Company of its charter and vesting its forts and settlements in a new company, which was controlled by a committee of merchants. The Act prohibited the new company from trading in its corporate capacity but allowed it an annual subsidy for the upkeep of the forts. It was hoped thereby to prevent the monopolistic tendencies of rule by a joint stock company and at the same time to save the government the expense entailed by the creation of a colonial civil service.

In 1765 the fort and settlements in the Gambia were by another Act of Parliament taken from this new company and vested in the Crown. For the next eighteen years the Gambia formed part of the Crown Colony of Senegambia. Government headquarters were at St. Louis at the mouth of the River Senegal and a Superintendent of Trade was appointed to take charge of James Fort and the settlements in the Gambia.

In 1779 the French captured James Fort for the fifth and last time. On this occasion they so successfully demolished the fortifications that at the close of the war it was found impossible to rebuild them. Except for a brief period after the Napoleonic wars, when the island was temporarily occupied by handful of troops as an outpost, James Island ceased to play any part in the history of the Gambia.

In 1783 St. Louis and Goree were handed back to France and Senegambia ceased to exist as a British colony. The Gambia was therefore once more entrusted to the care of the African Company.

In 1787 Lemain (MacCarthy) Island was purchased by the British government with a view to the establishment of a convict settlement, but nothing came of the plan, the convicts being eventually diverted to other places.

For the next thirty years British influence in the Gambia was confined to the operations of a number of individual traders. Settlements were established by these traders along the river banks. Perhaps the most important of these was at Pisanía (Karantaba). This settlement, which was already in existence in 1779, was occupied by a doctor named Laidley and a family of the name of Aynsley. Subsequently invaluable assistance was rendered by both Laidley and the Aynsleys to Major Houghton (1791), Mungo Park (1795 and 1805) and Major Grey (1818) in the course of their journeys of exploration into the interior of Africa.

In 1795 James Willis was appointed Consul General for Senegambia and was ordered to proceed to Fattatenda to promote British trade and influence in the upper regions of the Gambia and Niger. For various reasons this expedition never sailed and it was left to Mungo Park under the auspices of the African Association, to make his way from Karantaba to the upper reaches of the Niger.

At the close of the Napoleonic Wars the British were in possession of St. Louis and Goree, but it was agreed as part of the terms of the treaty of peace that these places should be returned to France. On the recommendation of Sir Charles MacCarthy and in order to suppress the very extensive traffic in slaves, which was being carried on by American and Spanish vessels in the River Gambia, the British Government issued instructions that James Island or some other suitable place in the river should be occupied as a military post. Captain Alexander Grant of the African Corps was accordingly despatched with some troops for the purpose. James Island was reoccupied but owing to the ruinous state of the fort it was found to be unsuitable as a military base. On April 23, 1816, Grant entered into a treaty with the King of Kombo for the cession of the island of Banjol to the British Government. The island was renamed St. Mary's Island and the settlement, which was established there, was called Bathurst after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1821 the African Company was dissolved by Act of Parliament and the Gambia was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of Sierra Leone. The Gambia was administered from Sierra Leone until 1843, when it was created a separate colony. This arrangement continued until 1866 when the Gambia and Sierra Leone were once more united under the same administration.

In the meantime the British government extended its territorial acquisitions beyond St. Mary's Island by concluding treaties with a number of native chiefs. In 1826 the north bank at the river's mouth was ceded to Great Britain by the King of Barra. In the following year the King of Kombo made a similar cession of territory on the south bank. In 1823 Major Grant acquired Lemain Island, which was renamed MacCarthy Island and was made into a settlement.

for liberated African slaves as well as the headquarters of a Wesleyan mission. Further cessions of other tracts of land near the mouth of the river and also further upstream were obtained in subsequent years. In 1856 Albreda, which as a foreign enclave in the middle of British territory had proved a constant source of friction between the British and French governments, was handed over to Great Britain who in exchange renounced her rights to the gum trade at Portendic.

In 1870 and 1876 negotiations were entered into between the French and British governments for the exchange of the Gambia for other territory in West Africa, but the proposal aroused such opposition in Parliament and amongst various mercantile bodies in England that the British Government felt unable to press the scheme.

In 1888 the Gambia was once more separated from Sierra Leone and has ever since that date been a separate colony. In the following year an agreement was arrived at between the French and British governments for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Gambia, Senegal, and Casamance, but these boundaries were not actually surveyed until 1905-06 when a Boundary Commission carried out the work.

In the meantime despite a number of petty wars the Gambia government had been able to conclude a series of treaties with the principal chiefs living upon the banks of the river. Some of these provided for the cession of small tracts of territory, but the majority of the later treaties conferred British protection. The last and most important of these was concluded in 1901 with Musa Molloh, the paramount chief of Fulladu. In 1894 an Ordinance was passed for the better administration of those districts, which had not been ceded to but merely placed under the protection of the British government. It was also found that in practice it was not feasible to administer as part of the colony isolated tracts of land lying at a considerable distance from the seat of government. Consequently in 1895 and the following years ordinances were passed bringing a number of these strips of territory under the protectorate system of administration. Finally by a Protectorate Ordinance passed in 1902 the whole of the Gambia with the exception of the Island of St. Mary was brought under the protectorate system.

Geography.

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for nearly three hundred miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntau-ur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jolofs, Mandinkos,

Fulas, and Jolas, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans except the last named tribe who are pagan, though the Mohammedan religion is gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

Upper River Province, comprising the districts of Wuli, Kantora, Sandu and Fuladu East has an area of 790 square miles and a population of 42,523. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandinkos and Sarahulis with a rather smaller proportion of Fulas.

The Headquarters of the Province are situated at Basse, which is both the largest town in the Province and one of the most important river-ports in the Protectorate.

The districts of Sandu, Kantora and Wuli are all relics of former native kingdoms.

MacCarthy Island Province consists of the Districts of Sami, Niani, Nianija, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Niamina Dankunku, Fuladu West, and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,101 square miles and the population 37,542. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population is Jolof and Mandinko.

South Bank Province includes the Districts of Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra, Eastern Kiang, Central Kiang, Kiang West, Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Bintang-Karenai, Foni Brefet, South Kombo, East Kombo, Central Kombo, North Kombo and Kombo St. Mary. The area of the Province is 1,294 square miles and the population 67,417. The Headquarters are at Bakau, Cape St. Mary. The majority of the inhabitants are Mandinkos but there is a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts while the Foni Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

North Bank Province has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 48,000. The districts of the Province are Lower Niumi, Upper Niumi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. Of these the three Baddibu districts are predominantly Mandinko in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandinkos, Jolofs and Tukulors (Mohammedan Fulas) while the two Niumis are mainly mixed Jolof and Mandinka districts. The Headquarters are at Kerewan.

Climate.

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy though, with modern methods of sanitation and housing, conditions of living generally have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries.

Meteorological Statistics, 1934.
CAPE ST. MARY STATION.

Month.			Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches.)
January	...	...	68·7	45	—
February	...	...	68·5	51	—
March	...	...	69·2	55	—
April	...	...	70·6	62	—
May	...	..	71·1	79	—
June	...	...	75·4	71	1·04
July	...	...	77·7	72	6·37
August	...	...	77·2	80	25·22
September	...	...	74·9	75	8·39
October	...	...	77·0	68	1·19
November	...	...	74·5	56	—
December	...	...	72·0	54	—
			Total ...		42·21 inches.

Other records of rainfall were :—

Bathurst		44·91 inches.
McCarthy Island Province	(Yoro Biri Kunda)	31·03 "
Upper River Province	(Wuli)	49·97 "

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

The main political divisions of the Gambia are the Colony of the Gambia and the Protectorate, the latter consisting of four Provinces each administered by a Commissioner. The whole country is under the control of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Commissioners are responsible for their respective Provinces. The Colony includes the Island of St. Mary (on which the town of Bathurst is situated) and also Brefet, Bajana, MacCarthy Island, the Ceded Mile and British Kombo all of which are administered by the Commissioners under the Protectorate system. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member) and several other senior officials. The Legislative Council of the Colony, of which the Governor is the President, includes the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member), some official Members, including the Members of the Executive Council, and also several Unofficial Members.

Protectorate System.—This system was introduced in 1894 by an “Ordinance to provide for the exercise in the Protected Territories of “certain powers and jurisdiction by Native Authorities and by “Commissioners”, (No. 11 of 1894), which laid down that “All “native laws and customs in force in the Protected Territories which are “not repugnant to natural justice nor incompatible with any Ordinance “of the Colony which applies to the Protected Territories, shall have “the same effect as Regulations made under this Ordinance”. The Ordinance defined the powers of the Chiefs in the following terms :—

“31. Every Head Chief and Headman shall possess and exercise—

(a) The powers of a Conservator of the peace, including the power of binding over unruly persons with sureties of the peace, and of preventing or suppressing riots, affrays and tumults of every description,

(b) The power of carrying into execution within his district, sub-district or village any law of the Imperial Parliament or of the Colony of the Gambia, any Order of Her Majesty in Council, any decree or order of the Supreme Court, or any order of the Commissioner, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Administrator or Commissioner ; or, in respect of decrees or orders of the Supreme Court, from the Chief Magistrate ;

(c) The power of apprehending, detaining and sending to the Commissioner’s Court for examination, or to the Courts at Bathurst for examination and trial, of every person accused of any serious offence or crime, such as murder, robbery, slave-dealing, whether of the like or a different kind, and it shall be the duty of every Head Chief and Headman to use his utmost endeavour to discover the authors of all such offences.”

The protection of persons executing Chiefs’ orders was provided for by Section 32 of the Ordinance which reads “Every person employed

"by a Headman or Native Court in carrying into effect any order lawfully made, shall have the like protection for that purpose as a person authorized to execute Process of the Supreme Court."

Ordinance No. 11 of 1894 was later superseded by the Protectorate Ordinance of 1913 and during 1933 an advance was made in the administration of the Protectorate by the enactment of the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, (Nos. 3 and 4 of 1933). The two Ordinances, though each deals with separate matters of detail, are in fact directed to one common purpose, the development of local self-government by the Seyfolu (Head Chiefs) and people of the Protectorate, under the advice and supervision of the Commissioners who represent the Governor.

The Native Authority Ordinance provides for the establishment and constitution of Native Authorities in the Protectorate and provision is made for the continuation of existing Seyfolu and Alkalolu (Headmen) as Native Authorities.

It defines in far greater detail than does the Protectorate Ordinance 1913 the duties and powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu in their executive capacity. It confers on Native Authorities power to issue administrative orders dealing with a great variety of matters in regard to persons subject to their jurisdiction and also imposes duties in connection with the prevention and suppression of crime.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance establishes throughout the Protectorate a system of Native Tribunals with defined jurisdiction both criminal and civil. It deals with the judicial powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu, as the Native Authority Ordinance deals with their executive powers. Sections dealing with the removal of proceedings from Native Tribunals to the Court of a Commissioner and with the revisory powers of Commissioners reproduce in a clearer manner the rules governing these matters in the Protectorate Ordinance 1913. Other sections also reproduce the law existing under the Protectorate Ordinance 1913.

Commissioners no longer sit with Native Tribunals, which are now quite separate from the Courts of the Commissioners.

The administration in the Protectorate still hinges on the Chief (or Seyfu) and the Headman (or Alkali) the Alkali being responsible to the Seyfu for his town and the Seyfu to the Commissioner of the Province for his district. The Alkali is chosen by the people of the village and his position is confirmed by the Commissioner. He acts as the representative of his village in dealing with Government and personifies the village community. This is exemplified by the fact that it is the Alkali who allots, to those who need it, unoccupied land belonging to the village as a community. He is bound by tradition to seek and to listen to the advice of the elder men in the village.

In the event of disputes arising in the community which cannot be composed by the friends or relatives of the parties the Alkali, although armed with no judicial powers, is often able by virtue of his office to act successfully as arbitrator and prevent the matter from reaching the point of litigation.

The Seyfu holds a position partly established by legislation and partly inherited from the Kings of former times. The Mandinka word for King (Mansa) is now applied only to the Governor who is, in native phraseology, the "King of Bathurst", and this limitation of the word reflects the passing of much of the old kingly powers. Yet a good deal of the standing and authority of the Kings remains, especially in cases where it is possible to appoint as Seyfu one of an old ruling family. It is now the policy, therefore, to appoint such men as far as possible, since on the authority inherent in the office depends a great part of the Seyfu's utility and prestige.

The Seyfu is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner, who has previously ascertained which of the candidates has the best claim or commands most the respect and obedience of the district. This district opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor in the choice of a chief. Apart from his general administrative duties and the supervision of his district, the Seyfu is usually the President of the Native Tribunal of his district and exercises powers which may be compared roughly to those of a Police Court, appeals lying from his Court to that of the Commissioner.

The former system of advances of seed groundnuts and rice to the Seyfolu and people of the Protectorate was discontinued in 1932, and in 1933 each Native Authority made a Rule under which every cultivator of ground-nuts in the Protectorate is required to deposit in the village store, after the winnowing of the year's crop, five bushels of seednuts. Of the amount so deposited four bushels are returnable to the depositor at the beginning of the next planting season, the remaining bushel being placed in the village reserve.

The scheme, with the full co-operation of the Seyfolu and people, has worked very well and has resulted in an adequate supply of seed.

Ample supplies of home-grown food-stuffs are now being produced, and from the scheme there has resulted a considerable gain in morale and a more confident local administration by Seyfolu and Native Authorities.

Local Government. In 1931 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health was constituted in place of the former Board of Health for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of Bathurst.

The Council, of which the Colonial Secretary is Chairman, is composed of representatives of the various Government Departments most closely concerned in the administration of Bathurst, of six Members elected by the Town Wards of Bathurst, and of four Members nominated by the Governor to represent commerce, industry or other interests.

An election for Ward Representatives is held every December, and meetings of the Council are held every quarter. Much useful advice on matters affecting the town of Bathurst and its inhabitants has been tendered to Government by the members of this Council both in their individual and collective capacities, and the Council serves as a valuable link between Government and the public.

CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants resided on St. Mary's Island. The Island contains few inhabitants outside the town of Bathurst.

Generally speaking the various races are distributed throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Jolas who are practically confined to the South Bank Province. The numerical distribution of the races in the Protectorate was given in the Census as follows:—

Mandinko	85,640
Jolof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukulor	11,653
Bambara	3,261
Aku	786
Others	3,947
Total	185,150

People of all these races are included amongst the inhabitants of Bathurst.

Vital statistics are recorded in the Island of St. Mary only, as, owing to the illiteracy of the people, the collection of reliable data in the Protectorate is impossible.

The statistics in respect of Bathurst for the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Births.	Birth Rate per 100.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 100.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births registered).
1930 ...	366	3·8	411	4·3	283
1931* ...	422	2·9	369	2·5	227
1932 ...	339	2·3	355	2·4	242
1933 ...	331	2·3	368	2·5	290
1934 ...	351	2·4	422	3·07	265

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered (certificates of deaths and burial permits being required in all cases), in some instances births of infants, in particular to illiterate parents, are not reported.

It is likely, however, that registration of births will soon become more accurate as time goes on since parents, including illiterate parents, are beginning to realise the value of certificates of birth to their children in adult years.

* 1931 Census year showed a large increase of population.

With regard to the infantile mortality rate the figure given for 1934 is for the whole of Bathurst ; of the 351 births 92 were conducted by the Clinic Staff and of these 93 infants 12 died within twelve months giving an infantile mortality rate of 129 per thousand which compares favourably with similar work in the British Isles and compares more than favourably with the general mortality rate of 265 for the whole of Bathurst.

Emigration and immigration.

There is practically no emigration from the Gambia.

At the commencement of each ground-nut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These 'strange farmers' return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Likewise a considerable number of foreign labourers and petty traders come to Bathurst at the beginning of each trade season and leave again when the season ends. The number of 'strange farmers', labourers and petty traders visiting the Gambia naturally fluctuates according to trade conditions. Immigration returns show that during the past four years the persons entering Bathurst by sea numbered as follows :—851 in 1931, 634 in 1932, 817 in 1933 and 530 in 1934 ; but it may be assumed that the majority of these people returned, or will return, to their homes. Immigration is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 12 of 1924) under which no person is allowed to enter the Gambia who :—

- (a) is likely to become a pauper or a public charge,
- (b) is an idiot or insane,
- (c) is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant,
- (d) is a prostitute, or
- (e) is not in possession of a passport valid under the law of the country of which he is a citizen.

Any person who appears to the Immigration Officer to be without visible means of support is required to deposit the sum of £60, or to give security by bond in that amount.

At the expiration of eighteen months from the date of entering the Gambia, or at any earlier period, if the depositor, not having become destitute or unable to support himself, departs from the Gambia, his deposit is returned to him.

CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

The health of the inhabitants of the Gambia was fairly satisfactory; but trypanosomiasis appears to be increasing judging by the numbers of patients presenting themselves for treatment.

Diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems remain the most prevalent in Bathurst, there having been 3,925 cases of the former with 15 deaths and 3,525 cases of the latter with 31 deaths.

It is once more noticeable that respiratory complaints occur mostly during the relatively cold season, January to April, and the digestive system complaints during the rains, June to October.

Malaria fever remains the most usual tropical complaint under treatment: in 1934 there were 934 cases with 3 deaths in Bathurst.

There are in the Protectorate one hospital and two dispensaries in charge of a Medical Officer and three Dispensers. From these centres prophylactic work is undertaken against all kinds of sickness including vaccination against small-pox.

In Bathurst there is a European and African general hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Infants Welfare Clinics and a Home for Infirm. These are all in charge of Medical Officers and there are European Nursing Sisters in the European and African Hospital and in the Clinics. In addition there is a Public Health Service which attends to drainage and sanitary organisation.

There was an outbreak of yellow fever in Bathurst during the months of October—December. Complete details cannot be given until the results of various investigations at present being carried out at the Wellcome Research Institute are known, but 4 European and one native deaths took place, and one native recovered. Undoubtedly other native cases were not diagnosed as yellow fever.

There were no outbreaks of plague or small-pox in 1934.

Drainage and sand filling of depressions were continued during the year and the reclamation of shallow, low-lying, tidal areas by sand and refuse is proceeding.

The Health Department continued operations against mosquito breeding. This work is both difficult and expensive owing to the existence of large numbers of land-crab holes which provide ideal hatching-out places for mosquitoes.

CHAPTER V. HOUSING.

There are no slums in Bathurst and the houses and compounds are well kept. There is some overcrowding at times during the "trade season" but not of a serious nature. All houses and compounds are periodically inspected by the Health Authorities and the sanitary and building laws are enforced.

Houses are constructed of different kinds of material: for instance some are of wattle and daub, others of brick, others again of concrete bricks, and the most usual roofing is of corrugated iron.

The native houses in the Protectorate are generally circular in shape and constructed of wattle and daub with conical grass roofs. These houses are well suited to local conditions.

There is no overcrowding since ample space is available for expansion.

The houses and villages generally are well kept and sanitation is satisfactory. Periodical inspection of villages is made by Commissioners and officers of the Medical Staff.

In the Protectorate the houses are almost invariably built and owned by the occupants and the same applies—though to a less extent—in Bathurst.

Statistics.

Province.	Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province	48,000	22,861
South Bank Province	67,417	28,048
MacCarthy Island Province ...	37,542	25,101
Upper River Province	42,523	26,283
St. Mary's Island (Bathurst)* ...	14,370	3,177

* Census figures 1931.

CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation".

In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of foodstuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Cotton is grown to some extent particularly in the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of cloth. Experiments are being conducted in connection with the cultivation of crops under irrigation during the dry season.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.			Tons.	£ Value.
1930	...	...	74,761	867,634
1931	...	...	66,811	506,125
1932	...	...	37,315	391,659
1933	...	...	67,370	500,766
1934	...	...	71,919	387,345

A small export trade is done in palm kernels, hides and wax. In 1934 the exports of these commodities were :—

			£
Palm Kernels	553 tons	value	2,712
Hides	141,511 lbs.	„	1,978
Wax	59,826 lbs.	„	1,404

There is no organised animal industry in the Gambia although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the river and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent river valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1934 some 4,299 head of cattle are reported to have died of

rinderpest in the Gambia but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born. The graziers in the South Bank Province are usually Jolas. In the other three Provinces practically all the graziers are Fulas.

During April and May of 1933 the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria and the Veterinary Pathologist visited the country to investigate the situation and outline a scheme to deal with rinderpest. At the conclusion of their visit and as a result of their investigations an immunization scheme, extending over a period of five years at an estimated cost of £6,448 was put forward. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and grants not exceeding one half of the total cost are being made from the Colonial Development Fund.

The scheme was commenced in November 1933 when a Veterinary Officer was seconded from the Nigerian Veterinary Department for the period November 1933 to May 1934. The Veterinary Pathologist from that country also paid a second visit in November and December 1933 to assist in the preliminary work.

In October 1934, a Veterinary Officer was seconded again from Nigeria and inoculations were carried out in the South Bank and MacCarthy Island Provinces.

Although the scheme is still in its infancy it is apparent that the cattle owners readily appreciate the value of immunization and are quick to take advantage of it, and the success of the scheme is assured.

Rinderpest has been in the past the great obstacle to the development of the cattle breeding industry, but effective control of this disease is in sight and it is anticipated with confidence that in the near future the industry will be restored to its former prosperity.

In addition to cattle a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs are reared, mainly for local consumption.

There are no minerals of commercial value in the Colony nor are there any important industries other than those already mentioned. A certain amount of leather, metal and pottery work is made for sale locally.

CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.**Imports.*

The imports for the last five years were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	529,985	250,311	292,700	435,902	326,175
Specie ...	12,775	2,302	5,141	13,966	4,326
Total ...	542,760	252,613	297,841	449,868	330,501

The following table shows the principal items of imports from the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1934.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£		£
Apparel ...	4,760	15	5,090 <i>a</i>	—	9,865
Bags and Sack ...	1,137	5,000	346	239,930 no.	6,483
Boots, Shoes and Slippers ...	323	17	2,231	29,153 prs.	2,571
Coal ...	2,714	—	286	1,732 tons.	3,000
Cotton Piece Goods	37,312	—	20,269 <i>b</i>	3,207,321 sq.yds.	57,581
Cotton Manufactures (other) ...	8,956	158	3,621	—	12,735
Cotton Yarn ...	7,153	4	1,491	123,792 lbs.	8,648
Flour Wheaten ...	2,753	1,418	2,107	14,218 cwts.	6,278
Hats and Caps ...	650	41	3,394	—	4,085
Kola-Nuts ...	—	28,432	15	20,659 cwts.	28,447
Metal (all kinds)	11,686	—	3,545	—	15,231
Motor Vehicles ...	1,858	1,038	1,566	44 no.	4,462
Oils, edible ...	4,137	—	68	50,172 galls.	5,705
Oils, not edible ...	1,579	—	10,045 <i>c</i>	261,872 „	11,624
Rice ...	—	28,983	414	84,646 cwts.	29,397
Soap ...	1,939	—	1,694	4,516 „	2,633
Sugar ...	429	—	7,385 <i>d</i>	9,746 „	7,814
Tobacco ...	5,172	610	2,258	98,398 lbs.	8,040

(a). Including £3,660 from Japan.

(b). „ 8,319 „ „

„ 6,642 „ Russia.

(c). „ 7,907 „ U. S. America.

(d). „ 6,542 „ France.

The percentages of British and foreign imports, exclusive of specie, were as follows :—

Country.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	34.39	37.73	51.02	50.34	42.43
British Possessions ...	11.11	14.45	15.07	16.66	22.32
Total—British Empire	45.50	52.18	66.09	67.00	64.75
France	29.75	24.52	14.75	11.63	9.06
Other Countries	24.75	23.30	19.16	21.37	26.19
Total Foreign Countries	54.50	47.82	33.91	33.00	35.25

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of imports for the last five years :—

Article.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement per ton	2 14. 7½	2 12. 9	3 10. 10½	2 11. 9¾	2 6. 0
Coal per ton	2 9. 7	2 9. 1½	2 8. 11¾	2 12. 5	1 14. 8
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yd.	0 0. 6½	0 0. 5	0 0. 4	0 0. 4½	0 0. 4¼
Cotton Yarn per lb.	0 1. 6½	0 1. 4¾	0 1. 1½	0 1. 4¾	0 1. 4¾
Flour Wheaten per cwt.	0 14. 11½	0 11. 11	0 12. 6¼	0 10. 1	0 8. 10
Kola Nuts per cwt.	3 14. 6	1 11. 8	1 10. 0	1 15. 3½	1 7. 6½
Oils Edible per gall.	0 2. 10¾	0 2. 5	0 2. 5½	0 1. 11¾	0 2. 3½
Rice per cwt.	0 12. 8	0 9. 3¾	0 9. 7½	0 7. 1¾	0 6. 11½
Salt per ton	1 9. 2	2 6. 6	1 13. 4¾	1 11. 7½	1 12. 5
Sugar per cwt.	0 17. 1¼	0 17. 0	0 17. 2	0 17. 0½	0 16. 0½
Tea per lb.	0 2. 1	0 1. 6¾	0 1. 9	0 1. 9	0 1. 8½

Exports.

The exports for the last five years including specie were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	898,807	527,111	406,894	515,208	401,849
Specie	7,836	2,761	199,620	—	53,900
Total ...	906,643	529,872	606,514	515,208	455,749

The following table shows the principal items of exports to the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1934.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides.		Palm Kernels.	
	Tons.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£
United Kingdom ...	8,185	39,776	33,636	449	194	1,033
British Possessions	327	1,721	—	—	—	—
Belgium ...	4,133	23,120	—	—	—	—
Denmark ...	4,324	25,377	—	—	—	—
France ...	—	—	86,257	1,172	—	—
Germany ...	37,696	199,190	21,618	357	296	1,337
Holland ...	17,085	97,440	—	—	63	342
Other Countries ...	169	761	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	71,919	387,345	141,511	1,978	553	2,712

The percentages of British and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	19.35	03.83	20.66	34.06	11.26
British Possessions ...	01.96	00.82	00.89	01.23	01.14
Total British Empire ...	21.31	04.65	21.55	35.29	12.40
France ...	39.95	56.90	59.80	37.97	00.00
Germany ...	17.82	19.91	00.92	05.94	50.09
Holland ...	16.17	15.21	10.73	15.59	24.34
Other Countries ...	04.75	03.33	07.00	5.21	13.17
Total Foreign Countries ...	78.69	95.35	78.45	64.71	87.60

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of export for the last five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	11. 12. 1	7. 11. 6	10. 9. 11	7. 8. 8	5. 7. 9
Hides per lb.	0. 0. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0. 0. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 3
Palm Kernels per ton	10. 17. 3	8. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 13. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6. 16. 6	4. 18. 1

Shipping.

The percentages of shipping of various nationalities for the last five years were as follows :—

				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
				%	%	%	%	%
British	...	...	...	62.0	55.4	57.2	56.7	53.31
French	...	...	...	12.4	19.0	21.8	20.3	12.57
Dutch	...	...	...	3.0	4.3	2.7	2.5	1.71
German	...	...	...	5.7	3.3	4.6	8.0	20.54
Norwegian...	...	...	...	5.6	—	3.0	4.6	3.96
American	...	...	...	5.5	4.8	5.7	1.9	3.93
Italian	...	...	...	—	1.8	—	1.0	0.37
Swedish	..	...	...	3.0	7.2	4.9	3.3	2.34
Danish	...	...	...	—	2.9	—	0.3	0.37
Other Countries	...	...	...	2.8	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.90

CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking, labour is plentiful, in fact during the slack season there is unemployment in Bathurst. In the trading season a considerable number of natives from French territory enter Bathurst to obtain employment, whilst in the Protectorate numbers of French natives are employed by the local farmers in sowing and harvesting the groundnut crop. In both cases the majority of these immigrants return to their homes when the season is over.

Rates of pay.

The rates of pay for artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, masons, and painters range from 2/6 to 6/- a day (8 hours).

Unskilled labourers may be classified as follows:—

- (a) those on a monthly wage,
- (b) those on a daily wage, and
- (c) farm labourers.

(a) Labourers employed by mercantile firms, on monthly rates of pay, receive from 30/- to 36/- a month and, in most cases, a monthly issue of 45 lbs. of rice in addition.

Semi-skilled labourers (e.g. sanitary workers) permanently employed by Government receive from 1/9 to 2/6 a day. Unskilled labourers employed by Government receive from 1/3 to 1/6 a day. The normal day's work is 8½ hours.

(b) Daily wage labourers receive from 1/- to 1/3 a day, depending on the type of work. Piecework rates are sometimes paid when, e.g., ships are being loaded or discharged.

(c) Farm labourers from French territories are fed and housed by their employers and when the season's crop is sold they receive a proportion of the proceeds before returning to their homes. As regards the local natives, each family as a rule tends its own farm but where outside labour is employed the conditions of employment are similar to those obtaining in the case of the French subjects referred to above.

Cost of living.

In the Protectorate, rice and guinea-corn form the staple diet of the people, whilst a considerable amount of bread, sugar, salt and fish is consumed. More rice is consumed in Bathurst especially by the foreign labourer. The daily cost of a labourer's food in Bathurst may be reckoned as follows:—

Rice or corn	...	...	3d.
Bread	...	...	1d.
Fish	...	...	1d.
Oil	...	...	1d.
Sugar	...	...	½d.
Condiments	...	...	½d.
TOTAL	...	...	7d.

Meat and groundnuts are sometimes substituted for fish and rice and the daily expenditure is then increased by about 1*d*.

The average labourer spends very little on house-rent and clothing—probably not more than 3/- a month on an average.

The cost of living in the Protectorate for a labourer who provides for himself is rather less than in Bathurst.

The prices of foodstuffs are generally lower than those obtaining before the war. The following table gives some examples :—

	1934 (average)	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs.	21/-	33/-
Salt do. 66 lbs.	2/2	1/6
Flour do. 98 lbs.	14/6	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	3/-	4/-
Sugar per lb.	-/3	5½ <i>d</i>

Cost of living. European Government Officials.

The cost of living varies according to the income and tastes of the individual, but the following is considered to be the annual *minimum* outlay of an unmarried junior Government Official living in Bathurst :

	£
Servants	70
Washing	12
Firewood	9
Electric Light	10
Market (meat, fish, bread, vegetables, eggs, etc.)	40
Provisions and Wines	125
Tobacco	10
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme contribution	24
Miscellaneous expenditure including equipment	35
Total	£335

This amount does not include the cost of clothing which is purchased in England.

CHAPTER IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in the Gambia is controlled by the Board of Education of which the Governor is the President. The Members of the Board include the members of the Legislative Council, the Superintendent of Education and such other members, not exceeding six in number, as may be appointed by the Governor. The nominated members hold office for a period of not more than three years and they include representatives of the three Missions, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist, which operate in the Gambia. The powers of the Board are defined in the Education Ordinance (No. 14 of 1903). Briefly, the Board is empowered to dispose annually of such sums as the Legislative Council has granted for the promotion of education and to make regulations respecting grants-in-aid to assisted schools, the conduct of schools generally, the award of scholarships and other matters connected with the Education Ordinance. Such Regulations, after approval by the Governor-in-Council, come into operation as from the date on which they appear in the *Gazette*.

The headquarters of the Education Department are in Bathurst, and the department is administered by the Superintendent of Education, a duty post held by an Administrative Officer. At Georgetown the Assistant Commissioner, MacCarthy Island Province, is also Officer-in-Charge of the Armitage School for the sons and relatives of Chiefs.

Elementary and secondary education are provided by the Missions with the aid of Government grants, and Government also maintains a Mohammedan School in Bathurst and a Manual Training Centre under the Public Works Department. There is no university education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which, in 1934, had a total of 1,609 pupils on the registers (1071 boys and 538 girls) and an average attendance of 952. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard.

There are four secondary schools in Bathurst, two for boys and two for girls, which are maintained by the Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions. The total numbers on the registers in 1934 were 50 boys and 84 girls with average attendances of 42 and 67 respectively. Scholarships to these secondary schools are given each year by the Government.

In 1930 a Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst, and in 1934 there were 9 students on the register.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in the MacCarthy Island Province, for the sons and near relatives of Chiefs, with 43 on the register. It is felt that more can be done to improve conditions among the Protectorate people by training the sons of the rulers and leaders of the people than by opening several small schools which would have only a local effect. The Methodist Mission maintains a small day school in Georgetown, and the Anglican Mission two day schools (unassisted) in the Protectorate.

A committee was appointed in 1932 to draw up a revised syllabus for use in the Bathurst elementary schools. The new syllabus, after approval by the Board of Education, came into use on the 1st January, 1934, and has it is hoped considerably assisted educational progress in the Gambia.

The Education Rules, 1917, were amended during 1933 in respect of the award of attendance and proficiency grants and of grants for the training of teachers, (Rule No. 13 of 1933). Other amendments were also made in consequence of the introduction of the new syllabus, (Rule No. 22 of 1933).

The following examinations were held during the year: London Intermediate; Cambridge School Certificate, Junior and Preliminary Examinations; Clerical Services Examination; Elementary Schools Annual Examination; African Service Language Examinations (Jolof and Mandinka).

Welfare Institutions, etc.

Free medical treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment, etc., in the Colony.

Recreation, etc.

In Bathurst Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. A second public sports ground is to be constructed in Half Die, Bathurst. Organised games are conducted by the schools, which are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and cricket leagues have been formed by the African residents of Bathurst. Government has also provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once every week by the Police Band in front of Government House, where the terrace gardens are thrown open to the public. These concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.

CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

External.

For mail services the Colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. There is a regular monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every three weeks.

The Government during the latter part of the year entered into an agreement with the Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G. for the carriage of airmail between the Gambia and the United Kingdom. This company operates a service weekly during the period September to March and fortnightly during the other months.

The company commenced operating their regular trans-Atlantic mail service between Berlin and Port Natal on the 1st February, 1934.

The ports of call are Stuttgart—Marseille—Las Palmas—Bathurst—Port Natal for Buenos Aires.

The South American ports are served by the Condor Syndicate and Pan American Airways.

The Luft Hansa Bathurst establishment consists of a landing ground at Jeshwang, the catapult ship "Schwabenland", four flying-boats and two airplanes.

The mail service to Port Natal commenced with the Graf Zeppelin and airplanes in alternate weeks, until September, 1934, when the weekly service was carried out by planes only. The Graf Zeppelin did not call at the intermediate ports.

The outward mail closes in Berlin on Saturday evening and arrives in Bathurst on Monday; the mail is then transferred to the catapult ship "Schwabenland", which proceeds to sea for 36 hours and on Wednesday morning catapults the flying boat which arrives at Port Natal on Wednesday evening.

The homeward mail plane leaves Port Natal Thursday noon on board the catapult ship "Westfalen" which proceeds to sea and catapults the plane on Saturday morning. The latter arrives in Bathurst on Saturday afternoon. The mail is then transferred to a land plane which starts from Bathurst on Saturday night and arrives in Berlin on Monday afternoon.

Harbour of Bathurst.

The Harbour of Bathurst is limited by the coast of St. Mary's Island and a line drawn parallel thereto at a distance of three miles from Government House to the entrance of Malfa Creek.

Bathurst is a deep water harbour. Anchorages offshore vary from 9 to 14 fathoms. The harbour is comparatively sheltered except

during tornadoes which are of a short duration and which occur in July and October. There is sufficient water at the entrance for vessels of 27 feet draft to enter the harbour.

Government Wharf is under re-construction; the wooden decking is being replaced by ferro-concrete, underwater piles are being refitted, and an up-to-date system of rails installed with two $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton petrol electric cranes. The "T" head of Government Wharf is 221 feet long, with a depth of 16 feet alongside. There are eleven other wharves which are from 100 to 200 feet in length, with an average depth of about 11 feet.

The tidal streams turn about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours after high and low water by the shore; their strength is considerable, but varies frequently without any apparent cause. During the ebb stream considerable swirls sometimes occur at springs during, and immediately after, the rainy season.

The harbour and approaches are well lighted by a light vessel, buoys, and lighthouse structures.

Internal.

River Transport.

The River Gambia is navigable for ocean-going vessels of not more than 12 feet draft, as far as Georgetown, 176 miles from Bathurst. At Kuntau-ur, 150 miles from Bathurst, an ocean-going vessel can load to a maximum draft of 20 feet. Vessels not exceeding 6 feet 6 inches in draft can proceed above Georgetown to Fattoto, 288 miles from Bathurst, whilst launches and small boats can navigate as far as Koina, 292 miles from Bathurst.

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters. Cutters are employed to a large extent in transporting groundnuts from creeks and small ports to transit stations where deep-water vessels can load.

Marine Department.

A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers "Prince of Wales" (400 tons) and "Lady Denham" (250 tons). Two government lighters "Vampire" (170 tons) and "Jean Maurel" (174 tons) are also available for additional cargoes; the latter will be self-propelled in 1935.

The steamers call at 26 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse (242 miles), and 31 ports when calling at Fattoto (288 miles). This ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May. A fortnightly or monthly service is maintained for the remainder of the year.

* Statistics regarding the freight and passengers carried by the Marine Department are as follows :—

	1932	1933	1934
Passengers carried ...	9,233	9,125	7,791
Cargo (tons) ...	1,311	4,403	5,391
Revenue from passenger traffic ...	£3,134. 1. 10.	£3,036. 0. 0.	£2,795. 12. 7.
Revenue from freight ...	£2,413. 14. 3.	£3,787. 7. 6.	£3,709. 10. 1.

The decrease in freight and passengers may to a certain extent be attributed to the quarantine restrictions in November and December—the commencement of the 1934—1935 trade season.

The refitting of Government steamers and of vessels belonging to firms was carried out by the Marine Slipway and Engineering Works. The workshop is fitted with modern equipment and is capable of carrying out repairs and refits to vessels of 400 tons gross—the tonnage of the largest river steamer at present in the Gambia.

The Marine Department also maintain and run launches which are mainly used for the conveyance of Government Officials in the Protectorate and for harbour services at Bathurst.

Ferries.

Passenger and vehicular ferries, installed by Government in connection with the road system plied at the following points :—

Kerewan (Road No. 2)	
Katchang — Konkoba (Road No. 3)	
Brumen (connecting Roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Lamin Koto — MacCarthy Island	
Sankulikunda — MacCarthy Island	
Bansang	} continuation of Road No. 2.
Kunchau Creek	
Basse	
Fattoto.	

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1934.

Roads.

There are four trunk roads :

- No. 1. Bathurst—Jeshwang—Abuko—Lamin—Yundum—Brikama—Kafuta—N'Demban—Bwiam—Brumen Ferry. (90 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles).
- No. 2. Barra—Berrending (Bantanding) —Dasilami—Kerewan Ferry—Saba—Banni—N'Jakunda—Illiassa. (62 miles).
- No. 3. Illiassa—Katchang Ferry—Konkoba—Kwinella—Jataba—Brumen Ferry. (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) with a branch eastwards at Jataba to Sandeng and the French boundary. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles).
- No. 4. Bantanding (site of old village on trunk road No. 2) to the French boundary. ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa via Ballanghar, Kau-ur and Kuntau-ur to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the secondary road on the south bank running from Kwinella, (on trunk road No. 3), to Kudang, Bansang, Basse and Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate.

The total mileages of secondary and feeder roads in each Province are approximately as follows:—

North Bank Province	...	...	116 miles
South Bank Province	...	...	95 "
MacCarthy Island Province	...	...	280 "
Upper River Province	...	...	200 "

Postal Services.

Mails are conveyed by Government river steamers weekly during the dry season and fortnightly or monthly during the rainy season. Travelling Post Offices are established on these boats and all classes of postal business are transacted at the ports of call. The General Post Office is at Bathurst and District Post and Wireless Offices are established at Georgetown, Basse and Kuntau-ur. The Kuntau-ur office is closed during the rainy season (June to October).

The total number of letters, postcards, papers etc., dealt with during 1934 was 189,015—an increase of 17,911 over the preceeding year.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 3,469 as compared with 3,400 in 1933. In addition, 696 small postal packets were dealt with.

Little use was made of the airmail service via Dakar and Toulouse owing to the irregular steamship communication between Bathurst and Dakar, but considerable advantage was taken of the airmail service inaugurated by the Deutsche Luft Hansa A. G. in November; the number of letters received and despatched in the two months of operation being 1,330 and 1,049 respectively.

Money & Postal Order statistics are as follows:—

	1933	1934
	£	£
Money Orders issued & paid, value	28,892	16,881
Revenue derived from Money Orders	164	121
Postal Orders issued & paid	6,518	6,465
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	52	53

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1934 was £1,536 as compared with £1,591 in 1933.

Telephone Service.

A 24 hours' service was satisfactorily maintained in Bathurst and at Cape St. Mary, the total number of subscribers, exclusive of extensions, being 76. The total value of the service was £533, of which amount £382 represented the value of free service to the Government Departments.

Wireless Service.

There is no land line telegraph system in the Gambia but internal communication is maintained by four wireless stations established at Bathurst, Kuntau-ur, Georgetown and Basse, respectively.

The station at Bathurst has a range of 1000 miles and communicates with ships at sea and with Dakar. Press from Rugby is received daily. The other three stations are purely for inland work and have a transmission range of 250 miles.

The total revenue derived from the wireless service in 1934 was £834 including £316 in respect of Government messages. The corresponding figures for 1933 were £950 and £425, respectively.

Telegraph Cables.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., has a station in Bathurst and cables run to Sierra Leone to the south and St. Vincent to the north.

CHAPTER XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Bank.

The only Bank in the Colony is the Bank of British West Africa which has a Savings Bank for small depositors. The Government has also a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Currency.

The currency is British West African alloy and nickel-bronze coins of denominations 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, & $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and British West African currency notes of 20/- & 10/- denominations. (French five-franc pieces which were formerly in circulation were demonetised in 1922).

Stocks of currency are held on behalf of the West African currency board and issues therefrom are made to the Bank, as and when required, against payment in London.

The value of the notes in circulation on the 31st December 1934 was £224,434 as compared with £218,936 on the 31st December 1933 whilst alloy coins to the value of £218,672 were in circulation at the end of 1934 as against £259,872 at the end of the previous year.

Weights and Measures.

Standard weights and measures (Avoirdupois, Troy, Imperial measures of capacity, length and surface) are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance of 1902 and are kept by Government. The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures and is assisted by a number of Deputy Inspectors amongst whom are included the Commissioners of the Provinces in the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the execution of the public works in the Colony and the Protectorate for which provision is made in the annual Estimates and for the maintenance of all Government buildings and property entrusted to the Department.

The Engineering Staff consists of the Director of Public Works, the Assistant Director of Public Works, two Clerks of Works, Mechanical Foreman, two Electrical Foremen, and two African Foremen of Works. The Stores and Accounts Staff consists of two Accountants and nine African Clerks.

In addition the Department operates the electric light and power services comprising some 42 miles of distribution mains, the ice making plant, the Albert Market refrigerating plant, the Bathurst Waterworks, the fire protection plant and the Government motor transport service.

Roads, streets, tram lines and the Government Wharf in Bathurst are maintained by the Department and also the main road from Bathurst through St. Mary's Island to Kombo St. Mary, together with certain trunk roads in the Protectorate.

Activities during 1934.

(a) MAINTENANCE. (Expenditure £12,186).

Bathurst Water Supply.

The total number of gallons pumped at the Abuko Station during 1934 was 47,601,000.

The rates charged are as follows:—

General Water Rate	...	...	(1½% on rateable value.)
Water supply rate	...	...	£2 per annum.
Supply rate to vessels	...	...	1/4 per 100 gallons.
Meter rate	...	...	1/6 per 1000 gallons.
Washing out ground nut stores			£2. 10/- per hour.

Revenue 1934:—

General rate	...	...	£655	0	0
Supply rate	...	...	178	0	0
Supply to vessels	...	...	140	19	8
Meter rate	...	...	3	2	7
Washing out groundnut stores	...	...	12	11	8
			<hr/> £989 13 11. <hr/>		

624,075 gallons were supplied to the R. W. A. F. F. at Cape St. Mary, 816,543 gallons to the Prison, 686,250 gallons to the Agricultural Station at Cape St. Mary, and 432,790 for cooling purposes at the Market, making a total of 2,559,658 gallons of the value of £191 19s. 6d.

Excluding emoluments of the permanent staff provided for under personal emoluments of the Estimates the expenditure during 1934 on maintenance of the water supply amounted to £1,809.

Electric Light and Power Services.

The Power Station is situated in the centre of the town of Bathurst and the generating plant consists of four solid injection heavy oil engines driving direct coupled alternators, 2 x 100 K. W., 1 x 50 K. W., and 1 x 25 K.W. Total 275 K.W.

System A.C. 3 Phase 4 wire 50 periods. Consumers voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Feeder and distributors overhead cable.

Number of private consumers 212, an increase of 12 over 1933.

Supply commenced June 1926.

Total units generated 1934, 352,877.

Maximum load recorded 103 K.W. at .95 P.F.

Total connected load 497 K.W. approximate increase of 15 K.W.

Total motors connected 254 H.P.

Public lighting 346 gas filled lamps.

The low tension network supplies and lights some 9½ miles of streets in Bathurst, supplies a 30 K.V.A. transformer at the north end of the town—the voltage being stepped-up to 3,300 volts and conveyed by overhead cable to Cape St. Mary 8 miles away, where it feeds a 15 K.V.A. stepped-down transformer which supplies a low tension network of about 2 miles. Voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Units consumed during 1934 were as follows:—

(a) Units sold	...	...	67,298
(b) Ice Factory	...	...	7,166
(c) Public Services, Street Lighting		96,720	
(d) " " Wireless Station		1,901	
(e) " " Post Office		2,709	
(f) " " Hospital		20,398	
(g) " " Clinics		9,223	
(h) " " Prison		2,947	
(i) " " Market		7,368	
(j) " " Police Station		4,452	
(k) " " Pumping, Half Die		2,348	
(l) " " Marine Department		12,756	
(m) " " P. W. D.		11,389	
(n) " " Printing Department		1,239	173,450
(o) Government free services	...	...	26,950
(p) Power Station, (auxiliaries and lighting)			60,078
(q) Lost in distribution (meters, transformers etc.)			17,935
Total units generated			<u>352,877.</u>

Excluding emoluments of the permanent staff provided for under personal emoluments of the Estimates the expenditure during 1934 on maintenance amounted to £2,212.

Ice Factory.

The Public Works Department also run and maintain an ice factory and ice is sold to the public at 1d. per lb. Ice sold for last year amounted to 34½ tons. A falling off in sales for the past year or so has been due to the installation of between 35 and 40 refrigerators by private consumers.

Market Cold Store.

A small cold storage plant is installed in the Albert Market, Bathurst. Approximately 363 tons of meat passed through this storage last year.

Fire Protection Booster.

A fire protection plant is installed at the Power Station where a reserve of 150,000 gallons of water is stored. Two Merryweather pumps are used for boosting up the main water supply of the town in case of fire. The two pumps can be driven either electrically or by a petrol-paraffin engine.

(b) CONSTRUCTION, ETC. (Expenditure £18,084).

The principal works carried out during the year included:—

Reclamation work at the Lasso Wharf area and drains in Perseverance Street, Lancaster Street, and Sam Jack Terrace	£396
Half Die area, excavation of drainage basin and forming embankments and roads	£994
Erection of block of seven cubicles, Police Lines	£224
Erection of X Ray room, Victoria Hospital	£160
Erection of boat shed, Marine Department Yard	£142
Erection of school room for R. W. A. F. F.	£118
Erection of squash racket court	£230
Denton Bridge, abutments	£127

Colonial Development Schemes.

These schemes are being carried out partly from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and partly from Loan Funds.

The scheme for the development of the road to Brikama *via* Lamin and Yundum was continued and the gravel surfacing and bitumen dressing was extended to mile 17. The total expenditure to December 31st, 1934 was £22,400 (plus £300 from Colony funds).

The scheme for the renewal of the gravity main supplying water to the town of Bathurst was completed, the total expenditure to 31st December, 1934, being £15,600.

The scheme for re-conditioning the Government Wharf at Bathurst was commenced in May on the arrival of a European Diver and Foreman Erector and excellent progress has been made. By the end of December nearly all the underwater structure had been overhauled and new struts, ties, walings etc. put in. The steel troughing deck replacing the old timber deck was laid over three quarters of the surface and the tram lines and crane track had been received. Total expenditure to 31st December, 1934, £8,043. 12. 2d.

Anti-malaria and anti-yellow fever measures.

During December the removal of rain water tanks, gutters and downpipes from all Government buildings and the construction of incinerators for the destruction of town refuse were begun.

The Health Service (Medical Department) was provided with transport to meet the emergency and the Public Works Department also gave assistance in other directions chiefly in cutting down diseased and hollow trees.

Ten large cotton and seven hundred and eighteen ficus and other trees were felled and cut up for removal.

It is anticipated that this work will be carried on continuously during 1935.

CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts in the Colony are the Supreme Court, the Court of Requests, the Bathurst Police Court, the Coroner's Court and the Mohammedan Court.

The Mohammedan Court was established in 1905. It is presided over by a Cadi who sits alone or with two Assessors, who are Justices of the Peace. It has jurisdiction in matters exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Bathurst Police Court is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His Court which is a Subordinate Court of the first class may, under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 7), pass the following sentences:—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £200.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court (Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 4). Further summary jurisdiction over a variety of matters is conferred by a number of local Ordinances.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. This Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace is a Subordinate Court of the second class and may under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 8) pass the following sentences:—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £50.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

Its jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court or by a Subordinate Court of the first class. The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies from the Bathurst Police Court, whether constituted by the Police Magistrate or Justices of the Peace, to the Supreme Court and the Court may be required to state a case.

The Court of Requests is a civil court having jurisdiction in all claims up to £50, except malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The Court may be constituted by the Police Magistrate or by two Commissioners, who are Justices of the Peace. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior Court of Record and has analogous jurisdiction to that of the High Court of Justice in England. It is constituted by one Judge. In addition to receiving appeals from

the Subordinate Courts, the Judge reviews criminal cases tried by these courts and by Native Tribunals. The Judge is also empowered to carry out the duties of the Police Magistrate if necessity arises.

The Colonial Courts, i.e. the Supreme Court, the Bathurst Police Court, the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court have the same jurisdiction over matters occurring in the Protectorate as they possess in respect of matters occurring in the Colony.

The Protectorate Courts are the Provincial Courts and the Native Tribunals. These latter were established in each District by the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These Courts, constituted by native members only, have jurisdiction only over natives. They administer native law and custom, the Mohammedan law relating to civil status, marriage, divorce, dowry, the rights of parents and guardianship when the parties are both Mohammedans, and the provisions of local Ordinances which confer jurisdiction on them. The jurisdiction of a Native Tribunal is defined in the Warrant of the Governor establishing it. Native Tribunals are divided into two grades with the following jurisdiction :—

Grade A.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by nine months imprisonment or a fine of £15 or both such imprisonment and fine.
Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £50.

Grade B.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by six months imprisonment or a fine of £10 or both such imprisonment and fine.
Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £25.

The Commissioner of the Province has wide powers of control and revision over the proceedings of Native Tribunals.

Provincial Courts were established by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1933 and are presided over by a Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner. When presided over by a Commissioner, they are Subordinate Courts of the first class with the same criminal jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by the Police Magistrate (q.v.). When an Assistant Commissioner presides the Court is a Subordinate Court of the second class with the same jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace (q.v.). The civil jurisdiction of Provincial Courts is the same as the Court of Requests (q.v.). An appeal lies from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court, and the Court can also be required to state a case for the Supreme Court.

Coroner's Court.

A Coroner is appointed for the Colony and is paid by fees. Inquests in the Protectorate are held by the Commissioners.

Judicial Staff.

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, twenty-seven Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, four or more Commissioners, one Cadi, and approximately two hundred members of Native Tribunals. There is one office for all the Colonial Courts which is in charge of a Clerk of Courts who keeps the records and receives fines and fees.

Crime.

There has been a slight increase in the amount of crime during the year. In the Colony 498 persons were brought before the Bathurst Police Court during the year as compared with 454 persons in 1933. In the Protectorate the Provincial Courts and Native Tribunals dealt with 1,327 offences as compared with 985 offences in 1933. In addition the Bathurst Police Court also dealt with 730 rating cases.

The number of criminal informations filed in the Supreme Court was 23.

*Statistics for the year 1934.**Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals for trial.	Convictions.
Supreme Court ...	23	12	—	11
Police Court ...	498	79	17	402
Provincial Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	110	30	—	80
South Bank Province ...	17	—	5	12
MacCarthy Is. Province	35	1	3	31
Upper River Province ...	43	2	2	39
Native Tribunals :—				
North Bank Province ...	138	3	—	135
South Bank Province ...	216	17	—	199
MacCarthy Is. Province	230	6	—	224
Upper River Province ...	538	33	—	505

Civil.

Supreme Court	...	...	29 cases
Mohammedan Court	...	...	124 "
Court of Requests	...	...	1,396 "
Provincial Courts	...	...	110 "
Native Tribunals	...	...	1,001 "

POLICE.

The Police Force is an armed body under the command of the Commissioner of Police. The other European Officers are the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police and the Bandmaster. The African personnel consists of an Inspector of Police, two Sub-Inspectors and 120 other ranks, including 24 Band personnel.

In addition to the maintenance of law and order in the Island of Saint Mary, the Force is responsible for the issue of licences, the control of immigration, the supervision of weights and measures, traffic control, fire-fighting, court duties, the escort of convicted prisoners from the Protectorate to Bathurst Prison and other miscellaneous duties. In the Protectorate, police duties are normally undertaken by the Commissioners with the assistance of Court Messengers (known locally as "Badge Messengers").

*Maintenance of Law and Order.**Statistics.*

	1933.	1934.
Cases dealt with	417	504
Prosecutions conducted	271	369
Convictions obtained	242	340
Inquest summonses served	16	16
Warrants executed	4	24
Summonses and Subpoenas served	799	1,270

Issue of Licences.

Motor Vehicle	...	...	306	299
Dog	...	...	69	98
Firearms	...	...	364	118*
Domestic Servant	...	...	384	494
Motor Driver	...	...	413	461
Liquor	...	...	17	14
Entertainment	...	...	15	18

* Bathurst only.

Traffic Control.

Control is maintained on weekdays in Bathurst from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Finger Print Bureau.

The Bureau, which was organised in 1931, is administered by the Bandmaster in addition to his other duties and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

Weights and Measures are dealt with in Chapter XI.

Relations with the Public.

Good relations were maintained throughout the year.

Training.

Being an armed force, instruction based on military principles is included in the syllabus of training. The following subjects are included in the regular courses of instruction :—

- Law and general police duties.
- Observation training.
- Traffic control.
- Physical training.
- Infantry drill.
- Masketry.
- Fire drill.

Health.

The health of the Force during 1934 was good.

Band.

The public concerts given weekly were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Bathurst.

PRISON.

In the Gambia there is only one prison which is situated on St. Mary's Island in a good position. The buildings which were formerly used as an isolation hospital were converted into a prison in 1920. They are of solid construction, well ventilated and are provided with electric light and pipe-borne water supply. Accommodation is available for 150 prisoners and consists of three association wards, five solitary confinement cells, an infirmary, cook-house, stores and out-houses. The warders are accommodated close to the prison.

Staff.

The Staff consists of the Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Commissioner of Police), the Assistant Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police), an African Chief Warder and twenty-three other African warders.

Health.

The prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners during 1934 was good, the daily average number of sick being .44 per cent of the average daily number in the prison.

Visiting Committee.

The prison is visited regularly by a committee appointed by the Governor. The present committee consists of the Senior Medical Officer, the Land Officer and an African Member of the Bathurst Urban District Council. In addition, all Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in Bathurst may, when they so desire, inspect the prison and examine the condition of the prisoners.

Juvenile Offenders.

On the very rare occasions that juveniles are committed to prison they are given separate accommodation and are not allowed to associate with adult criminals.

Female Prisoners.

Very few females are committed to prison. Separate accommodation is provided for such prisoners and they are placed in charge of the Prison Matron.

Employment of Prisoners.

In addition to the ordinary routine work of cleaning, cooking etc. the prisoners are employed on minor public work under the supervision of warders. A garden is maintained by prison labour and, during 1934, 10,950 lbs. of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

Prison Offences.

The discipline during 1934 was good, only three offences being recorded. One prisoner escaped but was recaptured.

Admissions and Discharges.

		1933.	1934.
Admissions	... ..	286	284
Discharges	... ..	246	223
Average daily number of prisoners.	...	57.21	50.68

CHAPTER XIV. LEGISLATION.

During 1934 twenty-six Ordinances were enacted.
The only Ordinances which call for any comment are :—

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance—introducing the quota system in the importation of certain textiles which are the manufacture of foreign countries.

The Evidence (Foreign, Dominion and Colonial Documents) Ordinance,—making provision with respect to the admissibility in evidence in the Gambia of entries contained in the public registers of other countries and with respect to the proof by means of duly authenticated official certificates of entries in such registers and in consular registers.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance,—authorizing the imposition of differential duties in respect of the goods of foreign countries, when a special duty is considered desirable.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance.—This is self explanatory.

The Forced Labour Ordinance—regulating the exaction of labour which is forced or compulsory labour, within the meaning of a Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva on the 28th June, 1930, and confirmed and approved by His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on the 12th May, 1931, and other kinds of labour.

The Moneylenders Ordinance—making provision with respect to persons carrying on business as moneylenders.

The Criminal Evidence Ordinance—dealing with the competency and compellability of husbands and wives as witnesses when either spouse is charged with certain offences.

The Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Ordinance—conferring powers on the Governor to prohibit by Proclamation the dealing in and exportation of arms, ammunition or warlike stores.

The Repatriation of Convicted Aliens (Amendment) Ordinance—enabling any Court to recommend for repatriation an alien convicted before it of any offence in respect of which such Court has power to impose imprisonment without the option of a fine.

CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years were :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1925	£189,086	£271,836
1926	214,181	213,643
1927	252,419	277,625
1928	255,385	250,596
1929	235,265	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,487
1932	206,132	196,015
1933	231,787	180,161
1934	221,564	174,663

Development Loan.

On the 1st February, 1933, the Crown Agents for the Colonies arranged a loan for the purpose of meeting part of the cost of development works undertaken in the Colony viz:—improvement of roads, water supply and wharf.

The amount of stock issued was £38,759 13 9 at £97 bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per annum. The loan is redeemable in 30 years and a sinking fund contribution is made at the rate of 1·9 per cent per annum. At the close of the year the sum of £2,967 remained undisbursed and the sinking fund stood at £1,419.

Assets.

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on				
	31st December, 1934	...	£173,553	
(b) Reserve Fund	...	...	70,198	
(c) Steamer Depreciation Fund	...	...	15,563	
			<u>£259,314</u>	

Taxation.

The main sources of Revenue from taxation with the yield for the last five years were as follows:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934.
<i>Customs Import</i>					
<i>Duties.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	12,509	7,522	18,588	18,480	8,392
Specific:—					
Kola Nuts	24,471	22,319	29,294	33,528	38,559
Kerosene & Petroleum	4,291	2,678	2,600	4,789	6,151
Soap ...	712	451	—	—	—
Spirits ...	4,911	2,587	2,463	2,461	3,430
Tobacco ...	11,492	9,954	10,821	14,704	8,974

	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar ...	—	—	—	—	2,695
Cottons ...	—	—	—	—	14,273
Wines ...	2,840	2,080	1,623	2,194	1,353
Other articles	3,553	7,503	8,030	36,979	12,515
Rice ...	—	—	7,984	9,893	9,120
Parcel Post	839	572	517	524	492

Customs Export Duty.

Ground-nuts	74,309	66,321	18,520	33,609	35,666
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<i>Total Customs Duties.</i>	£139,927	£121,987	£100,440	£157,161	£141,620
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Port Dues	4,042	2,959	2,324	2,773	2,768
Protectorate Taxes	11,073	10,179	8,370	14,187	13,638
Trade Licences	3,413	2,360	1,968	3,111	3,195
Other Licences	2,594	1,911	2,435	1,883	2,126
Liquor, Motor Car etc.					
Town Rates	2,511	2,386	2,584	2,057	2,242
TOTAL	£163,560	£141,782	£118,121	£181,172	£165,589

Customs Tariff.

A few minor alterations were made in certain tariff rates.

Excise and Stamp duties.

There are no Excise duties. The revenue collected in 1934 under the Stamp Duty Ordinance amounted to £127.

Yard Tax.

Under the Protectorate Ordinance the following scale of Yard Tax is imposed:—

- (a) For every yard containing not more than
4 Huts or Houses ... 5/-
- (b) For every additional Hut or House in the yard 1/6
- (c) For every person residing in a yard other than
a member of the family of owner or occupier 2/-
- (d) For every person residing in a yard who is not
a member of the family of the owner or occupier
and who cultivates public land ... 8/-

CHAPTER XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

The Land and Survey Department carries out surveys of the townships in the Protectorate where plots are leased for trading purposes. Individual plots in the Protectorate and Bathurst are also surveyed when applied for and the necessary plans and deeds are prepared.

Various other surveys are made as required by Government and miscellaneous duties are performed in regard to lands held under lease from Government, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the town of Bathurst, etc.

Grants and leases of public land in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grant and Dispositions) Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

Freehold grants are now seldom made and then only in exceptional circumstances. The present practice is to grant leases either from year to year or for periods not exceeding 21 years.

Plots at the various trading centres in the Protectorate or "Wharf Towns" as they are called, where ground-nuts are collected for export, are leased at a rental varying from £2 to £4 per 1,000 square yards according to situation. The area of these plots is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards.

The whole of the town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease. Rents of plots leased by Government in Bathurst vary from 10/- per 1,000 square feet for plots in residential areas to £2 10 0 per 1,000 square feet for plots along the river front leased for commercial purposes.

No concessions of lands for the exploration of minerals or other purposes are in existence.

Rents payable to Government on public lands in Bathurst and the Protectorate and rates on properties in Bathurst amounted to £7,154 for the year 1934, whilst £198 were received in respect of survey fees. In 1933 the rents and rates amounted to £6,685 and the fees for subletting and surveys to £153. Expenditure was £1,860 in 1934 as compared with £1,841 in 1933.

Activities during 1934.

Surveys.

Plots were surveyed at various wharf towns in the Protectorate and in Bathurst.

Revision survey for a new edition of the plan of the town of Bathurst was continued.

Survey of new area for Mohammedan Cemetery.

Re-survey of the coast line from Denton Bridge to Bathurst.

Survey of the Deutsche Luft Hansa Aerodrome at Jeswang.

Survey of Fajara Estate was commenced.

Survey of general lay-out of Barro Kunda Wharf Town.

Plans.

133 plans were prepared in connection with lands granted or leased.

Plans were drawn in the records of the Colonial Registry, as required.

Various plans and sun-prints were made for departmental use and for the Commissioners.

Forty-three tracings of plots surveyed made.

Map of Fatoto village drawn.

Map of Kankuntu village drawn.

Map of the Gambia prepared shewing areas occupied by scrub, mango and bambo and sun-prints made for Colonial Secretary for use in connection with a survey of forestry resources in West Africa.

Numerous plans, tracings and sun-prints supplied to other Departments.

Grants and Leases.

Forty-eight grants and leases were prepared.

Rates Assessment, Bathurst.

The Rating List for 1934 was completed early in the year and that for 1935 was prepared for public inspection.

The Land Officer and Surveyor was the Chairman of the Rates Assessment Committee in 1934.

Miscellaneous.

The Land and Survey Department supplied the Public Works Department throughout the year with the correct local time for regulating the clocks.

Valuations of properties in Bathurst were made for the Curator of Intestate Estates.

CHAPTER XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Four French military airplanes visited the Gambia in February and made a short stay.

One British and three French privately owned airplanes also visited the Gambia during the year.

The R. M. S. "Atlantis" made two one day visits to Bathurst early in the year in the course of pleasure cruises.

APPENDIX I.

The following are the principal firms carrying on a general import and export trade in the Gambia :—

Name.	Address.	Address in Europe (if any.)
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Wellington Street	Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4.
Le Commerce Africain	do.	8, Cours de Gourque, Bordeaux.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale	do.	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles.
Etablissements Maurel & Prom	do.	18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux.
Etablissements Vézia	do.	83, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.
Maurel Frères S. A.	do.	6, Quai Louis XVIII, Bordeaux.
V. Q. Petersen	do.	—
Sarkis Madi	Russel Street	—
Bahsali Bros. & Co., Ltd.	do.	G. Bahsali, 82, Princess Street, Manchester.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE GAMBIA.

WORK.	AUTHOR.	YEAR PUB- LISHED.	AGENT.	PRICE.		
				£	s.	d.
History of the Gambia	H. F. Reeve, C.M.G.	1912	Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, London.	0	6	0
Report on the Agricul- tural conditions and needs of the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1921	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0	5	0
Chronological Account of James Island & Albreda.	C. Gwyn	1921	do.	0	0	6
List of Plants collected in the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1922	do.	0	1	0
Vocabulary of the Man- dingo Language together with an Addenda.	Dr. E. Hopkin- son, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., M.B. (Oxon).	1924	do.	0	10	0
Report by the Honoura- ble W.G.A. Ormsby-Gore P.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on his visit to West Africa during the year 1926.	—	1926	Receiver General Bathurst and Crown Agents for the Colonies.	0	3	6
Report on a Rapid Geological Survey of the Gambia.	W. G. G. Cooper	1927	do.	0	3	0
The Carthaginian Voyage to West Africa.	Sir Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	1931	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0	5	0
A Short History of the Gambia.	W. T. Hamlyn	1931	do.	0	2	0
A short phrase book and classified vocabulary from English to Mandinka.	G. N. N. Kunn	1934	do.	0	1	6
Annual General Report on the Gambia.	—	up to 1930	Receiver General, Bathurst, and Crown Agents.	0	1	6
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia.	—	—	do.	0	2	0
Annual Blue Book of the Gambia.	—	—	do.	1	0	0
Annual Report, Agricul- tural Department.	—	—	do.	0	3	0
Annual Report, Educa- tion Department.	—	—	do.	0	2	0
Annual Report, Medical Department.	—	—	do.	0	5	0

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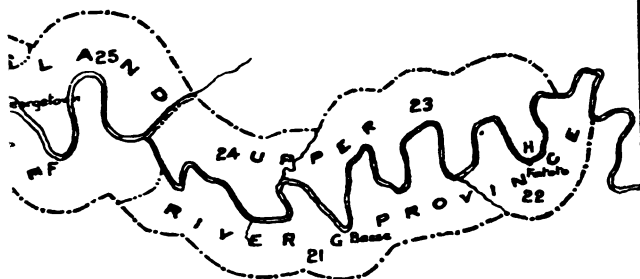
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BIA WEST AFRICA

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REFERENCE

CTS

- 18 Western Niamina
- 19 Eastern "
- 20 Fulladu West
- 21 " East
- 22 Kantera
- 23 Wuli
- 24 Sandu
- 25 Sami
- 26 Niani
- 27 Nianija
- 28 Upper Saloum
- 29 Lower "
- 30 Upper Baddibu
- 31 Central "
- 32 Lower "
- 33 Jekadu or Jeka
- 34 Upper Niuni

or Niuni

International Boundary -----
 Provincial " -----
 District " -----

FERRIES

- A Brumen Ferry
- B Kerewan "
- C Kenkaba "
- D Lamin-Koto "
- E Sankuli Kunda Ferry
- F Bamsang Ferry
- G Basse "
- H Fatoto "

TRUNK ROADS

- Bathurst - Brumen Ferry -----
- Barra - Illiassa -----
- Illiassa - Brumen Ferry -----
- Bantonding - French B'dry -----

PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTERS

- Cape St. Mary
- Kerewan
- Georgetown
- Basse

Maly & Sons

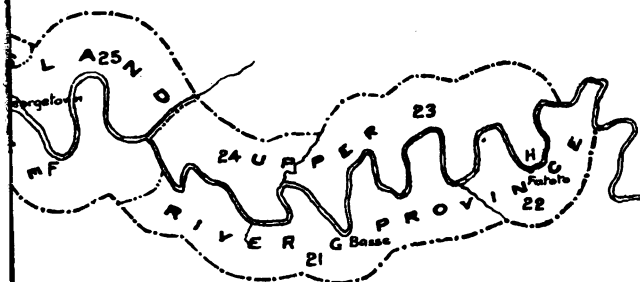
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REFERENCE

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- 18 Western Niamina
- 19 Eastern "
- 20 Fulladu West
- 21 " East
- 22 Kantera
- 23 Wuli
- 24 Sandu
- 25 Sami
- 26 Niani
- 27 Nianija
- 28 Upper Saloum
- 29 Lower "
- 30 Upper Baddibu
- 31 Central "
- 32 Lower "
- 33 Jekadu or Joka
- 34 Upper Niumi

or Niumi

International Boundary ---
 Provincial " ---
 District " ---

FERRIES

- A Brumen Ferry
- B Kerewan "
- C Konkeba "
- D Lamin-Koto "
- E Sankuli Kunda Ferry
- F Banskong Ferry
- G Basse "
- H Fatoto "

TRUNK ROADS

- Bathurst - Brumen Ferry ---
- Barra - Illiassa ---
- Illiassa - Brumen Ferry ---
- Bantonding - French B'dry ---

PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTERS

- Cape St. Mary
- Kerewan
- Georgetown
- Basse

14°

Malby & Sons

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

ITALY.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

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BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND,
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
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TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1714

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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(For Report for 1932 see No. 1619 (Price 1s. 3d.)
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BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND,
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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

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COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

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[Continued on page 3 of cover]

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58-1714

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. VINCENT FOR THE YEAR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of St. Vincent, which is of volcanic origin, is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' North Latitude, and 60° 57' West Longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island are administered from St. Vincent.

A map of the Colony is annexed,

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

In 1748 St. Vincent was again declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

In 1773 an extensive portion of the island was allotted to the Caribs on condition that they acknowledged the King of England as their Sovereign.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French, and by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, it was restored to Great Britain.

The language of the Colony is English throughout.

Climate.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian islands.

The climate may be divided into two seasons, wet and dry; the dry season from January to May, and the wet from June to December. The coolest months are December to April. The temperature varies from 78°F. to 85°F. The highest temperature is met in July and the lowest in December.

The rainfall in Kingstown, the capital, registered at the Agricultural Experimental Station, 80 feet above sea level, was 82.88 inches for the year. The heaviest fall for one day was 2.41 inches on 5th July.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly. In 1856 an Executive Council was created. In 1867 the Constitution was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony and the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council were abrogated and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead, composed of twelve members, three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people.

This Constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the local Legislature by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. Until December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated March, 1924, as amended by Order in Council dated February, 1931, a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, three *ex officio* members, one nominated official member, one nominated unofficial

member and three elected members. The island is divided into three Electoral Districts, each returning one elected member. An election takes place every three years, the last being held in May, 1931. The life of the existing Council was extended for a period of one year.

There is also an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator and Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer as *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or as the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from His Majesty may from time to time appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal. Every person not being an *ex officio* member vacates his seat at the end of six years. Every member is eligible for re-appointment.

Municipal affairs of the town of Kingstown are under the control of the Kingstown Board consisting of four elected and four nominated members. The Board is elected every two years.

III.—POPULATION.

The latest census taken in the Colony of St. Vincent was on the 26th April, 1931, the population on that day being 47,961, an increase of 3,514 on the census of 1921. The distribution of race is as follows :—

Negroes	...	...	...	...	33,257
Coloured	...	...	...	...	11,292
White (including Europeans)	...	...	...	...	2,173
Other	...	...	...	...	1,239
					<hr/> 47,961 <hr/>

The following comparative table gives statistics for the years 1933 and 1934 :—

	1933.	1934.
Estimated population	52,006	53,622
Births, excluding stillbirths	2,133	2,087
Birth-rate per 1,000	43·15	38·92
Stillbirths	111	116
Percentage of live births to stillbirths	5·20 (95·5)	5·56
Death-rate per 1,000	15·19	14·48
Deaths of children under one year (excluding stillbirths)	155	228
Marriages	(2·94 per 1,000).	(3·24 per 1,000).
Emigration	3,008	2,831
Immigration	2,749	3,131

IV.—HEALTH.

The year 1934 was comparatively healthy, in spite of the fact that the number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis was higher than that of the previous year. The pulmonary tuberculosis death rate was slightly lower than that in 1933.

			1933.	1934.
Attendances at dispensaries	...	...	38,961	39,174
Colonial Hospital—In-patients	...	...	1,254	1,309
„ „ Out-patient casualties	...	...	424	585
Casualty Hospitals (2) In-patients	...	...	134	143
Pauper, Lunatic, and Leper Asylums	...	...	189	184
Tubercular Home	...	...	23	19
Totals	...	...	40,985	41,414

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the years 1933 and 1934 and the percentages :—

<i>Causes of death.</i>	<i>No. of deaths from each cause.</i>		<i>Percentages of total deaths.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	52	90	6.58	11.67
Senility	92	83	11.65	10.76
Bronchitis	38	45	4.81	5.83
Ascariasis	35	44	4.43	5.71
Tuberculosis	54	48	6.84	6.23
Broncho-pneumonia	—	33	—	4.28
Congenital debility	—	63	—	8.17

V.—HOUSING.

Taken as a whole the housing of the wage-earning population leaves much to be desired.

At present in country villages the houses are of primitive form, being built of mud and wattle with cane-trash roofs, and the same is true of the housing of the labourers on many estates. In most cases, estates rent house-spots to their labourers, leaving the latter

to erect their own dwellings—a task which they are apt to perform with the least possible exertion. The estate owner assists the labourer by renting him mountain lands to grow his provisions and sometimes a certain amount of grazing land for his livestock. It is a matter of moment that the sanitary authority has now stepped in and passed rules governing the erection of new houses and the extension of existing houses. The enforcement of sanitary laws will have a beneficial effect on future construction.

Under the Dwelling House Regulations which are enforced by the Sanitary Department and apply to all parts of the Colony outside of Kingstown, the minimum requirements for dwelling houses are—a plot of land 75 feet by 50 feet, two rooms of 64 square feet each, a height of eight feet from floor to plate, pillars two feet off the ground, ventilation openings equivalent to one-tenth of the floor space, and a latrine. Since the introduction of the Dwelling House Regulations in 1930, 779 applications for permission to erect houses have been approved, and 523 of these houses have been completed. These figures are exclusive of the 100 peasants' cottages erected by Government with funds made available from the Colonial Development Fund.

An improvement is taking place in the construction of the better class of houses, especially in the case of dwellings recently erected in and around Kingstown. There has been a distinct break away from the old type of "box house" which had nothing to commend it but its apparent strength. The new buildings around Kingstown are of excellent appearance, being of modern design; while retaining the solidity of the old type they are well ventilated, surrounded by spacious open verandas in nearly every case, and are provided with good sanitation.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

No minerals are found in the Colony.

Agriculture.

The following table shows the kinds of crops grown, the estimated production, the estimated percentage grown respectively by peasants and on plantations, the estimated percentage used locally and exported, and the estimated value of the products.

Crop.	Estimated production.	Estimated percentage produced by		Estimated percentage.		Esti- mated value.
		Plan- tations.	Peas- ants.	Used Locally.	Ex- ported.	
1. Cotton—Sea lb.	99,750	44	56	—	100	£ 4,967
Island.						
2. Cotton—Marie „	53,907	20	80	—	100	1,123
Galante.						
3. Cacao ... „	130,000	70	30	40	60	1,300
4. Arrowroot ... „	6,863,584	75	25	2	98	78,000
5. Cassava ... „	640,000	67	33	25	75	4,000
6. Sugar ... „ tons	1,520	100	—	50	50	11,900
7. Syrup ... „ gal.	360,000	80	20	27	73	15,000
8. Copra ... „ lb.	2,015,675	98	2	—	100	6,551
9. Maize ... „ „	50,000	25	75	67	33	150
10. Groundnuts ... „	27,000	60	40	50	50	170
11. Peas and beans „	200,000	65	35	50	50	1,200
12. Sweet potatoes „	4,000,000	20	80	75	25	8,500
13. Plantains ... stems	60,000	10	90	84	16	4,000
14. Tannias ... lb.	500,000	10	90	70	30	2,000
15. Yams ... „	132,800	10	90	60	40	415
16. Miscellaneous „	110,000	10	90	75	25	496
vegetables.						
17. Bananas ... stems	2,880	15	85	66	34	144
18. Tomatoes ... lb.	67,700	1	99	50	50	500
19. Oranges ... No.	77,200	45	55	50	50	110
20. Grapefruit ... No.	8,970	40	60	80	20	15
21. Coconuts ... No.	1,000,000	90	10	10	90	2,600
22. Limes ... „ brls.	2,600	22	78	43	57	329
23. Mace ... „ lb.	5,100	60	40	1	99	214
24. Nutmegs ... „	22,000	60	40	1	99	274
25. Ginger ... „	5,000	5	95	44	56	26

Notes.

1. Advances are made to peasant growers for their cotton by the Government Cotton Ginney which gins, bales and ships it for them. When sold, 5 per cent. is deducted, the balance being distributed *pro rata* among them. Planters usually ship their own cotton.

4. All arrowroot for export is graded, packed and shipped by the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association who make cash advances to growers.

6. There is only one factory in the island where sugar is manufactured, but this plant though relatively small is among the most modern in the West Indies.

7. There are syrup factories of various capacities in the island. These factories are usually owned by planters who also grind the sugar-canes of peasants on a share basis.

9. Owing to the existence of unsold stocks of corn, no corn was purchased by the Government Cotton Ginney during 1934.

17. About 230 acres of bananas were planted during the year which will come into bearing during 1935. All bananas exported will be handled by a Co-operative Association, and sold to the Canadian Banana Company under an existing contract.

18. Tomatoes produced by peasants for export are graded, wrapped, packed, and shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. After account sales have been received, 10 per cent. is deducted for handling charges. The remainder is paid *pro rata* as a bonus to vendors.

Other fruit, such as avocado pears, limes, oranges, etc., is also shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau.

21. Not converted into copra.

Live-stock.

The following table shows the numbers of animals in the island as they appeared in the agricultural census of 1931. Included in the table are the estimated values of the various classes of live-stock, the numbers of beasts owned by plantations and peasants respectively, the numbers exported during 1934, and the value thereof.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Estimated percentage owned by</i>		<i>Computed value.</i>	<i>Exported in 1934.</i>	<i>Value of Exports.</i>
		<i>Plantations.</i>	<i>Peasants.</i>			
				£		£
Swine ...	6,182	50	50	9,273	2,174	3,705
Cattle ...	6,070	40	60	24,280	19	108
Goats ...	2,813	15	85	844	2,372	633
Asses ...	2,365	15	85	1,184	103	127
Sheep ...	2,205	90	10	1,212	800	438
Horses ...	357	40	60	3,213	9	333
Mules ...	169	95	5	1,690	1	10

Fisheries.

There are no organized fisheries in the Colony, but a considerable amount of fishing is practised and the fish caught is consumed locally. Apart from this there are small whaling stations situated on some of the small islands. In 1934, 912 gallons of whale oil, valued at £99, and 653 lb. of turtle shells valued at £240 were exported. Practically all the fishing is done by persons of the peasant class.

Labour.

There is no recruiting of labour in the Colony. As a rule, labourers are employed by plantations on certain days, while on others they work on their own holdings. They are usually paid by the task, but payment by the day is of fairly frequent occurrence.

The cultivation performed by persons of non-European descent (peasants) is similar to that performed on plantations. Broadly speaking, all peasants work or have worked on plantations and consequently they use the ordinary plantation methods, and follow the lead of the plantations as to the crops they raise. They receive advice from Agricultural Officers.

The number of peasants who cultivate land for themselves, and who own land, is approximately 2,763. Of this number, 2,614 possess areas from 1-10 acres, 116 from 10-20 acres, and 31 from 20-30 acres. Produce obtained from such areas is used for local consumption and export.

Stock-raising.

There is one modern dairy farm in the Colony which possesses some excellent pure-bred Jersey and other cattle. A Government stud farm no longer exists, but several planters import pedigree and half-bred animals from the Government stock farm in Trinidad for breeding and for improving their ordinary stock.

Rum.

There is a modern rum distillery in the Colony which is operated in conjunction with the sugar factory previously mentioned. In 1934, 26,919 proof gallons of rum, valued at £3,032, were distilled; of this 8,060 proof gallons, valued at £908, were exported, the balance being consumed locally.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total trade for the year amounted to £298,264 as against a total of £267,777 in 1933. The increase of £30,487 was due principally to the increased exports of arrowroot during 1934.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Island Produce.			Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	200,830	146,704	5,033	151,737		
1931	177,492	111,597	1,568	113,165		
1932	149,289	95,693	1,606	97,299		
1933	148,647	112,265	6,865	119,130		
1934	163,035	129,833	5,396	135,229		

The following table shows the value of imports and countries of origin for the past five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	73,802	74,256	65,274	66,326	71,125
Canada	43,763	34,346	25,954	25,227	26,008
British West Indies	15,091	10,078	10,635	10,636	10,943
India	1,199	418	595	703	2,549
Newfoundland	4,473	3,087	3,738	3,944	9,084
Ceylon	451	861	299	308	286
Other British Colonies	9,395	6,869	6,714	7,058	6,481
United States of America	39,008	34,850	23,191	22,300	24,664
France	3,597	3,301	2,838	1,621	1,262
Denmark	752	132	79	227	570
Germany	2,162	2,012	1,472	1,334	1,239
Holland	1,285	1,223	968	917	690
Foreign West Indies	629	272	263	360	662
Other Countries	3,308	4,079	4,969	6,335	5,762
Unclassified	1,915	1,708	2,300	1,351	1,710
	<u>£200,830</u>	<u>£177,492</u>	<u>£149,289</u>	<u>£148,647</u>	<u>£163,035</u>

The following is a summary of the imports for the last five years :—

	1930. £	1931. £	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £
Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco.	71,715	56,227	49,835	49,269	55,118
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured.	18,785	15,497	15,300	6,929	17,660
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	108,083	103,928	81,608	90,778	88,090
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	2,247	1,840	2,546	1,671	2,167
	£200,830	£177,492	£149,289	£148,647	£163,035

The following are the percentages, in the last five years, of the principal countries from which imported articles are obtained :—

	1930. <i>Per cent.</i>	1931. <i>Per cent.</i>	1932. <i>Per cent.</i>	1933. <i>Per cent.</i>	1934. <i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	36·75	41·83	43·72	44·62	43·62
United States of America ...	19·43	19·64	15·53	15·00	15·13
Canada ...	21·79	19·35	17·39	16·97	15·96
All other Countries ...	22·03	19·18	23·36	23·41	25·29

The following is a summary showing the destination and value of exports excluding, in respect of 1934, exports other than Island produce, during the last five years :—

	1930. £	1931. £	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £
<i>Country of destination.</i>					
United Kingdom ...	64,800	44,600	30,108	34,263	37,425
Canada ...	15,816	12,334	9,376	14,026	13,078
Bermuda ...	429	526	278	182	756
British West Indies ...	38,814	23,625	25,366	29,029	24,803
British Guiana ...	532	205	445	216	669
United States of America ...	24,683	28,072	27,489	35,598	47,717
Other Countries ...	6,663	3,803	4,237	5,816	5,385

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of labourers are :—females 6d.—10d., males 1s. 3d.—2s., per day of from eight to nine hours.

Agricultural labourers are paid by task, the payment made being at the rate of 8d.—1s. per task of five to six hours. Such labourers as these are often provided by their employers with house-spots at pepper-corn rentals and land for cultivation ; pasturage for a limited number of stock is given on the same terms.

There is little change in the conditions of employment from year to year.

It is difficult to put a value on the staple foodstuffs of labourers. Such crops as sweet potatoes, corn, peas, yams, cassava, eddoes, etc., are grown on their own land. Trees which produce mangoes, pears, breadfruit, and plants bearing other edible fruit are often found wild or can be obtained for the reaping. Fish are plentiful in the sea and rivers, and cost nothing but the effort of catching them.

The cost of living for officials varies very much according to the status of their office and the size of their families.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. The school-going age extends from five to fifteen years but in senior schools pupils may be retained up to the age of sixteen years.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 37 primary schools. Of these, 13 belong to the Government, which bears the whole cost of their maintenance. The religious denominations provide and are responsible for the upkeep of the buildings of the remaining 24 schools. Of the denominational schools nine are Anglican, 13 Methodist and two Roman Catholic. The salaries of all the teachers, most of the equipment of both Government and denominational schools, and part of the cost of upkeep of the "non-provided" school buildings are met from the general revenue of the Colony.

The following comparative table gives particulars with regard to primary education in the Colony during the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of schools	36	37	37
Number of pupils on roll at 31st December.	9,105	9,291	9,413
Average attendance	5,153	5,258	5,346
Percentage of average attendance...	56·6	56·6	56·7
Total expenditure by Government...	£7,476	£7,973	£8,043
Cost per child in average attendance	£1 9s. 0d.	£1 10s. 4d.	£1 10s. 2d.

Other expenditure from funds contributed by the religious denominations amounted to £1,087 18s. 11d.

The present school accommodation is inadequate for the number of children of school-going age, but it is being steadily increased.

The Government maintains two secondary schools—the Grammar School for boys and the Girls' High School. The fees charged at each school are at the rate of two guineas per term. Part of the fees is remitted where there are two or more pupils from the same family. At 31st December, 1934, the number of pupils in attendance at the Grammar School was 78, and at the Girls' High School 69.

Three scholarships open to pupils of the primary schools and tenable for a maximum period of six years at one or other of the

above-mentioned institutions are provided annually by Government. Four other scholarships are also annually awarded, one by the Town Board of Kingstown, two by the Anglican and Methodist Churches, and the Reeves' Memorial Scholarship given by a Committee, in memory of the late Headmaster of the Grammar School, Mr. F. W. Reeves.

At 31st December, 1934, sixteen boys and twelve girls were receiving free secondary education, the percentage of free places being 18.

There is a scholarship for university education of the annual value of £250. It is awarded biennially on the results of the London matriculation examination and is tenable for a maximum period of five years at an approved university. The cost of passages to and from the seat of learning is also defrayed.

There are no technical or vocational schools, but instruction in handicrafts and agriculture is receiving greater attention than formerly in the primary schools.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations continue to be active. There are now 13 troops of the former and 16 companies (including three Brownie Packs) of the latter.

A number of Friendly Societies, operating under the Friendly Society Ordinance, No. 49 of 1843, provide maintenance for their members in the event of accident or sickness.

The Thompson Home is an institution maintained by private subscriptions, but also receiving a grant-in-aid from Government, in which ladies in reduced circumstances are cared for.

The Carnegie Public Library is maintained partly by the Kingstown Board and partly by a grant from the revenue of the Colony. The reading room is free, but for the use of the circulating library a subscription of 6s. per annum is charged.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

The roads of the Colony are divided into various sections as shown in the table below. The principal means of transport and communication between the windward coast and the capital, Kingstown, is afforded by motor vehicles, while the leeward coast is served by motor launch and canoes. Motor vehicles traverse the leeward section of roads when weather conditions permit.

Fourteen and a half miles of road between Kingstown and Georgetown in the windward district and four miles in the leeward district have been reconstructed and oiled. The remainder of the highways and by-ways on the mainland and the roads in the Grenadines have been maintained and improved as well as possible from the vote provided for the purpose during the year under review.

<i>Roads.</i>		<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Oiled</i>	<i>Macadam-</i>	<i>Earth</i>	<i>Means of Transport.</i>
		<i>Total.</i>	<i>mileage.</i>	<i>ized</i>	<i>mileage.</i>	
<i>Main.</i>						
Leeward Road	...	27½	4	6	17½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
Kingstown District Road.		4	1½	2½	—	do.
Windward Road	...	25	13	12	—	do.
Vigie Road	... ..	11	—	9	2	do.
<i>By-ways.</i>						
Leeward	... ..	64¾	—	3	61¾	Carts and animals.
Windward	... ..	112¾	—	15	97¾	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>Roads in Grenadines.</i>						
Bequia	... ..	7½	—	—	7½	Carts and animals.
Union Island...	...	12	—	—	12	Foot.
<i>Crown Land Roads.</i>						
Leeward and Windward.		53½	—	—	53½	Carts and animals.
<i>Land Settlement Roads.</i>						
Leeward and Windward.		67	—	—	67	do.

Postal.

The General Post Office is situated at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony. There are 18 district post offices, of which 10 transact all classes of postal business, including the issue and payment of money orders and postal orders, while the others perform the usual postal delivery with the sale of stamps.

Mails are conveyed to the offices in the windward district by motor bus and to the leeward district by motor launch under contract.

Mails are conveyed to Bequia by sailing boat under contract and to the other Grenadines by the Government auxiliary sloop *Carib*.

Telegraph service is carried out by Cables and Wireless Limited. There is no wireless telegraph station.

Telephones.

A telephone service maintained by the Government links up Kingstown with two exchanges in the windward district and one in the leeward district. Ample call office facilities are given from the various post offices throughout the island on payment of a small fee. Fifteen of these call stations exist, linking together all but the most inaccessible districts of the island.

A large amount of reconstruction work was done in preparation for the installation of a central battery signalling switchboard at Kingstown, and a rural semi-automatic exchange at Mesopotamia, both of which will be installed in 1935.

Shipping.

The Colony is served by a regular weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

Steamers of other lines also call at various periods.

Mails and cargo are also sent and received by sailing vessels to and from Barbados and Trinidad, whence there is direct communication by sea to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a note circulation of £12,285. It is estimated that the value of coin in circulation during 1934 amounted to between £4,000 and £6,000. There is a Savings Branch, paying interest at 2 per cent. per annum, particulars of which are unknown.

The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank, the object of which is to advance money to peasants on crops, has a Savings Department paying interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The amount to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1934, was £6,759.

The Government Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1934, was £16,225. Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is paid on deposits.

Currency.

All the gold, silver, and bronze coin of the United Kingdom are taken at face value. Silver is legal tender for any amount. The value of the dollar for local purposes is four shillings and two pence of British money.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A catchpit, filter, and reservoir were constructed in 1934 on the Lauders Estate, and a pipe-borne water supply was laid down thence along the Lowmans Byway, through a portion of the Windward Highway, on through lands of the Union Estate and along the Highway to Biabou Village. This work was undertaken from assistance granted by the Colonial Development Fund.

The building formerly known as "Judge's Lodge" was converted into residential quarters for the Head Mistress of the Girls' High School, and a new Girls' High School was erected on these premises with a covered-way leading to the Head Mistress's quarters. The buildings formerly used as the Girls' High School were not considered suitable for the purpose on account of their close proximity to the street, and these have been converted into the offices of the Education and Sanitary Departments.

The following other works of importance were also carried out during the year :—

Completion of extension of the operating theatre, Colonial Hospital.

Completion of extension of Troumaca primary school.

Preparation of site and material for a new mental hospital.

Removal and extension of the Layou primary school.

Erection of three foot bridges, one each at Grove, Chapmans and Lowmans Villages.

Removal of the Audit Office.

Improvements to ponds in the Southern Grenadines.

Improvement to aqueduct at Fort Charlotte.

Erection of retaining wall at Chateaubelair police station yard.

Construction of two hexagonal kiosks, one each at the Colonial hospital and the Government cotton ginnery.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

ORGANIZATION OF JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is also Magistrate of the Kingstown District.

2. One Magistrate of the Second District (outside Kingstown) which district is composed of the following :—Layou, Barrouallie, Chateaubelair (on the leeward coast), Calliaqua, Mesopotamia, Colonarie, and Georgetown (on the windward coast).

3. One Magistrate of the Third District, which district is comprised of the St. Vincent Grenadines—Bequia, Union Island, Mayreau, and Canouan.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS (First and Second Districts).

FIRST DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	14	16	92	122
Malicious injury of property ...	1	1	3	5
Praedial larceny ...	—	—	9	9
Offences against property ...	4	4	32	40
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	—	—
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	12	15	197	224
Other offences ...	16	21	529	566
	47	57	862	966

Convictions.

<i>Result of convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Praedial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine	75	—	3	15	—	176	451	720
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	1	1	2	2	—	2	1	9
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	6	—	1	7	—	—	39	53
Whipping	1	—	2	6	—	—	11	20
Bound over and other trivial punishment.	9	2	1	2	—	19	27	60
	92	3	9	32	—	197	529	862

SECOND DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	33	19	179	231
Malicious injury to property ...	1	4	6	11
Praedial larceny	3	28	195	226
Offences against property ...	17	24	112	153
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	—	—
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	5	11	203	219
Other offences	102	175	600	877
	161	261	1,295	1,717

Convictions.

<i>Result of Convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Prædial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine	120	3	112	63	—	201	420	919
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	19	1	17	12	—	2	70	121
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	18	—	19	27	—	—	53	117
Whipping	12	2	45	10	—	—	12	81
Bound over and other trivial punishment	10	—	2	—	—	—	45	57
	179	6	195	112	—	203	600	1,295

Police.**ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.**

Personnel.—The Police Force consists of two officers and fifty-one non-commissioned officers and men. The two officers and thirty-four other ranks are at Headquarters in Kingstown, the remainder being distributed between the nine out-stations.

The Chief of Police is, *ex officio*, Commandant of the Local Forces, Superintendent of Prisons, Superintendent of the Kingstown Fire Brigade, Chief Relieving Officer and Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The Sub-Inspector, in addition to his police duties, performs the duties of Adjutant and Drill Instructor to the St. Vincent Volunteer Corps.

During the year there were 2,346 police prosecutions. Convictions were obtained in 1,994 cases.

On the 31st December, 1934, the Force was up to strength. There are nine outstations in the Colony besides the Police Headquarters in Kingstown. All are in telephonic communication with Headquarters with the exception of the two situated at Bequia Island and Union Island in the St. Vincent Grenadines. Communication with Bequia by sloop is regular except on Sundays or in very bad weather. Communication with Union Island can only be relied on weekly.

Being under a semi-military organization the constables at Headquarters receive training throughout the year in drill, musketry, etc.

Enlistment is for three years, after which period the constable is deemed to continue enrolled for a further like period and so on from time to time unless he shall have signified his intention to resign before the end of such period.

Besides ordinary police duties the members of the Force are called upon to perform the following functions :—Water Police, Crew of the Administrator's boat when required, Firemen, Process Servers outside the Kingstown District, District Relieving Officers, and all duties in connection with emigration laws and control. All the clerical work within the Department is carried out by the uniformed staff.

Prisons.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONS.

Male Prison.—The buildings in the male prison comprise :—

(1) The record office, warders' mess room and, on the first floor, quarters consisting of three rooms, gallery and bath-room for the Chief Warder and his family.

(2) A building containing two punishment cells and five ordinary cells on the ground floor, the upper storey being occupied by the prison chapel and the warders' dormitory.

(3) The main block of cells, the ground floor consisting of four associated wards (average floor space 220 square feet) and the upper storey containing sixteen single cells.

In addition to the above main structures there are a covered work-shed, a covered stone-breaking shed, a bakery, a store-room and a weighing-room.

Female Prison.—The female prison has only one building, the ground floor of which is divided into three associated wards and the upper floor having a room available for any sick prisoners and quarters for the matron.

There is a covered stone-breaking shed in the yard.

PROVISION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are very rarely sentenced to prison. When they are received in prison, they are kept working by themselves at polishing, cleaning, and other light tasks. The same practice is followed with regard to youthful offenders who are not technically juveniles, especially those sentenced for their first offence.

HEALTH.

The health of the majority of prisoners on arrival was fair. In nearly all cases those who serve sentences of over a month or six weeks leave prison in better health than that in which they arrived.

INSTRUCTION BY SCHOOLMASTER.

The instruction commenced in August, 1933, has been continued during the year under review. The result has been most encouraging. In some cases prisoners who could not sign their names when admitted can now express themselves (if crudely) on paper.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important ordinances enacted during the year under review :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Short Title.</i>
1	Agricultural Credit Societies.
4	Banana.
5	Importation of Textiles (Quotas).
8	Customs Duties (Amendment).
11	Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues.
14	Labour (Minimum Wage).

There has been no factory legislation, compensation for accidents, and legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., during the year.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years, excluding assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, were :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1934	77,819	73,761
1933	72,873	68,150
1932	72,073	67,903
1931	68,550	79,543
1930	68,602	67,769

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £91,923, of which £1,400 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £30,000 to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association for the repayment of which general revenue is only responsible in case of default. The accumulated funds towards its redemption amounted to £7,477.

The surplus assets, exclusive of Colonial Development Schemes, at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £25,375, of which £5,976 represents unallocated stores and loans to boards.

The main heads of taxation are :—

Import Duties	...	...	...	yield for 1934	30,3
Export Duties	...	...	...	" "	2,5
Licences	...	...	...	" "	3,0
Excise Duties	...	...	...	" "	4,7
Land and House Tax	...	...	...	" "	6,2
Income-tax	...	...	...	" "	2,6
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	" "	1,1
Estate Duties	...	...	...	" "	2
Trade Duties	...	...	...	" "	2,3

The Customs Tariff on the principal items of imports is as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Boots and shoes (canvas with rubber soles).	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 1s. per pair.
Do. other kinds	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Flour, wheaten	4s. per 196 lb.	5s. per 196 lb.
Fish, dried	1s. " 100 "	1s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Rice	1s. " " "	1s. 6d. " " "
Machinery—marine, water and sewerage.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Machinery — Agricultural, Electrical and other industrial.	Free.	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sugar, refined	5s. 3d. per 100 lb.	7s. 11d. per 100 lb.
" unrefined	1s. 9d. " " "	5s. 3d. " " "
Hardware	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery, cotton and art. silk	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 6d. per pair.
" silk	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 9d. per pair.
Bread, biscuits, etc., unsweetened.	1s. 4d. per 100 lb.	2s. per 100 lb.
Oils, edible	6d. per gal.	9d. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	6s. 3d. per lb.	9s. 4½d. per lb.
" unmanufactured	1s. 2d. per lb.	1s. 9d. per lb.
Wood, lumber	6s. 6d. per 1,000 ft.	9s. 9d. per 1,000 ft.
Motor cars	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor cars (wholly British)	—	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts—except tyres—(wholly British).	—	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Kerosene oil	2½d. per gal.	4d. per gal.
Meats, salted, etc....	5s. per 100 lb.	7s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Motor spirits	6d. per gal.	9d. per gal.
Metals	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Soap, common	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Manures	Free.	Free.
Butter	8s. 4d. per 100 lb.	20s. 10d. per 100 lb.
Butter substitutes...	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Cotton piece-goods ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

In addition to the foregoing a further duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of such duties and an additional 5 per cent. is levied except on cotton piece-goods of an invoice value not exceeding 5d. per yard, and tobacco.

Except in a few instances the *ad valorem* duty levied is 10 per cent. preferential tariff and 15 per cent. general tariff.

An excise duty of 5s. per proof gallon is levied on rum manufactured in the Colony and the amount collected in 1934 was £4,793.

A trade duty of 2s. per proof gallon is imposed on all spirits manufactured in the Colony and 2s. per liquid gallon or proof gallon (whichever quantity is mentioned in the Customs Tariff) on all imported spirits.

Stamp duties yielded £1,109 in 1934, the summary of the rates is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as a barrister	26	5	0
Admission to act as a solicitor	15	15	0
Agreements under hand, when the subject matter is of the value of £5 and not exceeding £25	1	0	
For each additional £25 or part thereof	1	0	
Agreement for the purchase or for otherwise dealing with real estate when such purchase or dealing is to be carried out by subsequent deed	2	0	
Agreements not otherwise charged for		6	
Appraisement of goods, chattels, etc., over the value of £10	2	0	
Assignment of property where the value does not exceed £50	2	0	
For every additional £50 or part thereof	2	0	
Bank cheques		1	
Bills of exchange and promissory notes		1	
Bills of lading		3	
Bills of health	4	0	
Bills of sale absolute	10	0	
Bills of sale by way of security	5	0	
Bonds for any sum not exceeding £100	5	0	
For each additional £50 or part thereof	2	6	
Conveyance or transfer on sale of real property when the amount or value does not exceed £10	1	0	
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	2	6	
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	7	6	
For each additional £50 or part thereof	7	6	
Customs ships' manifests	1	0	
Customs bills of entry inwards		3	
Shipping bill		11	$\frac{1}{2}$

Legacies :—						£	s.	d.
Where the legacy amounts to £50 and does not exceed £100						2	0	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof						1	0	0
Licence for marriage						1	0	0
Mortgage of real property, for every £100 or fractional part							10	0
Release of mortgage							10	0
Protest of any bill of exchange							2	0
Receipt for the payment of £1 and upwards...								1
Probate of wills and letters of administration where the value of the property exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100							10	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof...							10	0

Land and House Tax.

A tax is levied of two shillings per acre or part thereof on land in St. Vincent, and of three pence to one shilling per acre or part thereof on land in the islands comprising the Grenadines. A graduated tax of from two shillings on houses of which the annual rental value exceeds £2 and does not exceed £5, to £4 per cent. on houses of an assessed rental value exceeding £20, is levied on houses in the island of St. Vincent, and in Union Island a graduated tax of four shillings on houses of an assessed annual rental value exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5, to £7 per cent. on houses of an assessed annual rental value exceeding £20 is levied. No tax is levied on houses in the other islands of the Grenadines. The revenue from this source amounted to £6,287.

These taxes are payable annually during the months of November and December. All unpaid taxes after 31st December are collected during the months of January to March with a fine of one shilling on amounts not exceeding £1 and five per cent. on amounts exceeding £1. Any unpaid taxes after 31st March are handed over to the bailiff for collection.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands.—The revenue collected during the year from the sale and rental of Crown Lands amounted to £632 19s. 3d. Arrears of rents, etc., totalled £984 3s. 0d. as against £717 9s. 3d. in the previous year. This further increase in arrears, despite the vigorous campaign of prosecutions against defaulters, is a further evidence of the economic depression.

Three Rivers Land Settlement Scheme.—The Three Rivers Estate, comprising about 627 acres of land, was purchased by Government in 1932 and divided into 132 allotments for land settlement purposes.

The sum of £1,037 7s. 0d. which included deposits on new purchases and instalments on lots, was realized. At the end of 1934, 18 plots equal to an area of approximately 100 acres still remained to be allotted. The purchase of allotments was stimulated during the year by decreasing the initial deposit from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the value of the land, and by the formation of an Agricultural Credit Society in connexion with the settlement scheme.

The Society was granted a loan of £300 from Government surplus funds in July, 1934, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, and £265 has been loaned to the Society members at 6 per cent. interest. The number of members is at present 46. The Three Rivers Estate Arrowroot Works were repaired by Government and leased to the Society at a peppercorn rental for co-operative use by members. A satisfactory working profit was shown by the end of the year.

Legislation for the more effective control of Agricultural Credit Societies was passed during the year. The Ordinance now in force required members borrowing money from a Society to charge their crops or other property as securities.

Enquiry into the organisation of the Medical Service in St. Vincent.

—Dr. P. J. Kelly, C.B.E., who was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to undertake an enquiry into the Medical Service of St. Vincent, arrived in the Colony on 25th April, 1934, and left on 10th May.

Closer Union.—Instructions were received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that no steps were to be taken preparatory to the next General Election in this Colony, pending a decision on the recommendations of the Closer Union Commissioners.

The life of the existing Council was further extended by one year by an Imperial Order in Council.

Visit of His Majesty's Ships.—His Majesty's Ships *Nelson* and *Malaya*, and four destroyers of the Home Fleet, visited the Colony in February, 1934.

Official.—His Honour C. W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator of Saint Lucia, administered the Government of the Windward Islands throughout the year.

Consequent on the departure of the Honourable H. R. R. Blood, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Grenada, in June, 1934, on promotion to Sierra Leone, the Administrator of St. Vincent acted as Colonial Secretary and Administrator of Grenada, and the Honourable J. H. Otway, Colonial Treasurer, acted as Administrator of St. Vincent.

APPENDIX.

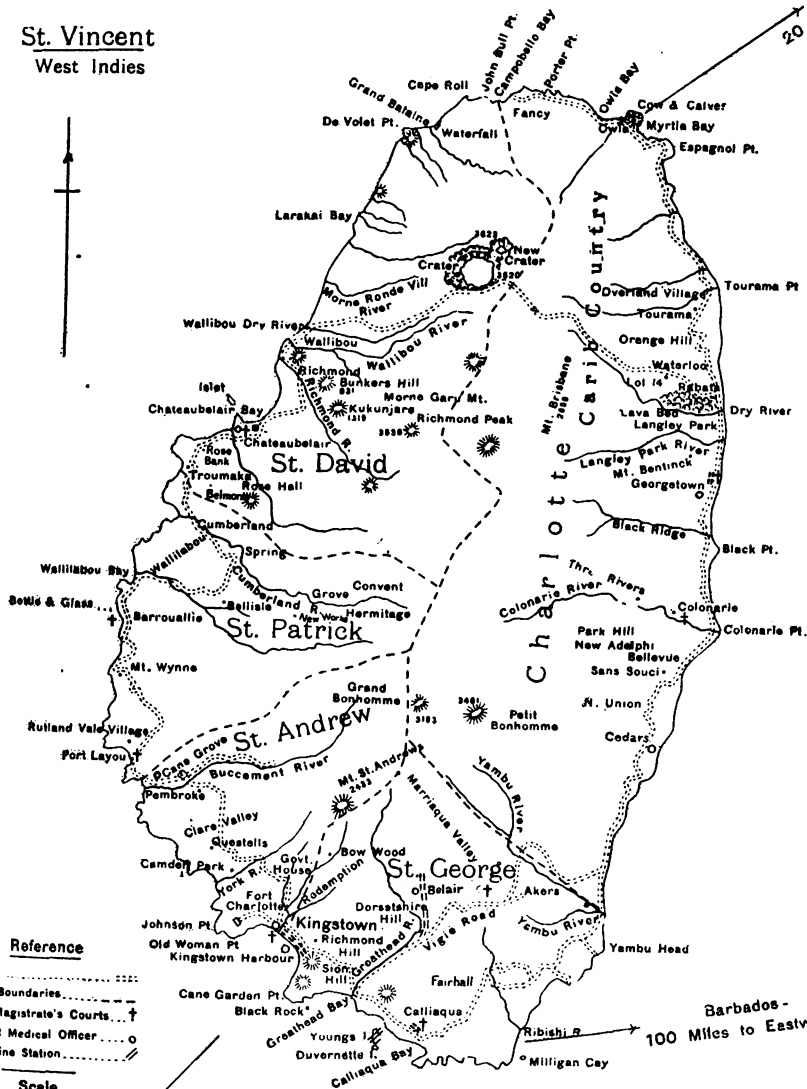
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<i>Title of Publication.</i>				<i>Price.</i>		<i>Agent for Sale.</i>
				s.	d.	
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do.	Bound Volume of Annual Administration Reports (8).			5	0	do.
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St. Vincent
West Indies



St. Lucia -
20 Miles to North-East



Reference

- Roads - - - - -
- Parish Boundaries - - - - -
- Police Magistrate's Courts +
- Resident Medical Officer O
- Quarantine Station - - - - -

Scale

0 5 Miles

Grenada -
88 Miles to South-West

Barbados -
100 Miles to Eastward

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Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
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Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
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Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

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Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

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Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
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